

and maintenance of Bands and Music in the several Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry in the Armies of the three Presidencies, with effect from the 1st proximo :—

The Monthly Subscription will be limited to one day's net pay of Regimental rank.

An allowance of Rupees (100) one hundred per

ensem will be made towards the maintenance of each Regimental Band in the Native Cavalry and Infantry, and of Rupees (200) two hundred per mensem to each European Infantry Regiment.

It will be left optional with the Officers of Regiments to continue to maintain, under these altered conditions, the Bands already established.

No. 1505 of 1856.—The under-mentioned alteration of rank and promotion will take place :—

BREVET.

Rank and Names.	To rank from	In whose room.
<i>Alteration of Rank.</i>		
Brevet Colonel Alexander Peter LeMessurier, Bombay Infantry	13th April 1855 ...	Vice Major General E. Gwatkin, Bengal Infantry, deceased.
Brevet Colonel Philip Anstruther, C. B., Madras Artillery	1st May 1855 ...	Vice Major General W. N. Forbes, Bengal Engineers, deceased.
Brevet Colonel Albert Pinson, Madras Infantry	7th May 1855 ...	Vice Major General D. Williamson, Bengal Infantry, deceased.
Brevet Colonel John Francis Bird, Madras Infantry	3rd August 1855 ...	Vice Lieut.-General R. Tickell, C. B., Bengal Engineers, deceased.
Brevet Colonel George Monro Carmichael Smyth, Bengal Cavalry	22nd August 1855 ...	Vice Lieut.-General A. Watson, Bengal Cavalry, deceased.
Brevet Colonel William Lang, Bombay Infantry	15th September 1855 ...	Vice General H. S. Osborn, Bombay Infantry, deceased.
Brevet Colonel Walter Rutherford, (deceased,) Bengal Infantry	5th December 1855 ...	Vice Lieut.-General B. Roope, Bengal Infantry, deceased.
Brevet Colonel Peter Melvill Melvill, Bombay Infantry	10th February 1856 ...	Vice Major General Sir W. H. Sleeman, K. C. B., Bengal Infy., deceased.
Brevet Colonel William Brett, Bombay Artillery	18th February 1856 ...	Vice Lieut.-General Sir J. H. Littler, G. C. B., Bengal Infantry, deceased.
Cancels the rank assigned to the above Officers in G. O. No. 1187, of the 16th September 1856.		
Brevet Colonel St. George Daniel Showers, Bengal Infantry	18th March 1856 ...	Vice Lieut.-General Sir H. Pottinger, Bart and G. C. B., Bombay Infantry, deceased.
Cancels the rank assigned to him in G. O. No. 757, of the 20th May 1856.		
Brevet Colonel William Couperus McLeod, Madras Infantry	2nd April 1856 ...	Vice Lieut.-General T. Wilson, C. B., Bengal Infantry, deceased.
Cancels the rank assigned to him in G. O. No. 1187, of the 16th September 1856.		
<i>Promotion.</i>		
Lieutenant Colonel John Free, (deceased,) Bengal Cavalry, to be Brevet Colonel in the Army, from the	9th April 1856 ...	Vice General J. Greenstreet, Bengal Infantry, deceased.
Brevet Colonel Colin Troup, Bengal Infantry	18th May 1856 ...	Vice Major General J. D. Syers, Bengal Infantry, deceased.
Cancels the rank assigned to him in G. O. No. 823, of the 6th June 1856.		
Brevet Colonel George Alexander Baillie, Madras Infantry	8th June 1856 ...	Vice Lieutenant-General D. McLeod, Bengal Engineers, deceased.
Cancels the rank assigned to him in G. O. No. 1158, of the 5th September 1856.		
Brevet Colonel George Moyle Sherer, Bengal Infantry	4th July 1856 ...	Vice General Sir J. Prendergast, Kt., Madras Infantry, deceased.
Cancels the rank assigned to him in G. O. No. 1244, of the 30th September 1856.		
Brevet Colonel Peter James Begbie, Madras Artillery	18th July 1856 ...	Vice General M. White, Bengal Infantry, deceased.
Cancels the rank assigned to him in G. O. No. 1158, of the 5th September 1856.		

No. 1506 of 1856.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough on private affairs:—

Captain James Pattle Beadle,
of the Corps of Engineers,
Superintendent of Embank-
ments, Department Public
Works, Lower Provinces, ... } For six months,
under the new
Regulations.

No. 1507 of 1856.—The following para. of a letter, from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 87, dated 2nd July 1856, is published in General Orders:—

12. We desire that, in all cases, whether of Civil Servants or Military Servants holding Civil appointments, in which a certificate of "No Demands" cannot be given before the departure of the Servant, such a certificate may be forwarded to us at the earliest practicable period, in order to prevent the personal inconvenience which may otherwise be occasioned in the event of the Servant requesting permission to resign our Service in this country at or before the termination of his leave.

With reference to the foregoing, and to Government General Orders noted in the margin, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to direct that the No Demand Certificate from Military Officers holding Civil, Military, Staff or other detached appointments shall be forwarded from the Offices of Accounts and Audit, to which the absentees may be responsible.

No. 1508 of 1856.—The following para. of a Military letter, from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to the Government of India, No. 173, of 22nd October 1856, is published for general information:—

Per Sir Thomas Graham to Calcutta.

Ensign Gordon, 5th Bengal N. I.

Per Queen Victoria to Bombay.

Brevet Major Holloway, 42nd Madras N. I.

Captain Dannister, 2nd Bombay Cavalry.

Per Windsor to Madras.

Brevet Major Pears, Madras Artillery.

Lieut. Bingham, 1st Bombay Fusiliers.

Per Deronskier to Madras.

Brevet Major Cooke, Madras Artillery.

Capt. Raitt, Bombay Invalids.

Lieut. Williams, 72nd Bengal N. I.

The Officers named in the margin proceeding with Recruits on certain vessels, will be entitled as follows.

The under-mentioned to be considered as having returned to duty overland by the respective Mails, with which they would have proceeded had their services not been required on the voyage round the Cape, viz:—

Per Mails leaving England.

Ensign Gordon, 6th Bengal Native Infantry, ... } 20th Aug. 1856.

Brevet Major Holloway, 42nd Madras Native Infantry, ... } 4th Sept. 1856.

Captain Dannister, 2nd Bombay Cavalry, ... } 20th Oct. 1856.

Brevet Major Pears, Madras Artillery, ... } 5th Oct. 1856.

Lieutenant Bingham, 1st Bombay Fusiliers, ... } 20th Oct. 1856.

Brevet Major Cooke, Madras Artillery, ... } 20th Oct. 1856.

The under-mentioned will be entitled to Indian allowances, from the date of arrival at the Presidency to which they are proceeding with Recruits, and a free passage thence to the Presidency to which they respectively belong, viz:—

Captain Raitt, Bombay Invalids.

Lieutenant Williams, 72nd Bengal N. I.

The under-mentioned will be entitled to a free passage from Madras to Bombay, viz:—

Lieutenant Bingham, 1st Bombay Fusiliers.

No. 1509 of 1856.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to

Regt. of Khelat-i-Ghilzie,
" of Ferozepore.
" of Ludhiana.

Co.'s Rs. 400 0 0
Co.'s Rs. 200 0 0

sem, and of the established allowance of the Adjutant, from Company's Rupees Two Hundred and Twelve and Seven Annas to Company's Rupees One Hundred and Seventy and Fourteen Annas per month, or the rate allowed, in ordinary Local Corps, to an Adjutant and Quarter Master.

2. The appointment of Quarter Master in each of the Corps will be discontinued on the next vacancy.

3. In future, the Khelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment will be restricted to its established complement of European Officers, viz., a Commandant, Second in Command, Adjutant, and Medical Officer. Extra Officers will not be ordered to do duty with it, except on a pressing emergency, and with the sanction of Government, nor shall the Command of Companies be held by other than the Commandant, after the emoluments for Regimental Command shall have been reduced to Two Hundred Rupees per mensem, with an additional sum of Twenty-five Rupees per Company, for Stationery, Repair of Arms, Accoutrements, &c.

4. Simultaneously with the reduction of Regimental Command Money in each of the Corps, an English Writer or Sircar will be added to its establishment, on the usual pay of Fifteen Rupees per month.

5. The Commandant of the Shekawatee Battalion will prospectively, be restricted to the Command and other allowances now authorized for the Commandants of the Regiments of Khelat-i-Ghilzie, Ferozepore and Ludhiana.

6. Present incumbents are not affected by any part of this Order.

No. 1510 of 1856.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased

direct a reduction, prospectively, of Regimental Command Money in the Corps noted in the margin, from Company's Rupees Four Hundred to Company's Rupees Two Hundred per mensem, and of the established allowance of the Adjutant, from Company's Rupees Two Hundred and Twelve and Seven Annas to Company's Rupees One Hundred and Seventy and

to direct, that the Stations of Saugor and Jabbalpore shall be included in the Benares Circle of payment, and those of Mhow and Nagoda in the Cawnpore Circle of payment.

No. 1511 of 1856.—The under-mentioned Officer is, at his own request, transferred to the Corps specified opposite to his name :—

Ensign M. Ramsay, from the 23rd to the 36th Regiment N. I., ordered to Jullunder as 3rd Ensign.

No. 1512 of 1856.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough on urgent private affairs :—

Brevet Captain Crawford Crossman, of the Invalids, on the Bengal Establishment, Post Master at Barrackpore, } For six months, under the new Regulations.

No. 1513 of 1856.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on Sick certificate :—

Lieutenant Alexander Paterson, of the 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers, } For two years, under the old Regulations.

Second Lieutenant Archibald Logan Douglas, of the 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers, } For fifteen months, under the new Regulations.

Ensign Charles Joseph Anderson, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, } For eighteen months, under the new Regulations.

No. 1514 of 1856.—The services of the under-mentioned Officers are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, those of Brevet Captain Metcalf specially and temporarily :—

Brevet Captain W. Metcalf, of the 35th Regiment Light Infantry,

Lieutenant C. P. Hildebrand, Adjutant of the Pegu Light Infantry Battalion.

No. 1515 of 1856.—The under-mentioned Officer, having completed three years' service in the Regimental rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel in the Army, from this date, in conformity with Government General Order No. 366, of the 23rd March 1856 :—

BREVET.

To be Colonel in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richmond Houghton, of the 63rd Regiment Native Infantry.

No. 1516 of 1856.—The following promotions are made in the under-mentioned Corps of the Native Army :

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Gua Lascar Detail attached to the Regt. of Arty.	Jemadar Pheekoo Lall,	Subadar,	22nd Aug. 1856.	Shaik Warria, deceased.
	Havildar Dhunasee,	Jemadar,	Ditto,	Pheekoo Lall, promoted.
9th Bn. Arty.	Jemadar Fyz Allie Khan,	Subadar,	1st May 1856.	Shaik Jitto, invalided.
	Havildar Adheen,	Jemadar,	Ditto,	Fyz Allie Khan, promoted.
	Jemadar Gunness Oustie,	Subadar,	Ditto,	Sewah Sing, invalided.
2nd Regt. N. I. (Grenadiers).	Jemadar Shaik Salar Bux,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Bindha Sing, invalided.
	Havildar Thakooram Dooby,	Jemadar,	Ditto,	Gunness Oustie, promoted.
	Havildar Amon Sing,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Shaik Salar Bux, promoted.
3rd Regt. N. I.	Jemadar Beekaree Sing,	Subadar,	4th May 1856.	Emambux, deceased.
	Havildar Buctour Pandey,	Jemadar,	Ditto,	Beekaree Sing, promoted.
	Havildar Jewair Tewarry,	Ditto,	6th Oct. 1856.	Gudjadhur Awastee, deceased.
17th Regt. N. I.	Jemadar Radhay Singh,	Subadar,	1st May 1856.	Sewlall Singh, invalided.
	Jemadar Baram Singh,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Hurree Singh, invalided.
	Jemadar Koellee Singh,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Shaik Hingun, invalided.
	Havildar Thackoor Singh,	Jemadar,	Ditto,	Radhay Singh, promoted.
	Havildar Durriow Singh,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Baram Singh, promoted.
20th Regt. N. I.	Havildar Hingun Khan,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Koellee Singh, promoted.
	Havildar Bowaneehmecus,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Sewdutt Tewarry, invalided.
32nd Regt. N. I.	Jemadar Soochit Tewarry,	Subadar,	Ditto,	Meerwan Misser, invalided.
	Havildar Bambheek Mimer,	Jemadar,	Ditto,	Soochit Tewarry, promoted.
	Havildar Jakim Sing,	Ditto,	28th Sept. 1856.	Lutchmun Sing, deceased.
41st Regt. N. I.	Havildar Peer Khan,	Ditto,	8th Aug. 1856.	Sheikh Nusseeroolah, deceased.
50th Regt. N. I.	Jemadar Nunkoo Tewary,	Subadar,	1st May 1856.	Chitta Sing, invalided.
	Havildar Jurakhun Dooby,	Jemadar,	Ditto,	Nunkoo Tewary, promoted.
50th Regt. N. I.	Jemadar Hinghan Khan,	Subadar,	25th Dec. 1855.	Heerahall Pandeh, deceased.
	Havildar Moteciall Pandeh,	Jemadar,	Ditto,	Hinghan Khan, promoted.
	Jemadar Abheelauck Doobey,	Subadar,	1st May 1856.	Chatta Lalla, invalided.
1st Assam L. I. Battalion, ...	Jemadar Jugdees Kewas,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Seeboo Sing, invalided.
	Havildar Shaik Noormohamed,	Jemadar,	Ditto,	Abheelauck Doobey, promoted.
	Havildar Maha Sing,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Jugdees Kewas, promoted.
Hurriana L. I. Battalion, ...	Jemadar Mukhdoom Bukhsh Khan,	Subadar,	15th Sept. 1856.	Hinghan Khan, deceased.
	Havildar Gungadren Tewarry,	Jemadar,	Ditto,	Mukhdoom Bukhsh Khan, promoted.
1st Regt. Irregular Cavalry,	Resaidar Meer Kurr-arnut Ullee (Woordie Major)	Resaidar,	6th Aug. 1856.	Ubdoolah Khan, deceased.
	Jemadar Meer Burkut Ullee,	Appointed Woordie Major,	Ditto,	Meer Kurrarnut Ullee, promoted.
6th Regt. Irregular Cavalry, ...	Kote Duffadar Hookum Sing,	Jemadar,	Ditto,	Meer Burkut Ullee, promoted.
	Jemadar Shaikh Rahut Ali,	Naib Resaidar,	1st May 1856.	Ameer Khan, invalided.
12th Regt. Irregular Cavalry, ...	Kote Duffadar Noorzuma Khan,	Jemadar,	Ditto,	Shaikh Rahut Ali, promoted.
	Kote Duffadar Golam Surwan Khan,	Ditto,	12th Sept. 1856.	Nowroze Allie, invalided.
13th Regt. Irregular Cavalry,	Kote Duffadar Mohamed Weiz Khan,	Ditto,	13th Sept. 1856.	Fyzoolah Khan, transferred to 3rd Oude Irregular Cavalry.
	Woordie Major Myfooz Ally,	Resaidar,	Ditto,	Foundeh Khan, deceased.
16th Regt. Irregular Cavalry,	Resaidar Mahomed Zameer Khan,	Appointed Woordie Major,	Ditto,	Myfooz Ally, promoted.
	Naib Resaidar Madhoo Singh,	Resaidar,	Ditto,	Mahomed Zameer Khan, promoted.
	Jemadar Gyahzoorden Khan,	Naib Resaidar,	Ditto,	Madhoo Singh, promoted.
	Kote Duffadar Mirza Ally Beg,	Jemadar,	Ditto,	Gyahzoorden Khan, promoted.
	Jemadar Choboway,	Subadar,	Ditto,	
Para L. I. Battalion, ...	Jemadar Jhonkya,	Ditto,	1st Nov. 1856.	To complete the Establishment.
	Havildar Mouny Zeit,	Jemadar,		
	Havildar Nga Kyal,	Ditto,		
	Havildar Tha Zan,	Ditto,		
	Havildar Jumboe,	Ditto,		

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

Secy. to the Govt. of India, in the Milly. Dept.

[1888]

Monthly Account of Salt in Store in the several Agencies and the Sulkea Golahs up to 30th November 1856, together with 4 per cent. Reserve for Golah Wastage.

AGENCIES.	1258 or 1851-52 and previous years.	1259 or 1852-53.	1260 or 1853-54.	1261 or 1854-55.	1262 or 1855-56.	1263 or 1856-57.	Total Quantity in Store.
Hidgellie.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
Pangah Salt, Ghaut / Rumoolpore,.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3258 0 0	0 0 0	3258 0 0
Ditto do., Khasnagar, ..	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5200 0 0	0 0 0	5200 0 0
Ditto do., Ramnagar, ..	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5097 0 0	5054 0 0	0 0 0	10151 0 0
Do. do., North Khasnagar	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5153 22 8	0 0 0	5153 22 8
Do. do., Poorer Gibatia, ..	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	33098 0 0	99507 0 0	0 0 0	132605 0 0
Total,.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	40795 0 0	119393 22 8	0 0 0	160188 22 8
Tumlooh.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
Pangah, Ghaut Narrain- pore,	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	13787 36 5	0 0 0	13787 36 5
Total,.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	13787 36 5	0 0 0	13787 36 5
24-Pergunnahs.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
Pangah, Ghaut Dhoosah, ..	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Ditto do., Baugundee,	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Total,.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Chittagong.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
Pangah, Bangkhally Ghaut,	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	39697 32 0	0 0 0	39697 32 0
Ditto, Budder Ghaut Agency,	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	133826 27 8	0 0 0	133826 27 8
Ditto, ditto, Arracan, ..	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	17913 12 15	3135 0 0	21043 12 15
Total,.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	191442 32 7	3135 0 0	194577 32 7
Sulkea.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
Pangah, Cuttack,	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Do., Balasore,	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Do., Khordah,	0 0 0	0 0 0	83 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	83 0 0
Do., Chilka,	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Do., 24-Pergunnahs, ..	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	4320 0 0	0 0 0	4320 0 0
Do., Narainpore,	209726 18 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	209726 18 0
Kurkoteh Madras Permit	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	283952 0 0	708782 0 0	0 0 0	992734 0 0
Do., Chilka,	0 0 0	0 0 0	104234 0 0	12 550 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	224784 0 0
Total,.....	209726 18 0	0 0 0	104234 0 0	404202 0 0	708782 0 0	0 0 0	1425507 18 0
Arracan.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
Pangah, Ghaut Kyonk Phyoo,	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	75255 2 0	45009 20 0	550 20 0	120814 2 0
Total,.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	75255 2 0	45009 20 0	550 20 0	120814 2 0
Grand Total,.....	209726 18 0	0 0 0	104234 0 0	523552 2 0	1077646 31 4	8495 20 0	1918786 31 4

BOARD OF REVENUE, }
The 3rd December 1856. }

H. T. TAYLOR,
Officiating Secretary.

LIST OF PACKAGES LYING UNCLAIMED ON THE CUSTOM HOUSE WHARF.

Date of Landing.		Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1856 July, ..	24th,	1 Case unknown, marked G in diamond, A No. 3,	Gleaner.
Ditto, ..	26th,	1 Case Merchandize, T M in diamond, A,	Agamemnon.
Ditto, ..	31st	3 Cases ditto, marked 60 in diamond, } R S M & S. 2189 to 91, }	Nile.
Ditto, ..	"	3 Cases ditto, marked 2186 to 88,	Ditto.
August, ..	6th,	3 Small Bags Pepper and 1 Bag Betel-nut,	Alert.
Ditto, ..	8th,	6 Crates Merchandise, marked B. N.,	Cumberland.
Ditto, ..	11th,	130 Bundles and 21 Bars of Iron, no mark,	Contest.
Ditto, ..	19th,	1 Qr. Cask Whiskey, marked G. S., also Major-General Stewart, care of Gillanders & Co,	Element.
Ditto, ..	21st,	5 Bars Iron,	John Macvicar.
Ditto, ..	23rd,	1 Package Samples, J. G. Bagram, Esq.,	Str. Laurefield.
Ditto, ..	29th,	1 Case Merchandise, R. B. Oakley, Esq.,	Mallard.
Sept., ..	6th,	3 Bars Iron, marked C A S,	Earl of Shaftesbury.
Ditto, ..	9th,	1 Bundle Rod Iron, no mark,	Toft Combs.
October, ..	22nd,	1 Case Merchandise, Dr. C. Hathaway, Care of Watson & Co,	Nile.
November, ..	1st,	1 Package Ironmongery, marked T. S. & Co. in diamond,	Thos. Mitchell.
Ditto, ..	5th,	2 Slabs Spelter, marked C. R.,	Caribon.
Ditto, ..	8th,	1 Package Books, Revd. C. H. Dall,	Aganoria.
Ditto, ..	"	6 Cases Sherry, marked 60 in diamond, 6 to 11,	Majestic.
Ditto, ..	"	5 Cases Port Wine, marked 1 to 5,	Ditto.
Ditto, ..	"	3 Cases Merchandise, marked I B 60 R R, Thacker and Co,	Robert Morrison.
Ditto, ..	12th,	7 Bags Wet Dates, no mark,	Fazie Rohman.
Ditto, ..	19th,	1 Bag Copper Coins, marked P M,	Str. Lightning.
Ditto, ..	28th,	1 Case unknown, marked C in diamond No. 412,	Str. England.

CALCUTTA; CUSTOM HOUSE, }
The 5th December 1856.

A. R. YOUNG,
Offg. Collector of Govt. Customs.

Notification.

No. 32.

BAROO NEEL COMUL SEAL, Uncovenanted Deputy Collector, received charge of the Patna Treasury on the 27th ultimo.

MR. M. GEORGE, Sub-Assistant Commissioner, received charge of the Treasury of Hazareebaugh Division on the 29th ultimo.

MAHOMED ARDOOLLAH, Uncovenanted Deputy Collector, received charge of the Midnapore Treasury on the 1st instant.

G. G. MACKINTOSH,
Accountant to the Govt. of Bengal.

FORT WILLIAM;
Office of Asst. to the
Govt. of Bengal,
The 5th December 1856.

Notice.

THE Cacutcheon Tree, in the Forests skirting the Hills in North Luckimpore, having attracted the attention of speculators, Notice is hereby given, that, on or after the 30th April 1857, the right of collecting Cacutcheon in the under-mentioned Tracts will be leased to any one who shall be considered to have made the most eligible offer or offers for the same:—

Gbedwar.
Ranakotta and Luckimpore.
Bordollain and Seesoo.

Application specifying terms should be made to the Collector of Luckimpore.

(Signed) E. T. DALTON,
Prinl. Asst. Commr. and Collector.

ZILLAH LUCKIMPORE;
Collector's Office,
The 3rd November 1856.

E. T. TREVOR,
Officiating Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P.;
Fort William,
The 21st November 1856.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that for general convenience the twelfth Sale of Opium of the current year will be held at the Exchange Hall on Tuesday the 9th December 1856, instead of Monday the 8th, the latter being the day fixed for the close of the Overland Mails.

By order of the Board of Revenue,
C. S. BELL,
Offg. Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The November 28th 1856.

Opium Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Twelfth Sale of Opium will be held at the Exchange Hall on Monday, the 8th December 1856, at 11 A. M., and will comprise 3,432 Chests, viz. :—

	Chests.
Behar Opium, of 1854-55.....	1,891
Ditto of 1853-54 (re-manufactured in 1854-55.).....	531
Benares ditto, of 1854-55,.....	1,010
Total Chests, ..	3,432

2nd. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertized will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 11th December 1855, and published in the *Calcutta and Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3rd. The latest dates for Deposit and Clearance will be the 13th and 23rd December 1856 respectively, that is to say, no Sub-Treasurer's Receipts, Company's Paper, or other Public Securities, that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers at the Sale, will be received after 4 P. M. of Saturday, the 13th December 1856, and no Treasury Receipts, in full payment of Lots, will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Tuesday, the 23rd December 1856.

By order of the Board of Revenue,

C. S. BELL,

Offg. Junior Secretary,

FORT WILLIAM,
The 21st November 1856. }

Opium Notification.

WITH reference to the advertisement issued from this Office under date 11th December 1855, it is hereby notified, that 20 chests of Behar Opium of the Sale held on the 10th instant, which were reserved for the French Government, and have not been claimed, will be re-sold on account of Government at the Exchange Hall, on Monday, the 8th December next, immediately after the conclusion of the Sale of 3,432 chests advertized for that day.

2nd.—The Conditions of re-sale will be the same as those of the Sale of the 3,432 chests referred to.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

C. S. BELL,

Officiating Junior Secretary.

Fort William,
The 28th November 1856. }

Notification.

Fort William, the 27th November 1856.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday, the 12th January 1857, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, will be put up to Sale at the Exchange Rooms at Calcutta, and sold by Public Auction, for exportation by Sea, the under-mentioned quantity of Opium, the provision of 1855-56, subject to the following Conditions, viz. :—

Produce of Behar Agency Chests ..	2,540
Ditto of Benares ditto ditto ...	1,113

Total Chests ... 3,653

Conditions of Sale.

1. The Opium will be sold for exportation by Sea only, and no Certificate will be granted except to cover such export.

2. The Opium will be ordinarily offered for Sale at an upset price of Rupees 400 per Chest, and sold to the highest bidder above that price, except under the circumstances for which provision is made by Clause 12 of the Conditions of Sale.

3. The Sale shall commence at the hour of 11 A. M., and shall not be continued after the hour of 5 P. M., but if at that hour any of the lots advertized for Sale shall remain unsold, the Sale may, at the discretion of the Board of Revenue, be resumed on the next day following (not being Sunday or a public Holiday) at the hour of 11 A. M. and so on, until the whole of the remaining lots are disposed of, or if the quantity of 3,653 Chests shall not be sold on the day advertized, the Board may dispose of the lots which remain on hand at a future Sale.

4. Each lot to contain five chests.

5. A deposit in a Promissory Note, either for 25 per cent. even money of the amount for which each lot is knocked down or for Rupees 1,000 at the discretion of the Officer superintending the Sale, shall be made by the purchaser in the Sale Room; and before the lot is registered in the Sale Book, and all such Promissory Notes shall be redeemed on the part of the purchasers at this Office by Sub-Treasurer's receipts, or by substitution of other public Securities of the Bengal Government on or before 4 o'clock of the afternoon of Saturday, the 17th January, or, on the other hand, failing such redemption by the time aforesaid, then the lot or lots for which no Sub-Treasurer's receipts or deposit of other public Securities as aforesaid shall have been delivered in, shall be re-sold at such time or times and under such conditions of re-sale as the Board of Revenue shall see fit; and all losses and expenses whatsoever attending such re-sale shall be borne and paid by the defaulters, whilst any profit accruing from such re-sale shall be forfeited to Government.

6. The Promissory Notes taken on the day of Sale, under the last-mentioned Condition, if remaining unredeemed on the said 17th January, will be placed in the hands of the Attorney to the Hon'ble Company for realization in such manner as to him shall seem fit.

7. No tender of money, Sub-Treasurer's receipts or public Securities on account of Opium upon which the prescribed deposit may not have been made before 4 o'clock of the 17th January will be afterwards accepted.

8. The Opium now advertized for Sale shall be paid for within 15 clear days from the day of Sale, that is to say, no Treasury receipt will be accepted in payment after 4 P. M. of Tuesday, the 27th January 1857, and in case any lots of such Opium shall not be so paid for and adjusted, then the cash deposit of 25 per cent. even money of the amount for which each lot is knocked down, or Rupees 1,000 for each lot, or any public Securities that may have been deposited on account of such lots or chests, shall be forfeited, and the Opium be disposed of on account of Government at such time and in such manner as the Board of Revenue shall think fit, and the first purchaser shall further be required to make good any loss or difference of price between that obtained at the re-sale and the amount

at which the Opium was first purchased, forfeiting all advantages that may arise from such re-sale.

9. Purchasers taking out Certificates or Orders for the delivery of Opium after making full payment as above prescribed, shall have the option of naming the number of lots of their purchase which they may desire to be included in each Certificate or Order, and it is to be clearly understood, that the Certificates or Orders so taken out shall be considered final, and not afterwards changeable for other Certificates or Orders authorizing the delivery of single lots or of a different number of lots or chests whether more or less, than the number of lots or chests originally required to be included in each Certificate or Order.

10. No Sub-Treasurer's receipts or deposit of public Securities under the fifth of the present Conditions will be received in this Office except from the party recorded as the purchaser in the Sale Book or his authorized Agent. The receipt for deposit of public Securities will be granted only in the name of such purchaser, and the securities so deposited will be returned when payment in full has been made by the said purchaser or his order.

11. The Officer superintending the Sale on the part of the Board of Revenue is empowered to reject at his discretion the bid of any individual unless such individual shall, on demand, tender at the time a deposit either in Bank of Bengal Notes, Sub-Treasurer's receipts or other Government Securities equal to 25 per cent. even money of the amount so bid, or Rupees 1,000 for each lot.

12. With a view to prevent fictitious biddings designed to obstruct the Sale, it is hereby notified, that the Officer of Government superintending the Sale shall be competent at any time during the Sale to withdraw any unsold lot and immediately to put it up again for Sale at a maximum upset price, diminishing the same gradually until a bid is obtained; and the first *bona fide* bidder for a lot after it has been offered for sale in the mode here described, shall be held and declared to be the purchaser of the said lot; and the Officer of Government superintending the Sale shall also be competent to dispose in the same manner of as many of the subsequent lots as he may think proper, provided, always, that no lots shall be sold below the minimum price of 400 Rupees specified in the 2nd Clause of these Conditions.

13. The purchaser of any lot shall have the option of naming and purchasing in immediate succession, any number of lots of the same Agency. Opium to the extent of twenty-five lots and for the lots so purchased, the purchaser shall deposit for each lot 25 per cent. even money of the amount bid by him for the first lot, or Rupees 1,000 for each lot, and pay the same price per chest as that for which he purchased his first lot, provided, always, that there remain a sufficient number of lots of that Opium to complete the said twenty-five, but not otherwise.

14. In the event of any dispute or difference touching or concerning any matter or question arising out of the Sale of the Opium included in this Notification, or adjustment of the account thereof, the same shall and may be tried and decided in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, and all and every Plea and Pleas to the jurisdiction of the said Supreme Court shall be waived.

15. The following papers together with samples of the Opium for sale will be exhibited for inspection on the day of Sale, or may be seen previously to that date by application at the Office of the Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue:—

No. 1—Certificate of the Opium now advertised for Sale.

No. 2—Report of the Examination of such Opium.

16. The public are hereby informed, that in providing the investment of the Behar and Benares Opium for the year 1855-56, the same precautions have been taken as those which have been observed during past years, to have the drug procured and sent down in a pure state, to have only the prescribed quantity of leaves used in forming the Cakes, and to have the due proportion of Opium put into each Cake. An Account of the weight of the drug when packed at Behar and Benares, and a Statement of the average weight of the Chests indiscriminately taken for the purpose of comparison, from the despatches on arrival at Calcutta, may be seen on application at the Office of the Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue; and further that four chests of Behar and Benares Opium which have been reserved from the provision of the two preceding years, will be also shown to the purchasers at the Exchange Rooms on the day of Sale, to enable them to judge of the state of preservation in which the drug has kept.

17. Any further information respecting weight or quality of the Opium advertised for Sale that may be desired by parties connected with the Trade will, as heretofore, be furnished to them on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue, but in accordance with established usage; under no circumstances will the Board entertain or recognize any claim to compensation for loss from any alleged deficiency of weight, abstraction of Opium, or adulteration of the drug which may be preferred on reference to Chests after the Sale and delivery of the Opium for shipment.

18. The public are hereby informed that in addition to the quantity above-mentioned, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1855-56, will be brought to Sale in the year 1857, on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Tuesday, 10th February 1857,	2540	1115	3655
On or about Friday, 13th March "	2540	1115	3655
On or about Monday, 13th April "	2540	1115	3655
On or about Monday, 11th May "	2540	1115	3655
On or about Wednesday, 10th June "	2540	1115	3655
On or about Friday, 10th July "	2540	1115	3655
On or about Monday, 10th August "	2540	1115	3655
On or about Friday, 4th September "	2540	1115	3655
On or about Thursday, 8th October "	2540	1115	3655
On or about Thursday, 19th November "	2540	1115	3655
On or about Monday, 7th December "	2540	1115	3655
	27950	12391	40341

19. It is hereby further notified, that under the 6th Article of the Convention between Great

Britain and France, dated the 7th March 1815, quoted below, the Agents in India of the French Government or persons duly appointed by them are entitled to demand that out of the quantities of Behar and Benares Opium declared as above for Sale at the Twelve Sales in the months of January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December 1857, there shall be delivered to them, at the average of the particular Sale or Sales to which the Opium so applied for may belong, a quantity not exceeding in the aggregate 300 Chests, and the Agents of the French Government must make requisitions for the whole of the Opium required by them during the year within 30 days after the publication of this advertisement, specifying the particular Sale or Sales from which the quantity of Opium is intended to be taken. If the Agents of the French Government shall not make the requisition for Opium within the time above-mentioned, the entire quantity of about 43,905 Chests of Behar and Benares, as above estimated, will be brought to Sale in the usual manner; and if they shall make application for a quantity of Opium to be delivered to them out of the quantity advertized for Sale at each or any of the Twelve Sales above mentioned, but shall not pay for it within the prescribed period of payment, the Government of Bengal reserves to itself the right of disposing of the Opium which the French Authorities may so fail to pay for, either by increasing the quantity reserved at the Sale next ensuing the date of payment, or by selling it at a Sale to be held expressly for the purpose.

Article 6th.—"With regard to the trade in Opium, it is agreed between the high contracting parties that at each of the periodical Sales of that article, there shall be reserved for the French Government, and delivered upon requisition duly made by the Agents of His Most Christian Majesty, or by the persons duly appointed by them, the number of Chests so applied for, provided that such supply shall not exceed Three hundred Chests in each year, and the price for the same shall be determined by the average rate at which Opium shall have been sold at every such periodical Sale, it being understood that if the quantity of Opium applied for at any one time shall not be taken on account of the French Government by the Agents of His Most Christian Majesty within the usual period of delivery, the quantity so applied for shall nevertheless be considered as so much on reduction of the Three hundred Chests herein before mentioned. The requisitions for Opium as aforesaid are to be addressed to the Governor General at Calcutta, within thirty days after Notice of the intended Sales shall have been published in the *Government Gazette*."

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

C. S. BELLI,

Offg. Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM, }
The 27th November 1856. }

No. 1.

Memorandum.

PURSUANT to the Notification to that effect, an Examination of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Dispatches of Behar Opium, of the Provision of 1853-56, consisting of 6,201 Chests, was held this day at the Opium Godowns, on the Custom House Wharf, in the presence of the Members of the Board, the Junior Secretary, and the Opium Examiner.

2nd. As the 4th Dispatch, consisting of 1,000 Chests, had also arrived, the occasion was deemed a fit one to subject it likewise to Examination.

3rd. The following Gentlemen were also present:—Messrs. G. M. Robertson, W. C. Sterndale, R. Hamilton, F. Echaurren, J. G. Bagram, A. S. Gubbay, S. H. Isaac, R. H. Isaac E. D. J. Ezra, and Baboos Soonderjee, Eshanchunder Bose, Luderjee Norrowjee, Bhoomunjee, Byramjee, Pullenjee Framjee, Sapoorjee Norrowjee, Rustumjee Nosserwonjee, Laljee Baboo, Manchorjee, Prosutun Doss, Poonjo Doss, Kassubram, Juggernathmakur Toongunram, and others.

4th. The following Chests, selected by Merchants who were present, were opened and examined. The remarks of the Opium Examiner upon each Chest are subjoined:—

Description of Opium.	No. of Chests.	Weight at the Factory on the under-mentioned dates.	Weight at Calcutta.	Remarks.	
			Mds. S. C. of 80 Tolahe Weight.	Mds. S. C. of 80 Tolahe Weight.	
Patna	4392	October 30th,	2 1 10	2 1	2 In excellent order.
"	3395	" 23th,	2 1 10	2 1	6 Ditto ditto.
"	289	" 23rd,	2 1 10	2 1	5 Ditto ditto.
"	2395	Nov. 18th,	2 2 0	2 2	5 Ditto ditto.

(Signed) E. MACKINNON,
Opium Examiner.

C. S. BELLI,

Offg. Junior Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE; }
Fort William, }
The 4th December 1856. }

NOTICE.—Mean Time was this day shown to the Shipping in the River, from the Semaphore Tower in the Fort, Three Quarters of a Second (¾s.) before Mean Noon.

ORFEUR CAVENAGH, Lt.-Col.,
Town Major.

Fort William, }
The 4th December 1856. }

MEMO.

THE following revised Directions for approaching the Sandheads are published for general information.

By order of the Offg. Supdt. of Marine,

H. HOWE,

Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM, }
The 15th September 1856. }

DIRECTIONS

FOR

APPROACHING THE SANDHEADS IN BOTH
MONSOONS.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

The South-West Monsoon may be considered to commence on the 15th March, on which date the Pilot Vessels take up their station near the Buoy on the Pilot's Ridge as described below. The South-West Monsoon is over by the end of September.

2nd. False Point Light House is in latitude $20^{\circ} 19'$ North and longitude $86^{\circ} 47'$ East, and a Buoy is placed in 21½ fathoms on the Pilot's Ridge, in latitude $20^{\circ} 49'$ North and longitude $87^{\circ} 42'$ East, the Buoy therefore bears from False Point Light House North $59^{\circ} 49'$ East, true, and distant 59½ miles.

3rd. A Vessel, therefore, after making the Light House at False Point (in passing which she ought not to go into less than 10 fathoms), should bring it to bear about West-South-West 10 or 15 miles distant, when she will be in 11 or 12 fathoms; then steer East-North-Eastward when the soundings will gradually increase to 23 fathoms on the Eastern edge of the Pilot's Ridge; she should then regulate her course so as to keep between the Ridge and 27 fathoms, when, by attention to the lead and nature of the soundings, course and distance run from the Light House, it is almost impossible to avoid making the Pilot Vessels, as their cruising ground is immediately to the North-East of the Light Vessel stationed during the South-West Monsoon in close proximity to the Buoy on the Ridge.

4th. The soundings to seaward of the Pilot's Ridge are, in general, a greenish or olive-colored mud, with occasionally a few bits of broken shells mixed with it; whilst those on the Ridge are of a shelly sand, or minute gravel, of a reddish or rusty brown color.

5th. Vessels approaching the Station are earnestly warned to be careful in avoiding collision when communicating with either the Light, or supplying Pilot Vessels; and, on making the former at night, they are strongly recommended to heave to, at a proper distance, till day-light, by which measure they will avoid the probability of passing the supplying Pilot Vessels in the darkness of the night.

6th. The Eastern Channel Light Vessel is in latitude $21^{\circ} 04'$ North and longitude $88^{\circ} 14'$ East, and therefore bears from the Buoy on the Pilot's Ridge, North $63^{\circ} 26'$ East, true; and distant 32½ miles. The Eastern Channel Light Vessel, from the 15th March to the 15th September, burns a blue light every half hour and a maroon every quarter hour during the night, commencing at 7 P. M.; and her standing light is a plain light.

7th. The Pilot's Ridge Light Vessel shows from the 15th March to the 15th of September a plain standing light, and burns a blue light every hour and a maroon at the intermediate half hours.

8th. It is important to observe the difference as to the blue lights and maroons shown by the Eastern Channel and the Ridge Light respectively, as, if this is attended to, a Vessel, out in her reckoning, or uncertain of her position, cannot possibly mistake one for the other.

THE NORTH-EAST MONSOON.

9th. This Monsoon, which constitutes the fine season in the Head of the Bay of Bengal, is considered to commence in October and end in the beginning of March. During this season the Pilot Station is about the outer Floating Light situated in the Eastern Channel as above, and Vessels coming in should make directly for that mark. The Pilot Vessels cruise in the day time spreading East and West of, sometimes a little to the Southward of the Light Vessel, and at night anchor in positions not far from her. At this season she shows a maroon or torch-light every half hour and a blue light every hour.

DUNCAN ROBERTSON,

FORT WILLIAM, }
The 1st March 1856. } *Master Attendant.*

Madras Exhibition of 1857.

NOTIFICATION.

THE Right Honorable the President and Members of the Committee for the Madras Exhibition of 1857 have the honor to announce, that Articles from all Countries will be admitted to the Madras Exhibition, to be held in the beginning of 1857, and be allowed to compete for Prizes; but, with a view to promote the good of this Country, it is hereby notified that Money Prizes, Medals, &c. will only be given for Articles capable of being applied in the Arts and Manufactures of India, or calculated to be of use to its people.

It will be necessary that each Local Committee attend to the following points:—Each Article sent for Exhibition must be (1) distinctly labelled, and the label must (2) set forth the district or locality from which the Article is sent; (3) the name of the Exhibitor; and (4) the price of the Article. Each Local Committee will also state in their Invoice List, how each article they send is to be disposed of at the close of the Exhibition, in the event of its not having been sold for the price put upon it by the Exhibitor.

The several Local Committees will consider themselves at liberty to add to their numbers such influential Natives of their District as they may consider likely to aid them in promoting the objects in view.

It would greatly facilitate the accurate performance of the duties of the General Committee if the Local Committees and the Exhibitors when addressing communications on the subject of the Exhibition would adhere to the official form of communication; or, in case of the non-official or private form being adopted, if they would so mark the letter, or such portions of it, in case of the letter being of a mixed nature, as may be intended to be private or non-official.

EDWARD BALFOUR,

Secretary, Madras Exhibition.

Banqueting Hall, }
7th February 1856. }

With reference to the foregoing Notification, which the undersigned has been requested to publish in the *Calcutta Gazette*, he begs to state that he has been also requested to receive from the Bengal Presidency all Packages containing Contributions for the Madras Exhibition of 1857.

J. H. BELL,

Officiating Mint Master.

Notification.

Persons desirous of working the valuable Diamond Mines of the Maha Nuddes are hereby informed, that after the 1st of January 1857, the privilege will be leased to any one who shall be considered to have made the most eligible offer for the same.

2nd. Besides Precious Stones, Gold is to be met with in considerable quantities, and the party who may rent the privilege of working the Diamond Mines will be entitled to appropriate all Diamonds, Precious Stones and Gold that he may find in the bed of that river within the limits of the Sumbulpore Division during the period of his lease.

3rd. Unless a proportional inducement be offered, a lease will not be granted for a period of more than three years, but applicants are requested to state at what rate per annum they are agreeable to rent the Mines, and how many years' lease they are desirous of obtaining, with particulars of all modifications they may wish made in the conditions now set forth.

4th. Parties proposing to rent the Mines must be prepared to lodge in the Treasury at Sumbulpore one year's rent in advance as security for the fulfilment of the terms of the lease taken up by them, and the rent will be demanded in three instalments yearly. If at any time during the lease, the period of one year, calculated from the date of payment of the last instalment, be allowed to elapse without the payment of an instalment, the security money shall be forfeited and the lease considered to have expired.

5th. Further particulars may be learnt on applying to the Officiating Senior Assistant Commissioner at Sumbulpore.

R. C. BIRCH, *Lieut.,*
Offg. Sen. Asst. Commr.

Sen. Asst. Commr.'s Office;
Sumbulpore.
The 7th May 1856.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Henry Campfield Derosaire, of Gooreamah Thannah, in Calcutta, a Section Writer in the Home Department, an Insolvent. Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic. cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 4th day of December instant, and by an order of the same date, the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Henry Campfield Derosaire, of Gooreamah Thannah, in Calcutta, a Section Writer in the Home Department, an Insolvent. On Thursday, the 4th day of December instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent should be heard on Saturday, the 7th day of February next, and that the said Insolvent should then attend to be examined by the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Nundololl Sein, of Champatollah, in Calcutta; Surroopchunder Seal, of Mulungah, in Calcutta; and Junadun Day, of Bow Bazar, in Calcutta, carrying on trade and business as money-lenders in Meredith's Lane, in Calcutta, under the name, style, and firm of the Anglo-Indian Loan Office, and Hotel-keepers and Confectioners in Hare Street, in Calcutta, under the name, style, and firm of Junadun Day, Maughey and Co., Insolvents.

"Any Creditor of the said Insolvents, desirous of opposing such application, must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid."

Homfray, Attorney.

In the matter of Nundololl Sein, of Champatollah, in Calcutta; Surroopchunder Seal, of Mulungah, in Calcutta; and Junadun Day, of Bow Bazar, in Calcutta, carrying on trade and business as money-lenders in Meredith's Lane, in Calcutta, under the name, style, and firm of the Anglo-Indian Loan Office, and Hotel-keepers and Confectioners in Hare Street, in Calcutta, under the name, style, and firm of Junadun Day, Maughey and Co., Insolvents.

Homfray, Attorney.

In the matter of Nundololl Sein, of Champatollah, in Calcutta; Surroopchunder Seal, of Mulungah, in Calcutta; and Junadun Day, of Bow Bazar, in Calcutta, carrying on trade and business as money-lenders in Meredith's Lane, in Calcutta, under the name, style, and firm of the Anglo-Indian Loan Office, and Hotel-keepers and Confectioners in Hare Street, in Calcutta, under the name, style, and firm of Junadun Day, Maughey and Co., Insolvents.

Homfray, Attorney.

Chief Clerk's Office, 5th December 1856.

Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvents, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court, on Friday, the 12th day of December instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvents, seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic. cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 4th day of December instant, and by an order of the same date, the joint and separate Estate and Effects of the said Insolvents were vested in the Official Assignee.

On Thursday, the 4th day of December instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvents should be heard on Saturday, the 7th day of February next, and that the said Insolvents should then respectively attend to be examined by the said Court.

[1847]

Post Office Notifications.

No. 1474.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail, *via* Marseilles and Southampton, and the intermediate Ports, (Madras, Ceylon, and Aken,) per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Hindustan*, will be closed at this Office on Monday, the 8th proximo.

1st. Pre-payment on Letters for the United Kingdom, directed *via* Marseilles and Southampton, is optional.

2nd. Steam Postage on Letters addressed *via* Southampton to France, or to any place in Foreign Europe, or through Great Britain to any Colony, cannot be pre-paid in India.

3rd. Steam Postage on all Letters for Foreign Europe *via* Marseilles or *via* Trieste, and for the United Kingdom *via* Trieste, as well as for places in the Mediterranean and in Egypt, must be pre-paid.

4th. Letters for the United Kingdom directed *via* Trieste, if posted unpaid, (or insufficiently paid by Stamp,) will be forwarded to London *via* Marseilles. Those Letters unpaid, or insufficiently stamped for Foreign Europe, will be sent to London *via* Southampton, bearing the full amount of Postage due thereon, and Letters for places in Egypt and the Mediterranean will be treated as Unclaimed Letters.

5th. Letters for Madras, Ceylon, Bombay, Aden, Malacca, Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Kong, are chargeable with Steam Postage, the pre-payment being optional.

6th. Letters for the Mauritius, Australian Colonies, China (except Hong-Kong,) Manilla, Batavia, Java, Bourbon, or any place not a British Possession, must be pre-paid.

7th. No money will be received in payment of Postage on Letters, which must be paid by Stamp.

8th. With regard to Newspapers and Prices Current, the following Rules are applicable:—

9th. Newspapers or Prices Current posted in India for Great Britain and France are not subject in India to any charge for Steam Postage, but Newspapers, &c., posted in India, addressed to any British Colony or Possession, or any Foreign Port, or any Port in India, are, if sent by Her Majesty's Mail Steamers, or *via* Southampton through England, liable to a Steam Postage Charge of One Penny (Nine Pie,) which must be pre-paid in Cash. Newspapers sent through Great Britain *via* Marseilles are liable to a Postage Charge of Three Pence, and if addressed to British North America *via* the United States, a Charge of One Penny must be levied on account of the United States, in addition to all other Postage.

10th. Newspapers, &c., brought to India by Her Majesty's Packets from a Foreign Port, without having passed through Great Britain, are chargeable with British Postage of One Penny (Nine Pie) on delivery.

11th. Newspapers sent or received through Great Britain, to or from Peru, Chili, Bolivia, Ecuador, the Sandwich Islands, California, or any Colony addressed *via* Panama, are subject to a Steam Transit Charge of One Anna and Six Pie, which must be paid on despatch or delivery, in addition to any Indian Postage.

12th. Only one paper can be sent in one cover.

There will be no After-packet made up in this Office for the above Steamer.

PORT WILLIAM;
General Post Office,
The 25th November 1856.

C. K. DOVE,
Deputy Post-master General.

No. 2620.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Mails for Madras, Ceylon, Mauritius, Cape, St. Helena, and London, for transmission per Steamer *England*, will be closed at this Office on Saturday, the 13th proximo.

The Public are particularly requested to observe, that the Steamer *England* leaves this Port as a private vessel, and the Indian rate of postage on letters, &c., to Ceylon, Mauritius, Cape, and St. Helena, and London, must be pre-paid at the following rates:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ Tolah	...	0	0	6
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	...	0	1	0
1 "	...	0	2	0
1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	...	0	3	0
2 "	...	0	4	0

and for every tolah or fraction of a tolah above two tolahs, two additional Annas

Postage to Madras is optional.

CALCUTTA GENERAL POST OFFICE,
The 28th November 1856.

C. K. DOVE,
Deputy Post Master General.

N. B.—No more than one paper can be sent under one cover, and must be pre-paid at the following rate:—

4 Tolahs	...	0	1	0
6 "	...	0	2	0

and so on, adding one Anna for every three tolahs or fraction thereof.

C. K. DOVE,
Deputy Post Master General.

[1848]

Notice.

IN consequence of a number of Packages for Stations in the North-West having accumulated in the Godowns of the Allahabad Government Steam Agency, the Agent has been instructed not to receive Goods for the Westward, until the present accumulation has been dispatched, of which due notice will be given.

S. CLARK,
Offg. Post-master General, N. W. P.

AGRA. }
The 29th November 1856. }

Notice.

THE Officers in charge of Treasuries and Depôts for the custody and sale of Postage Stamps are informed that adhesive Envelopes stamped with the value of one anna, have been received from England, and, being now in charge of the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta, are now available on indent.

2. These Envelopes are in packets of 16, and each packet is enclosed in a wrapper, on which is marked the price—Rupees 1-2.

3. The Rules for the sale of Postage Stamps are applicable to the sale of the Stamped Envelope; but discount is allowed on the actual value of the latter, and not on the extra charge of 2 annas on every 16 Envelopes, which is added to cover the cost of the paper and manufacture.

4. The Superintendent of Stamps will not supply the stamped Envelopes in a smaller quantity than one ream at a time, which consists of 30 packets and is of the value of Rupees 33-12-0 including the extra charge of 2 annas on each packet.

G. PATON,
Offg. Director General of the Post Office in India

CALCUTTA. }
The 29th November 1856. }

Packets for the reception of Letters by the following Ships are open at this Office:—

Names of Vessels.	Agents.	Intended Departure.	For what Port.	Touching at	Remarks.
Steamer Hindustan,	P. & O. S. N. Company.	9th Dec. 1856,	Suez,	Madras, Ceylon, and Aden.	
Aeneas,	May, Pickford & Co.,	10th ditto,	Melbourne,		
Steamer England,	Shand, Fairlie & Co.,	14th ditto,	London,	Malacca, Ceylon, Mauritius, Cape, and St Helena.	
Barham,	Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.,	17th ditto,	Ditto,	Madras.	
Hotapur,	Ditto,	20th ditto,	Ditto,	Cape.	
Louise Leonide,	Graf and Banziger,	In a day or two,	Melbourne,		

CALCUTTA ;
General Post Office,
The 5th December 1856. }

C. K. DOVE,
Deputy Post-master General.

CALCUTTA :—Printed and Published by JOHN GRAY, at the "CALCUTTA GAZETTE" OFFICE, No. 5), Council-House Street, for the Government Contractors, SAMUEL SMITH AND CO., to whom all letters regarding the insertion of General Orders, Advertisements, &c., should be addressed.



The Calcutta Gazette.

Published by Authority.

Notifications.

THE 16TH MAY 1856.—The Government of Bengal having entered into a Contract with Messrs. Samuel Smith and Co., for the execution of the Government Printing Work, from the 1st July next, Public Officers employed under this Government are hereby directed not to employ any other Printing Establishment for the execution of the Government Work from and after that date.

CERT. BRADON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

THE 2ND FEBRUARY 1855.—The Government of Bengal having entered into a Contract with Messrs. Samuel Smith and Co., for the execution of the Government Printing Work, all Public Officers under the Government of India at the Presidency are hereby directed not to employ any other Printing Establishment for the execution of Government Work.

CERT. BRADON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1856.

Legislative Council.

The 6th December 1856.

THE following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor General on the 5th December 1856, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XXII of 1856.

An Act for establishing a Toll on Boats and Timber passing through the Kurratiya river in the district of Bogra.

WHEREAS it is expedient, with a view to afford facilities for the internal commerce of the Districts of Dinagepore, Rungepore, and Bogra, to adopt measures for the improvement of the navigation of that part of the Kurratiya river, which lies within the district of Bogra, and whereas any measure which may be adopted for this purpose will necessarily occasion a considerable outlay at the first, and an annual expense thereafter, and it is just and reasonable that, to defray the same, a moderate toll should be levied on all boats, timber, rafts, and floats, passing through or within such part of the said river; and whereas it is expedient to encourage individual enterprise, and the employment of private capital on works of public utility: It is enacted as follows:—

I. Tolls, at the rates specified in the Schedule annexed to this Act, may be levied on all boats, timber, rafts, and floats, passing through or within the aforesaid part of the Kurratiya river, at such stations or places as the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal may from time to time appoint. The said tolls shall be levied by such persons, and under such rules, as the said Lieutenant Governor may direct; and all such rules shall be, duly noti-

fied in the English and Vernacular Gazettes for public information.

II. Provided that no such toll shall be levied until the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal shall be satisfied, by the report of a competent person, that effective measures have been taken to render the passage through the said part of the Kurratiya river navigable throughout the year. Provided, also, that the levy of the said tolls shall be continued only so long as the passage is kept so navigable.

III. Any person duly appointed or authorized to collect the said tolls may detain any boat, timber, raft, or float, for which the toll chargeable under this Act is not paid; and, on the report of such person, which report shall be made within twenty-four hours, the Deputy Collector of Bogra, or other public officer duly authorized by Government in that behalf, may publish a notice appointing a day for the sale of the same. At or after the time appointed by the notice, which shall not be less than fifteen days from the date of the publication thereof, if the toll be not paid, or sufficient cause for non-payment be not shown to the satisfaction of the Deputy Collector or other officer as aforesaid, such officer may sell the thing detained, or, in the case of a boat, such part of the tackle or lading thereof, or, in the case of a raft or float, such part of the same as may be necessary for the recovery of the toll, and shall pay the overplus, if any, to the owner on demand.

IV. Any person who, under color of this Act, shall unlawfully detain any boat, timber, raft, or float, or shall neglect, or without lawful excuse delay, to report the detention of any boat, timber, raft, or float, to the Deputy Collector or other officer as aforesaid, or shall demand or receive as toll any larger sum than is authorized by the

Schedule annexed to this Act, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, or other officer exercising the powers of Magistrate, forfeit a sum not exceeding two hundred Rupees.

V. For the purpose of carrying out the objects of this Act, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal may authorize any person to carry out objects of Act, any canal, clear and deepen any channel, stop any water-course, or take any other measures which may be judged necessary for making the river navigable as aforesaid, or may grant the like authority to any private person who may undertake to carry out those objects at his own expense; and may take possession, as for a public purpose, of any land that may be necessary for the execution of any of the above mentioned works, under the provisions of Regulation I of 1824, or of any Act that may hereafter be in force for taking possession of land for public purposes, whether the said works are to be executed at the expense of Government, or of such private person as aforesaid.

VI. If the Lieutenant Governor shall grant authority to any private person to carry out the objects of this Act at his own expense, he may also make a grant of the said tolls to such person upon such conditions and for such a term as to the said Lieutenant Governor shall appear just and proper, and may authorize such person, or any person or persons employed by him, to collect the said tolls.

Schedule

Of tolls chargeable on boats, timbers, rafts, and floats, passing into or through the Kurratiya river within the district of Bogra.

Budgerows, Hauleahs, and other Boats for personal accommodation	4 annas per oar.
Boats of burthen, empty	At the rate of 2 annas per 100 mds. burthen.
Ditto Ditto laden with bricks, tiles, and earthen-ware; straw, grass, reeds, and fire-wood, fruit, and vegetables	At the rate of 4 annas per 100 mds. burthen.
Ditto ditto with grain, pulse, seeds, and any other article not expressly enumerated,	At the rate of 12 annas per 100 mds. burthen.

Timbers in rafts or otherwise, not being in boats, 2 annas each timber.

Bamboos in floats, 4 annas per 100 bamboos.

Every boat less than 50 maunds burthen shall be rated as 25 maunds—every boat of 50 maunds and less than 75 maunds shall be rated as 50 maunds—every boat of 75 maunds and less than 100 maunds shall be rated as 75 maunds—every boat of 100 maunds and less than 125 maunds shall be rated as 100 maunds, and so on.

Any number of bamboos less than an even hundred shall be rated as 100.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

The 6th December 1856.

THE following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor General on the 5th December 1856, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XXIII of 1856.

An Act for the better recovery of arrears of Revenue under Ryotwar Settlements in the Madras Presidency.

WHEREAS doubts have arisen whether the provisions of Section XXXVIII Regulation XXVIII, 1802 of the Madras Code are applicable to lands under Ryotwar Settlements; It is enacted as follows:—

I. The collection of the Government Revenue, due on account of lands under settlement direct with the ryots, shall be deemed a Khas collection on the part of Government within the meaning of Section XXXVIII Regulation XXVIII of 1802.

II. All past arrears of such revenue shall be collected according to the provisions of this Act: and every Collector and other Revenue Officer is hereby indemnified for any thing heretofore done for the recovery of arrears of such Revenue in accordance with the provisions of the said Section XXXVIII Regulation XXVIII of 1802.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

The 6th December 1856.

THE following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council on the 6th December 1856, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon after the 10th of March next:—

A Bill for the Incorporation and regulation of Joint-Stock Companies and other Associations, either with or without limited liability of the members thereof.

WHEREAS it is expedient that the law relating to the incorporation and regulation of Joint-Stock Companies and other Associations should be amended, and that the members of Joint-Stock Companies and other Associations should be enabled to limit their liability for the debts and engagements thereof; It is enacted as follows:—

PART I.

CONSTITUTION AND INCORPORATION OF COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

Registry.

I. Seven or more persons, associated for any lawful purpose, may, by subscribing their names to a memorandum of association, and otherwise complying with the requisitions of this Act in respect of registration,

form themselves into an incorporated Company, with or without limited liability. Provided that nothing in this Act shall authorize any persons to form themselves into a

Banking or Insurance Company not to be formed with limited liability.

Joint-Stock Company or Association, with limited liability, for the purpose of Banking or Insurance.

II. Not more than twenty persons shall, after the day of , carry on in partnership, in any part of the territories in the possession and under the Government of the

Penalty on partnerships exceeding a certain number.

East India Company, any trade or business having gain for its object, unless they are registered as a Company under this Act, or are authorized so to carry on business by an Act of Parliament or by Royal Charter or Letters Patent, or by an Act of the Governor General of India in Council; and if any persons carry on business in partnership contrary to this provision, every person so acting shall be severally liable for the payment of the whole debts of the partnership, and may be sued for the same without the joinder in the action or suit of any other members of the partnership.

III. The memorandum of association shall contain the following things; (that is to say),

Matters required to be prescribed by memorandum of association.

1. The name of the proposed Company;

2. The part of the said territories in which the registered office of the Company is to be established;

3. The objects for which the proposed Company is to be established;

4. The liability of the shareholders, whether it is to be limited or unlimited;

5. The amount of the nominal Capital of the proposed Company;

6. The number of shares into which such Capital is to be divided, and the amount of each share.

In the case of a Company formed with limited liability, and hereinafter called a limited Company, the word "limited" shall be the last word in the name of the Company.

IV. No Company shall be registered under a name identical with that by

Prohibition against identity of names in registered Companies.

which a subsisting Company is already registered, or so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive; and if any Company, through inadvertence or otherwise, is registered by a name identical with that by which a subsisting Company is registered, or so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, such first mentioned Company may, with the sanction of the Registrar, and shall, if required by him so to do, change its name, and upon such change being made, the Registrar shall enter the new name on the Register in the place of the former name; but no such alteration of name shall affect any rights or obligations of the Company or of any member thereof, or render defective any legal proceedings instituted or to be instituted by or against the Company; and any legal proceedings may be continued or commenced against the Company by its new name, that might have been continued or commenced against the Company by its former name.

V. The memorandum of association shall be in the form marked A in the Schedule hereto, or as near thereto as circumstances admit;

Form of memorandum of association.

and it shall, when registered, bind the Company and the shareholders therein to the same extent as if each shareholder had subscribed his name and affixed his seal thereto, or otherwise duly executed the same, and there were in such memorandum contained, on the part of himself, his heirs, executors, administrators, or representatives, a covenant to conform to all the regulations of such memorandum, subject to the provisions of this Act.

VI. Every subscriber of the memorandum of

Shares to be taken by subscribers of memorandum of association.

association shall take one share at the least in the Company; the number of shares taken by each subscriber shall be set opposite his name in such memorandum of association; and upon the incorporation of the Company, he shall be entered in the Register of shareholders hereinafter mentioned as a shareholder to the extent of the shares he has taken.

VII. The memorandum of association may

Special regulations may be prescribed by articles of association.

be accompanied by, or have annexed thereto, or endorsed thereon, articles of association signed by the subscribers

to the memorandum of association, and prescribing regulations for the Company; but if no such regulations are prescribed, or so far as the same do not extend to modify the regulations contained in the Table marked B in the Schedule hereto, such last-mentioned regulations shall, so far as the same are applicable, be deemed to be the regulations of the Company, and shall bind the Company and the shareholders therein to the same extent as if they had been inserted in articles of association, and such articles had been registered.

VIII. The articles of association shall be in

Form and effect of articles of association.

the form marked C in the Schedule hereto, or as near thereto as circumstances admit;

they shall, when registered, bind the Company and the shareholders therein to the same extent as if each shareholder had subscribed his name and affixed his seal thereto or otherwise duly executed the same, and there were in such articles contained, on the part of himself, his heirs, executors, administrators, or representatives, a covenant to conform to all the regulations of such articles, subject to the provisions of this Act.

IX. Any person signing a printed copy of the

Use of printed copies of memorandum or articles.

memorandum of association, or articles of association, shall be deemed to have signed such memorandum and articles respectively.

The execution by any person of the memorandum of association or articles of association shall be attested by one witness at

the least.

X. The memorandum of association and arti-

Registration of memorandum of association and articles of association.

cles of association shall be delivered to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, who shall retain and register the same; there shall be paid to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies in respect of the several matters mentioned in the Table marked D in the Schedule hereto, the several fees therein specified, or such smaller fees as the Governor General of India in Council may from time to time direct; and all fees so paid shall be accounted for to Government.

XI. Upon any such memorandum of association, either with or without articles of association as aforesaid, being registered, the Registrar shall certify under his hand that the Company is incorporated, and, in the case of a limited Company, that the Company is limited; the subscribers of the memorandum of association, together with such other persons as may from time to time become shareholders in the Company, shall thereupon be a body corporate by the name prescribed in the memorandum of association, having a perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to hold lands, but with such pecuniary liability on the part of the shareholders as is hereinafter mentioned: the certificate of incorporation given by the Registrar shall be conclusive evidence that all the requisitions of this Act in respect of registration have been complied with; and the date of such certificate shall be deemed to be the date of the incorporation of the Company.

XII. If the Directors of any such Company shall declare and pay any dividend contrary to the provisions of this Act or when the Company is known by them to be insolvent, or any dividend the payment of which would, to their knowledge, render it insolvent, they shall be jointly and severally liable for all the debts of the Company then existing, and for all that shall be thereafter contracted, so long as they shall respectively continue in office; provided always, that the amount for which they shall all be so liable shall not exceed the amount of such dividend, and that, if any of the Directors shall be absent at the time of making the dividend or dividends so declared or paid, or shall object thereto, and shall file their objection in writing with the Clerk of the Company, they shall be exempted from the said liability.

XIII. As soon as a certificate of incorporation has been granted by the Registrar of Joint-stock Companies, the Company may issue certificates of shares to the subscribers to the memorandum of association, and to all other persons to whom shares may be allotted, of such number and amount as may be prescribed by the memorandum of association, but not of any greater number or amount: the shares so issued shall be personal estate, and shall not be of the nature of real estate, and each share shall be distinguished by its appropriate number.

Register of Shareholders.

XIV. Every Company registered under this Act, hereinafter referred to as "the Company," shall cause to be kept in one or more books a Register of shareholders, and there shall be entered therein the following particulars:—

- (1.) The names, addresses, and occupations, if any, of the shareholders in the Company, and the shares held by each of them, distinguishing each share by its number;
- (2.) The amount paid on the shares of each shareholder;
- (3.) The date at which the name of any person was entered in the Register as a shareholder;
- (4.) The date at which any person ceased to be a shareholder in respect of any share.

XV. Once at the least in every year a list shall be made of all persons who, on the fourteenth day succeeding the day on which the ordinary general meeting of the Company, or, if there is more than one ordinary meeting in each year, the first of such ordinary general meetings is held, are holders of shares in the Company: and such list shall state the names, addresses, and occupations of all the persons therein mentioned and the number of shares held by each of them, and shall contain a summary specifying the following particulars:—

1. The amount of the nominal Capital of the Company, and the number of shares into which it is divided;
2. The number of shares taken from the commencement of the Company up to the date of the summary;
3. The amount of calls made on each share;
4. The total amount of calls that have been received;
5. The total amount of calls unpaid;
6. The total amount of shares forfeited.

The above list and summary shall be contained in a separate part of the Register, and shall be in the form marked E in the Schedule hereto or as near thereto as circumstances admit: such list and summary shall be completed within seven days after such fourteenth day as is mentioned in this Section, and a copy thereof, authenticated by the seal of the Company, shall forthwith be forwarded to the Registrar; and any person may inspect and take copies of the same, subject to the regulations under which a person is hereinafter declared to be entitled to inspect and take copies of any documents kept by the Registrar.

XVI. If any Company registered under this Act makes default in keeping a Register of shareholders, or in sending a copy of such list and summary as aforesaid to the Registrar, in compliance with the foregoing rules, such Company shall incur a penalty not exceeding Fifty Rupees for every day during which such default continues.

XVII. No notice of any trust, express or implied or constructive, shall be entered on the Register or be receivable by the Company; and every person who has accepted any share in a Company registered under this Act, and whose name is entered in the Register of shareholders, and no other person, (except a subscriber to the memorandum of association in respect of the shares subscribed for by him), shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be a shareholder.

XVIII. The transfer of any share in the Company shall be in the form marked F in the Schedule hereto, or to the like effect, and shall be executed both by the transferrer and transferee; the transferrer shall be deemed to remain a holder of such share until the name of the transferee is entered in the Register-book in respect thereof.

XIX. A certificate, under the common seal of the Company, specifying any share or shares held by any shareholder, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the title of the shareholder to the share or shares therein specified.

XX. The amount of calls, for the time being unpaid on any share, shall be deemed to be a debt due from the holder of such share to the Company.

XXI. The Register and annual list of shareholders commencing from the incorporation of the Company, shall be kept at the Registered Office of the Company hereinafter mentioned; except when the Register is closed as hereinafter mentioned, such Register and annual list shall, during business hours, but subject to such reasonable restrictions as the Company in general meeting may impose, so that not less than two hours in each day be appointed for inspection, be opened to the inspection of any shareholder gratis, and to the inspection of any other person on the payment of one Rupee, or such less sum as the Company may prescribe for each inspection; and every such shareholder or other person may require a copy of such Register, and annual list, or of any part thereof, on payment of two annas for every one hundred words required to be copied; if such inspection or copy is refused, the Company shall incur for each refusal a penalty not exceeding Fifty Rupees, and a further penalty not exceeding Twenty Rupees for every day during which such refusal continues.

XXII. The Company may, upon giving notice by advertisement in some newspaper circulating in that part of the said territories in which the registered Office of the Company is situate, close the Register of shareholders for any time or times not exceeding on the whole twenty-one days in each year; and the period during which the books are closed, shall not be reckoned as part of the time within which a transfer is to be registered.

XXIII. If the name of any person is without sufficient cause entered or omitted to be entered in the Register of shareholders of any Company, such person, or any shareholder of the Company, may, by petition to the principal Court of original Civil jurisdiction in the district or place in which the registered Office of the Company is situate, apply to such Court for an order that the Register may be rectified; and the Court may either re-use such application, with or without costs to be paid by the applicant, or it may, if satisfied of the justice of the case, make an order for the rectification of the Register, and may direct the Company to pay all the costs of such motion or petition, and any damages the party aggrieved may have sustained; and if the Company makes default or is guilty of unnecessary delay in registering any transfer of shares, they shall be responsible to any person injured by such default or delay for the amount of damage he may thereby have sustained.

XXIV. The Register of shareholders shall be *prima facie* evidence of any matters by this Act directed or authorized to be inserted therein.

XXV. Copies of the memorandum of association and articles of association shall be forwarded by the Company to every shareholder, at his request, on payment of the sum of one Rupee for each

copy, or such less sum as may be prescribed by the Company.

PART II.

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF COMPANIES.

General.

XXVI. The Company shall have a registered Office to which all communications and notices may be addressed; if any Company registered under this Act carries on business without having such an Office, it shall incur a penalty not exceeding Fifty Rupees for every day during which business is so carried on.

XXVII. Notice of the situation of such registered Office, and of any change therein, shall be given to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, and recorded by him; until such notice is given, the Company shall not be deemed to have complied with the provisions of this Act with respect to having a registered Office.

XXVIII. Every limited Company registered under this Act, shall paint or affix, and shall keep painted or affixed, its name on the outside of every Office or place in which the business of the Company is carried on, in a conspicuous position, in letters easily legible in the English language and also in the language required to be used in judicial proceedings in the Courts of the East India Company in the District in which the registered Office is situate, and shall have its name engraved in legible characters in such languages on its seal, and shall have its name mentioned in legible characters in such languages in all notices, advertisements and other official publications of such Company, and in all Bills of Exchange, Hoondees, Promissory Notes, Endorsements, Cheques, and orders for money or goods, purporting to be signed by or on behalf of such Company, and in all Bills of parcels, invoices, receipts, and letters of credit of the Company.

XXIX. If any limited Company registered under this Act does not paint or affix, and keep painted or affixed, its name in manner aforesaid, it shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Fifty Rupees for not so painting or affixing its name, and for every day during which such name is not so kept painted or affixed; and if any Officer of such Company, or any person on its behalf, uses any seal purporting to be a seal of the Company whereon its name is not so engraved as aforesaid, or issues or authorizes the issue of any notice, advertisement, or other official publication of such Company, or signs or authorizes to be signed on behalf of such Company any Bill of Exchange, Hoondee, Promissory Note, Endorsement, Cheque, order for money or goods, or issues or authorizes to be issued any Bill of parcels, invoice, receipt, or letter of credit of the Company, wherein its name is not mentioned in manner aforesaid, he shall be liable to a penalty of Five hundred Rupees and shall further be personally liable to the holder of any such Bill of Exchange, Hoondee, Promissory Note, Cheque, or order for money or goods, for the amount thereof, unless the same is duly paid by the Company.

General Meeting of Company.

What accounts to be kept.

Of the Stock-in-Trade of the Company;
Of the sums of money received and expended by the Company, and the matter in respect of which such receipt and expenditure takes place; and

Of the credits and liabilities of the Company.
XXXII. A balance sheet shall be made out and filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies within twelve months after the incorporation of the Company, and once at least in every year afterwards within twelve months from the filing of the balance-sheet immediately preceding. Such balance-sheet shall

contain a summary of the property and liabilities of the Company arranged under the heads appearing in the form annexed to Table B in the Schedule hereto, for as near thereto as circumstances admit.

XXXIII. The balance-sheet shall be signed by the Directors or any three or more of them, who shall certify at the foot thereof that the same, to the best of their belief, contains a true account of the capital and liabilities and of the property and assets of the Company.

XXXIV. No dividend shall be payable except out of the profits arising from the business of the Company including interest on capital.

XXXV. The accounts of the Company shall be examined, and the correctness of the balance-sheet ascertained, by one or more auditor or auditors who shall certify, at the foot of such balance-sheet, that the same, to the best of their belief, contains a true account of the capital and liabilities and of the property and assets of the Company, or make such special report thereon as they think necessary.

XXXVI. A copy of every balance-sheet and of the report thereon by the auditors shall be kept at the registered Office of the Company and shall be open to inspection in the same manner as the Register of shareholders kept at such Office.

XXXVII. Unless other provisions shall be contained in the regulations of the Company for the appointment of auditors, the auditors shall be appointed at the first general meeting of the Company in every year, and, in the case of any casual vacancy occurring in such office, at an extraordinary general meeting called for the purpose of supplying the same. No Director or other Officer shall be eligible as an auditor.

XXXVIII. Any Company registered under this Act may in general meeting, from time to time, by such special resolution as is hereinafter mentioned, alter and make new provisions in lieu of or in addition to any regulations of the Company contained in the articles of association or the Table marked B in the Schedule.

Balance-sheet to be made out annually and filed with the Registrar.

Form of balance-sheet.

Balance-sheet to be signed and certified by the Directors.

No dividend payable except out of profits.

Inspection of balance-sheet and of report of auditors thereon.

Appointment of auditors.

Power of Company to alter regulations by special resolution.

XXXIX. A resolution shall be deemed to be a special resolution of the Company whenever the same has been passed by three-fourths in number and value of such

Definition of special resolution.

shareholders of the Company, for the time being entitled to vote, as may be present in person or by proxy (in cases where, by the regulations of the Company, proxies are allowed) at any meeting of which notice specifying the intention to propose such resolution has been duly given, and such resolution has been confirmed by a majority of such shareholders, for the time being entitled to vote, as may be present in person or by proxy at a subsequent meeting of which notice specifying the intention to propose such confirmation has been duly given, and held at an interval of not less than one month nor more than three months from the date of the meeting at which such special resolution was first passed: unless a poll is demanded by at least five shareholders, a declaration of the Chairman of any such meeting as is mentioned in this Section that a special resolution has been carried or confirmed, shall be deemed conclusive evidence of the fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favor of or against the same: notice of any meeting shall, for the purposes of this Section, be deemed to be duly given, and the meeting to be duly held whenever such notice is given and meeting held in manner prescribed by the regulations of the Company.

XL. A copy of any special resolution that is passed by any Company registered under this Act shall be forwarded to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, and recorded by him; if such copy is not so forwarded within fifteen days from the date of the passing of the resolution, the Company shall incur a penalty not exceeding Twenty Rupees for every day after the expiration of such fifteen days during which such copy is omitted to be forwarded.

XLI. A copy of any special resolution shall be given to any shareholder on payment of one Rupee or of such less sum as the Company may direct.

XLII. The Company, if authorized so to do by its regulations, may increase its nominal capital in manner directed by such regulations, but notice of any increase so made shall be given to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies within fifteen days from the date of the passing of the resolution by which such increase has been authorized, and the Registrar shall forthwith record the amount of such increase; if such notice is not given within the period aforesaid, the Company shall incur a penalty not exceeding Fifty Rupees for every day during which such neglect to give notice continues.

XLIII. If any Company registered under this Act carries on business when the number of its shareholders is less than seven, for a period of six months after the number has been so reduced, then every Director of such Company, during the time that it so carries on business after such period of six months, shall be severally liable for the payment of the whole debts of the Company contracted during such time, and

Registry of special resolution.

Copy of special resolutions.

Notice to Registrar of increase of capital.

Prohibition against carrying on business with less than seven shareholders.

may be used for the same without the joinder in the action or suit of any other person.

XLIV. The Company shall cause minutes of all resolutions and proceedings of general meetings of the Company, to be duly entered in books to be from time to time provided for the purpose, and any such minutes as aforesaid, if signed by any person purporting to be the Chairman of such meeting, shall be receivable in evidence in all legal proceedings; and, until the contrary is proved, every general meeting, in respect of the proceedings of which minutes have been so made, shall be deemed to have been duly held and convened.

Legal Instruments of Company

XLV. Contracts on behalf of any Company registered under this Act may be made as follows: (that is to say), all contracts for the sale or purchase of immoveable property shall be under the common seal of the Company; all other contracts may be made on behalf of the Company under the common seal of the Company, and such contracts may be in the same manner varied or discharged; or they may be made verbally on behalf of the company, by any person acting under the express or implied authority of the Company, and such contracts may in the same way be varied or discharged. And all contracts made according to the provisions herein contained shall be effectual in law, and shall be binding upon the Company and their successors, and all other parties thereto, their heirs, executors, administrators, or representatives, as the case may be.

Deeds

XLVI. Any Company registered under this Act may, by instrument or writing under their common seal, empower any person, either generally or in respect of any specified matters, as their attorney, to execute deeds on their behalf in any place; and every deed signed by such attorney, on behalf of the Company, and under his seal, shall be binding on the Company to the same extent as if it were under the common seal of the Company.

XLVII. A Promissory Note, Bill of Exchange, or Hoondee shall be deemed to have been made, accepted, or endorsed on behalf of any Company registered under this Act if made, accepted, or endorsed in the name of the Company by any person acting under the express or implied authority of the Company.

Examination of affairs of Company.

XLVIII. Upon the application of one-fifth in number and value of the shareholders of any Company registered under this Act, the local Government may appoint one or more competent inspectors to examine into the affairs of the Company, and to report thereon in such manner as the local Government directs.

XLIX. It shall be the duty of all Officers and Agents of the Company to produce, for the examination of the inspectors, all books and documents in their custody or power: any inspector may examine the Officers and Agents of the Company in relation to its business, and may, if he thinks fit, administer an oath or affirmation to such person; if any Off-

icer or Agent refuses to produce any such book or document, or to answer any question relating to the affairs of the Company, he shall incur a penalty not exceeding Fifty Rupees in respect of each offence.

L. Upon the conclusion of the examination, the inspectors shall report their opinion to the local Government; a copy shall be forwarded to the registered Office of the Company and shall be open to the inspection of any shareholder who shall be at liberty to take a copy thereof; and a further copy shall, at the request of the shareholders upon whose application the inspection was made, be delivered to them or to any one or more of them: all expenses of and incidental to any such examination as aforesaid shall be defrayed by the shareholders upon whose application the inspectors were appointed.

LI. Any Company registered under this Act may in general meeting appoint inspectors for the purpose of examining into the affairs of the Company; the inspectors so appointed shall have the same powers and perform the same duties as inspectors appointed by the local Government, with this exception, that, instead of making their report to the local Government, they shall make the same in such manner and to such persons as the Company in general meeting directs; and the Officers and Agents of the Company shall incur the same penalties, in case of any refusal to produce any book or document to such inspectors, or to answer any question, as they would have incurred if such inspectors had been appointed by the local Government.

LII. A copy of the report of any inspectors appointed under this Act, authenticated by the seal of the Company into whose affairs they have made inspection, shall without further proof be admissible as evidence of the report in any legal proceeding.

Notices.

LIII. Any summons or notice requiring to be served upon the Company may, except in cases where a particular mode of service is directed, be served by leaving the same, or sending it through the post addressed to the Company at their registered Office, or by giving it to any Director, Secretary, or other principal Officer of the Company.

LIV. Notices by letter shall be posted in such time as to admit of the letter being delivered in the due course of delivery within the period (if any) prescribed for the giving of such notice; and in proving such service it shall be sufficient to prove that such notice was properly directed, and that it was put into the Post Office at such time as aforesaid.

LV. Any summons, notice, writ, or proceeding requiring authentication by the Company may be signed by any Director, Secretary, or other authorized Officer of the Company, and need not be under the common seal of the Company; and the same may be in writing or in print, or partly in writing and partly in print.

LVI. All offences under this Act, made punishable by any penalty, may be prosecuted summarily before a Magistrate or any person exercising the powers of a Magistrate. The provisions of Act XIII of 1856, relating to the adjudication of fines and penalties and the enforcing payment thereof, shall apply to penalties imposed under this Act in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

Alteration of Forms.

LVII. The Governor General of India in Council may from time to time make such alterations in the Forms and Tables contained in the Schedule hereto as may be deemed requisite: any Form or Table, when altered, shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and, after the expiration of one month from the date of such publication, shall have the same force as if it were included in the Schedule to this Act.

PART III.

WINDING-UP.

Preliminary.

LVIII. The provisions of this Act relating to the winding-up of Companies shall apply to all Companies registered under this Act, and to all Companies registered under Act XLIII of 1850 or duly constituted by law previously to the passing of this Act, from and after the date at which they have obtained registration under this Act in manner hereinafter mentioned, but not to any other Companies.

LIX. The expression "the Court," as used in the Third Part of this Act, shall mean the principal Court having original Civil jurisdiction in the place in which the registered Office of the Company is situate.

LX. In the event of any Company being wound-up by the Court or voluntarily, the existing shareholders shall be liable to contribute to the assets of the Company to an amount sufficient to pay the debts and liabilities of the Company, and the costs, charges, and expenses of winding-up the same, with this qualification, that, if the Company is limited, no contribution shall be required from any shareholder exceeding the amount, if any, unpaid on the shares held by him.

LXI. In the event of any Company other than a limited Company being wound-up by the Court, any person who has ceased to be a shareholder within the period of three years prior to the commencement of the winding-up shall be liable to contribute, in respect of the shares held by him within that period, towards payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company, and the costs, charges, and expenses of winding-up the same, and shall have in all respects the same rights, and be subject to the same liabilities to creditors in respect of such shares, as if he had not so ceased to be a shareholder, with this exception, that he shall

not be liable in respect of any debt or liability of the Company contracted after the time at which he ceased to be a shareholder.

LXII. In the event of any limited Company being wound-up by the Court, any person who has ceased to be a holder of any share or shares within the period of one year prior to the commencement of the winding-up shall be liable in respect of such share or shares to contribute towards payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company, and the costs, charges, and expenses of winding-up the same, and shall have in all respects the same rights and be subject to the same liabilities to creditors in respect of such share or shares as if he had not so ceased to be a shareholder.

LXIII. The winding-up shall, if the Company is wound-up by the Court, be deemed to commence at the time of the presentation of such petition as is hereinafter required to be presented to the Court; and, if the Company is wound-up voluntarily, be deemed to commence at the time of the passing of the resolution authorizing such winding-up.

LXIV. Any existing or former shareholder upon whom calls are authorized to be made by the Third Part of this Act is hereinafter called a "contributory;" and the representatives of any deceased contributory shall be liable in a due course of administration to the same extent as such contributory would be liable under this Act, if alive.

LXV. For the purpose of ascertaining the liability of existing and former shareholders as between themselves, the following rule shall be adopted in the absence of any express contract to the contrary; (that is to say),

1. In the case of a Company other than a limited Company, every transferee of shares shall, in a degree proportioned to the shares transferred, indemnify the transferrer against all existing and future debts of the Company;

2. In the case of a limited Company, every transferee shall indemnify the transferrer against all calls made or accrued due on the shares transferred subsequently to the transfer.

Winding-up by Court.

LXVI. A Company may be wound-up by the Court under the following circumstances; (that is to say),

1. Whenever the Company in general meeting has passed a special resolution requiring the Company to be wound-up by the Court;

2. Whenever the Company does not commence its business within a year from its incorporation, or suspends its business for the space of a whole year;

3. Whenever the shareholders are reduced in number to less than seven;

4. Whenever the Company is unable to pay its debts;

5. Whenever three-fourths of the capital of the Company have been lost or become unavailable.

Company when deemed unable to pay its debts.

LXVII. A Company shall be deemed to be unable to pay its debts,

1. Whenever a creditor, to whom the Company is indebted in a sum exceeding Five hundred Rupees then due, has served on the Company, by leaving or causing to be left at their registered Office, a demand under his hand requiring the Company to pay the sum so due, and the Company have, for the space of three weeks succeeding the service of such demand, neglected to pay such sum, or to secure or compound for the same to the satisfaction of the creditor.

2. Whenever satisfaction of a judgment, decree, or order of any Court in favor of any creditor in any suit or other legal proceeding cannot be obtained.

LXVIII. Any application for the winding-up of a Company shall be by petition accompanied by a declaration signed by the petitioner stating that he verily believes the same to be true: such petition may, in cases where the Company is unable to pay its debts be presented either by a creditor or a contributory; but where any other ground is alleged for winding-up the Company, a contributory alone is entitled to present the petition.

LXIX. Upon the hearing of any petition presented by a creditor, the Court may dismiss such petition with or without costs to be paid by the petitioner, or it may make an order directing the Company, by a day to be named in the order, to pay or secure payment to the creditor of all monies that may be proved due to him, together with such costs as the Court may direct; or the Court may, if it so thinks fit, on the hearing of such petition, make an order or decree for winding-up the Company in the first instance, or such other order as it deems just.

LXX. If, at the expiration of the time named in such order, such payment is not made, or security given, the Court may thereupon make an order or decree for winding-up the Company.

LXXI. Upon the hearing of a petition presented by a contributory, the Court may dismiss such petition with or without costs to be paid by the petitioner, or it may make an order or decree directing the Company to be wound-up, or such other order or decree as it deems just.

LXXII. After the date of such order or decree for winding-up the Company, all suits and actions against the Company shall, if the Court so orders, be stayed: no Director or other Officer of the Company shall, without the sanction of the Court, dispose of any of the property, effects, or things in action of the Company; and no transfer of any shares shall be valid without the sanction of the Court: a copy of such order or decree shall forthwith be reported by the Company to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, who shall make a minute thereof in his books relating to the Company.

LXXIII. As soon as may be after making an order or decree for winding-up the Company, the Court shall cause the assets of the Com-

pany to be collected, and applied in discharge of its liabilities, in a due course of administration.

LXXIV. Any conveyance, mortgage, delivery of goods, payment, or other act relating to property, if made, done, or suffered voluntarily by any Company registered under this Act whilst in insolvent circumstances with a view to give any undue or fraudulent preference to any creditor of such Company, shall be void if made, done, or suffered within three months before the commencement of the winding-up of such Company.

LXXV. After an order or decree for winding-up the Company has been made, any person known or suspected to have in his possession any of the estate or effects of the Company, or supposed to be indebted to the Company, and any person whom the Court may deem capable of giving information concerning the trade, dealings, estate, or effects of the Company, may be compelled to give evidence, and to produce any books, papers, deeds, writings, or other documents in his custody or power which may appear to the Court requisite to the full disclosure of any of the matters which the Court thinks necessary to be enquired into for the purpose of winding-up the Company, in the same manner as a witness may be compelled to give evidence and to produce documents in any action or suit depending in such Court.

LXXVI. If any Director, Officer, or contributory of any Company registered under this Act destroys, mutilates, alters, or falsifies any books, papers, writings, or securities, or makes or is privy to the making of any false or fraudulent entry in any Register, book of account, or other document belonging to the Company, with intent to defraud the creditors or contributories of such Company or any of them, or any other person, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding two years.

LXXVII. If, upon any judgment or decree voluntarily suffered by any Company being insolvent to any person with intent to give such person a preference over other creditors of the Company, any attachment, sequestration, or execution is issued against such Company, by virtue whereof the estate and effects of the Company, or any of them, are attached, sequestered, or taken in execution, at any time within three months next before the filing or presentation of the petition for winding-up the Company, such attachment, sequestration, or taking in execution shall be void in favor of the liquidators of the Company, as against the attaching, sequestering, or execution creditor, whether the same has been completely executed or not, except that such creditor shall, if the attachment, sequestration, or execution would have been valid but for this provision, be entitled to retain, out of any money already realized, his costs of suit, and of the attachment, sequestration, or execution or to proceed with the attachment, sequestration, or execution for the purpose of realizing such costs; but on satisfaction of such costs, or on tender of the amount thereof by the liquidators to the creditor, it shall be lawful for the liquidators to recover from such creditor the property so attach-

Fraudulent preference.

Power of Court to summon persons suspected of having property of Company.

Penalty on falsification of books.

Executions upon certain judgments within three months of petition to be void.

Application for winding-up to be by petition.

Course to be pursued by Court on petition of a creditor.

Order for winding-up Company on creditor's petition.

Effect of the order for winding-up Company.

Collection and application of assets.

ed, sequestrated, and taken in execution, and the proceeds of such property, or the residue thereof, as the case may be.

LXXXVIII. All books, accounts, and documents of the Company, and of the liquidators hereinafter mentioned, shall, as between the contributories of the Company, be *prima facie* evidence of the truth of all matters therein contained and purporting to be therein recorded.

LXXXIX. The Court may, at any time after making an order or decree for winding up a Company, and before it has ascertained the sufficiency of the assets of the Company, or the debts in respect of which the several classes of contributories are liable, make calls on all or any of the contributories, to the extent of their liability, for payment of all or any sums it deems necessary to satisfy the debts and liabilities of the Company and the costs of winding it up; and it may, in making a call, take into consideration the probability that some contributories upon whom the same is made may partly or wholly fail to pay their respective portions of the same; and every such call shall be deemed a debt due to the Company.

LXXX. The Court may at any time make calls upon any former holder of a share who is liable under Section LXI or LXII of this Act in respect of such share as well as upon the existing holder of that share; but any payment made or obtained from any contributory in respect of a share shall operate for the benefit of every other contributory in respect of such share.

LXXXI. All monies received under the direction of the Court on account of the sale or conversion of any of the assets of the Company, or in respect of calls made on any contributories, or of any other matter, with the exception of such balance, if any, as the official liquidators may, with the sanction of the Court, retain in their hands for the payment of current expenses, shall be paid into Court or deposited in such manner as the Court may direct; and no money standing to such account shall be paid out by the Bank except upon cheques signed in such manner as the Court directs.

LXXXII. The Court may, at any time after the presentation of a petition for winding up a Company, and either before or after making an order for winding up the same, upon the application of any creditor or contributory of such Company, restrain further proceedings in any action or suit against the Company, or appoint a receiver of the estate and effects of the Company; it may also, by notice or advertisement, require all creditors to present and prove their claims within a certain time, or be precluded from the benefit of any distribution which may be made before such claim is proved.

LXXXIII. The Court may, at any time after an order has been made for winding up a Company, upon the application of any creditor or contributory of the Company, and upon proof to the satisfaction of the Court that all proceedings in relation to such winding up ought to be stayed, make an order staying the same, either altogether

or for a limited time, on such terms and subject to such conditions as it deems fit.

LXXXIV. As soon as the creditors are satisfied, the Court shall proceed to adjust the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, and to distribute any surplus that may remain amongst the parties entitled thereto; and for the purposes of such adjustment it may make calls on the contributories to the extent of their liability for payment of such sums as it deems necessary; and it may, in making a call, take into consideration the probability that some of the contributories upon whom the same is made may partly or wholly fail to pay their respective portions of the same. Nothing in this Section shall preclude any former shareholder entitled to indemnity under Section LXV of this Act from enforcing such indemnity by due course of law.

LXXXV. The Court may make such order as to the priority and payment out of the estate of the Company of the costs, charges, and expenses incurred in winding up any Company as it thinks just.

Official Liquidators.

LXXXVI. For the purpose of conducting the proceedings in winding up a Company, and assisting the Court therein, there shall be appointed a person or persons to be called an official liquidator or official liquidators; and such appointment shall be made as follows; (that is to say.)

The Court having jurisdiction may, after requiring due security, appoint such persons or person, either provisionally or otherwise, as it thinks fit, to the office of official liquidators; it may from time to time remove any person or persons so appointed, and fill up any vacancy occasioned by such removal or by the death or resignation of any such appointee or appointees; if one person only is appointed, he shall have all the powers hereby given to several liquidators; if more persons than one are appointed, the Court shall declare whether any act hereby required or authorized to be done by the official liquidators may be done by all or any one or more of such persons.

In cases where the winding-up takes place at the suit of a creditor, it shall be lawful for the major part in value of the creditors assembled at a meeting to be held for the purpose, and, in cases where the winding-up takes place at the suit of a contributory, for the major part in value of the contributories assembled at a meeting to be held for the purpose, to appoint an official liquidator to act concurrently with the official liquidator so named by the Court. Every such meeting shall be held at a time and place to be fixed by the Court, and of which meeting such notice shall be given as the Court may direct.

LXXXVII. The official liquidators or liquidator shall be described by the style and duties of official liquidators. style of the official liquidators or official liquidator of the particular Company in respect of which they or he are or is appointed, and not by their or his individual names or name; they or he shall take into their or his custody all the property, effects, and things in action of the Company, and shall perform such duties in reference to the winding-up of the Company as may be imposed by the Court.

LXXXVIII. The official liquidators shall have power, with the sanction of the Court, to do the following things:—

Powers of official liquidators.

To bring or defend any action, suit, or prosecution, or other legal proceeding, Civil or Criminal, in the name and on behalf of the Company; and in such name to claim, prove, and draw dividends under any bankruptcy, insolvency, or sequestration:

To carry on the business of the Company, so far as may be necessary for the beneficial winding-up of the same:

To sell the property, moveable or immovable, effects, and things in action of the Company by public auction or private contract, with power, if they think fit, to transfer the whole thereof to any person or Company, or to sell the same in parcels:

To execute, in the name and on behalf of the Company, all deeds, receipts, and other documents they may think necessary, and for that purpose to use, when necessary, the Company's seal:

To refer disputes to arbitration, and compromise any debts or claims:

To draw, accept, make, and endorse any Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note, and also to raise upon the security of the assets of the Company from time to time any requisite sum or sums of money; and the drawing, accepting, making, or endorsing of every such Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note as aforesaid on behalf of the Company shall have the same effect with respect to the liability of such Company as if such Bill or Note had been drawn, accepted, made, or endorsed by such Company in the course of carrying on the business thereof:

To do and execute all such other things as may be necessary for winding-up the affairs of the Company and distributing its assets.

LXXXIX. There shall be paid to the official liquidators such salary or remuneration, by way of percentage or otherwise, as the Court directs.

Remuneration of official liquidators.

XC. When the affairs of the Company have been completely wound-up, the Court shall make an order or decree declaring the Company to be dissolved from the date of such order or decree, and the Company shall be dissolved accordingly.

Dissolution of Company.

XCI. Any order or decree so made shall be reported by the official liquidators to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, who shall make a minute accordingly in his books of the dissolution of such Company.

Registrar to make minute of dissolution of Company.

Voluntary winding-up of Company.

XCII. A Company may be wound-up voluntarily, whenever the Company in general meeting has passed a special resolution to that effect. In such case the Company shall, from the date of the commencement of such winding-up, cease to carry on its business, except in so far as may be required for the beneficial winding-up thereof, but its corporate state and all its corporate powers shall, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in its articles of association, continue until the affairs of the Company are wound-up.

Circumstances under which Company may be wound-up voluntarily.

XCIII. Notice of any special resolution to wind-up a Company voluntarily shall be given as respects Companies registered in any Presidency in the *Official Gazette* of that Presidency, and also in some newspaper, if any, circulating in the place where the registered Office of the Company is situate; and, as respects a Company registered in any other part of the said Territories, in some newspaper circulating in that part of the said Territories, and also in some newspaper circulating in the part of the said Territories in which the registered Office is situate.

Notice of resolution to wind-up voluntarily.

XCIV. The following consequences shall ensue upon the voluntary winding-up of a Company:

Consequences of voluntary winding-up.

1. The property of the Company shall be applied in satisfaction of its liabilities, and, subject thereto, shall, unless it be otherwise provided by the articles of association, be distributed amongst the shareholders in proportion to their shares.

2. Liquidators shall be appointed for the purpose of winding-up the affairs of the Company and distributing the property.

3. The Company in general meeting may appoint such person or persons as it thinks fit to be a liquidator or liquidators, and may fix the remuneration to be paid to them.

4. If one person only is appointed, all the provisions herein contained in reference to several liquidators shall apply to him.

5. When several liquidators are appointed, every power hereby given may be exercised by any two of them.

6. The liquidators may, at any time after the passing of the resolution for winding up the Company, and before they have ascertained the sufficiency of the assets of the Company, or the debts and liabilities in respect of which the contributories are liable, call on all or any of the contributories to the extent of their liability to pay all or any sums they deem necessary to satisfy the debts and liabilities of the Company and the costs of winding it up; and they may, in making a call, take into consideration the probability that some of the contributories upon whom the same is made may partly or wholly fail to pay their respective portions of the same.

7. The liquidators shall have all powers hereinbefore vested in official liquidators, and may exercise the same without the intervention of the Court.

8. All books, papers, and documents in the hands of the liquidators shall at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of the shareholders.

9. When the creditors are satisfied, the liquidators shall proceed to adjust the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, and for the purposes of such adjustment they may make calls on all the contributories to the extent of their liability for any sums they may deem necessary, and they may in making a call take into consideration the probability that some of the contributories upon whom the same is made may partly or wholly fail to pay their respective portions of the same.

10. As soon as the affairs of the Company are fully wound-up, the liquidators shall make up an account showing the manner in which such winding-up has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of; and such account,

with the vouchers thereof, shall be laid before such person or persons as may be appointed by the Company to inspect the same; and upon such inspection being concluded the liquidators shall proceed to call a general meeting of the shareholders for the purpose of considering such account; but no such meeting shall be deemed to be duly held unless two months' previous notice, specifying the time, place, and object of such meeting, has been published in the manner specified in Section XCIII of this Act.

11. Such general meeting shall not enter upon any business except the consideration of the account; but the meeting may proceed to the consideration thereof, notwithstanding the quorum required by any regulation of the Company to be present at general meetings is not present thereat; and if, on consideration, the meeting is of opinion that the affairs of the Company have been fairly wound-up, they shall pass a resolution to that effect, and thereupon the liquidators shall publish a notice of such resolution in the manner specified in Section XCIII of this Act, and shall also make a return to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies of such resolution, and on the expiration of one month from the date of the registration of such return, the Company shall be deemed to be dissolved.

12. If within one year after the passing of a resolution for winding-up the affairs of the Company such affairs are not wound-up, the liquidators shall immediately thereafter make up an account showing the state of the affairs and the progress which has been made in winding-up down to that date, and they shall add thereto a report stating the reason why the winding-up has not been completed, and a general meeting shall be called to consider the same, and so on from year to year until the winding-up of the affairs of the Company is completed.

All costs, charges, and expenses properly incurred in the voluntary winding-up of a Company, including the remuneration of the liquidators, shall be payable out of the assets of the Company in priority to all other claims.

XCV. The voluntary winding-up of a Company shall not prejudice the right of any creditor of such Company to institute proceedings for the purpose of having the same wound-up by the Court.

Barring of rights of creditors.

PART IV. Registration.

XCVI. The registration of Companies shall be conducted as follows; (that is to say)

1. The local Government may, after the sanction of the Governor General in Council to the creation of any such offices, from time to time appoint such Registrars, Assistant Registrars, Clerks, and servants as it may think necessary for the registration of Companies under this Act, and remove them at pleasure.

2. The local Government may make such regulations as it thinks fit with respect to the duties to be performed by any such Registrars, Assistant Registrars, Clerks, and servants as aforesaid.

3. The local Government may from time to time determine the place or places at which Offices for the registration of Companies are to be estab-

lished: Provided always, that there shall be at all times maintained in each of the three Presidency Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay at least one such Office, and that every Company whose registered Office is within any Presidency shall be registered in that Presidency.

4. Every person may inspect the documents kept by the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies; and there shall be paid for such inspection a fee of one Rupee for each inspection; and any person may require a copy or extract of any document or any part of any document, to be certified by the Registrar on payment of two annas for every hundred words of such copy or extract; and such certified copy shall be *prima facie* evidence of the matters therein contained in all legal proceedings whatever.

5. There shall be paid to any Registrar, Assistant Registrar, Clerk, or servant that may hereafter be employed in the registration of Joint-Stock Companies, such salary as the local Government may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, direct.

6. Whenever any act is herein directed to be done to or by the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, such act shall, until the local Government otherwise directs, be done to or by the keeper of the records of the Supreme Court of the Presidency in which the registered Office of the Company is situate, if such registered Office is situate within a Presidency; otherwise by the keeper of the records of the Supreme Court of the Presidency of Bengal.

PART V.

REPEAL OF FORMER ACT AND TEMPORARY PROVISIONS.

Repeal.

XCVII. Act XLIII of 1850 is hereby repealed, except as to acts done or liabilities incurred before the passing of this Act. But such repeal shall not take effect with respect to any Company registered under the said Act, until such Company has obtained registration under this Act as hereinafter mentioned.

Repeal of Act XLIII of 1850.

Temporary Provisions.

XCVIII. Any Company registered under the said Act, and any other Company duly constituted by law previously to the passing of this Act, and consisting of seven or more shareholders, may at any time hereafter register itself as a Company under this Act, with or without limited liability, subject to this proviso, that no Company, established for the purpose of Banking or Insurance shall be registered under this Act as a limited Company, and that no Company shall be registered under this Act unless an assent to its being so registered has been given by three-fourths in number and value of such of its shareholders as may have been present, personally, or by proxy in cases where proxies are allowed by the regulations of the Company, at some general meeting summoned for that purpose.

XCIX. Previously to the registration under this Act of any existing Company, there shall be delivered to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies the following documents: (that is to say)

Requisitions for registration by existing companies.

1. In the case of a Company registered under the said Act, if such Company is not intended to be registered as a limited Company, a list showing the names, addresses, and occupations, of all persons who on the day of registration are holders of shares in the Company, with the addition of the shares held by such persons respectively, distinguishing each share by its number :

2. If such Company is intended to be registered as a limited Company under the provisions of this Act, the above list shall be accompanied with a statement specifying the following particulars :—

The nominal capital of the Company, and the number of shares into which it is divided ;

The number of shares taken, and the amount paid on each share ; and

The name of such Company, with the addition of the word " Limited " as the last word thereof :

3. In the case of any other Company duly constituted by law previously to the passing of this Act, and consisting of seven or more shareholders, if it is not intended to be registered as a limited Company, there shall be delivered to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies such list of shareholders as is herein before mentioned, and also a copy of any Law, Royal Charter, Letters Patent, Deed of Settlement, or other instrument constituting or regulating the Company :

4. If any such Company as last aforesaid is intended to be registered as a limited Company, the above list and copy shall be accompanied by a statement specifying the following particulars ; (that is to say),

The nominal capital of the Company, and the number of shares into which it is divided ;

The number of shares taken, and the amount paid on each share ; and

The name of the Company, with the addition of the word " Limited " as the last word thereof.

C. The list of shareholders and any other particulars relating to the Company, hereby required to be delivered to the Registrar, shall be verified by declaration of the Directors of the Company delivering the same, or any two of them, or of any two other principal Officers of the Company.

01. Upon compliance with the foregoing requisitions, the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies shall certify under his hand that the Company so applying for registration is incorporated as a Company under this Act, and, in the case of a limited Company, that it is limited, and thereupon such Company shall be incorporated accordingly, and all provisions contained in any Deed of Settlement, Law, Royal Charter, or Letters Patent, or other instrument constituting or regulating the Company, shall be deemed to be regulations of the Company within the meaning of this Act, and all the provisions of this Act shall apply to such Company in the same manner in all respects as if it had been originally incorporated under this Act ; subject, nevertheless, to the reservations hereinafter contained with respect to the existing rights of creditors and other persons ; and subject to this proviso, that, except in so

far as is hereinafter permitted, no Company, constituted by any special law, shall have power to alter any of the provisions contained in such law ; and no Company constituted by Royal Charter or Letters Patent shall have power, by a special resolution or otherwise, to alter any of the provisions contained in such Charter or Letters Patent.

CII. Any existing Company may, for the purpose of obtaining registration with limited liability, change its name by adding thereto the word " Limited," or do any other act that may be necessary.

CIII. The certificate of incorporation given to any existing Company, in pursuance of this Act, shall be conclusive evidence that all the requisitions herein contained in respect of registration under this Act have been complied with ; and the date of such certificate shall be deemed to be the date on which the Company is incorporated under this Act.

CIV. The registration of any existing Company under this Act shall not, nor shall any act of the Company subsequent to such registration, prejudice any right which previously to such registration has, or which would, if no such registration had taken place, have accrued to any creditor or other person against the Company in its corporate capacity in respect of any act done or liability incurred previously to such registration, or against any person then being or having been a member of such Company ; but every such creditor or other person shall be entitled, in respect of any such act or liability, to all such remedies against the Company in its corporate capacity, and against every person then being or having been a member of such Company, as he would have been entitled to in case such registration had not taken place.

SCHEDULE

FORM A.

Memorandum of association of "The Company Limited."

1. The name of the Company is "The Company Limited."
2. The registered Office of the Company is to be established in Calcutta.
3. The objects for which the Company is established are " the and the doing all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above object."
4. The liability of the shareholders is " Limited."
5. The nominal capital of the Company is Rupees divided into one thousand shares of Rupees each.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a Company in pursuance of this memorandum of association ; and we respectively agree to take

the number of shares in the capital of the Company set opposite our respective names.

Names and addresses of Subscribers.				Number of shares taken by each subscriber.
1.	A. B.	...	...	200
2.	B. C.	...	...	25
3.	C. D.	...	...	30
4.	E. F.	...	...	15
5.	G. H.	...	...	38
6.	I. J.	...	...	42
7.	K. L.	...	...	70
Total shares taken				420

Dated the _____ day of _____
Witness to the above Signatures

A. B.

TABLE B. REGULATIONS FOR MANAGEMENT OF THE COMPANY. SHARES.

1. No person shall be deemed to have accepted any share in the Company unless he has testified his acceptance thereof by writing under his hand, in such form as the Company from time to time directs.

2. The Company may from time to time make such calls upon the shareholders in respect of all monies unpaid on their shares as they think fit, provided that twenty-one days' notice at least is given of each call, and each shareholder shall be liable to pay the amount of calls so made to the persons and at the times and places appointed by the Company.

3. A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution authorizing such call was passed.

4. If before or on the day appointed for payment any shareholder does not pay the amount of any call to which he is liable, then such shareholder shall be liable to pay interest for the same at the rate of 5 per cent per annum from the day appointed for the payment thereof to the time of the actual payment.

5. The Company may, if they think fit, receive, from any of the shareholders willing to advance the same, all or any part of the monies due upon their respective shares beyond the sums actually called for; and upon the monies so paid in advance, or so much thereof as from time to time exceeds the amount of the calls then made upon the shares in respect of which such advance has been made, the Company may pay interest at such rate as the shareholder paying such sum in advance and the Company agree upon.

6. If several persons are registered as joint holders of any share, any one of such persons may give effectual receipts for any dividend payable in respect of such share.

7. The Company may decline to register any transfer of shares made by a shareholder who is indebted to them.

8. Every shareholder shall, on payment of such sum not exceeding eight annas as the Company may prescribe, be entitled to a certificate, under the common seal of the Company, specifying

ing the share or shares held by him, and the amount paid up thereon.

9. If such certificate is worn-out or lost, it may be renewed, on payment of such sum, not exceeding eight annas, as the Company may prescribe.

10. The transfer books shall be closed during the fourteen days immediately preceding the ordinary general meeting in each year.

TRANSMISSION OF SHARES.

11. The executors or administrators or representatives of a deceased shareholder shall be the only persons recognized by the Company as having any title to his share.

12. Any person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death, bankruptcy, or insolvency of any shareholder, or in consequence of the marriage of any female shareholder, or in any way other than by transfer, may be registered as a shareholder upon such evidence being produced as may from time to time be required by the Company.

13. Any person who has become entitled to a share in any way other than by transfer may, instead of being registered himself, elect to have some person to be named by him registered as a holder of such share.

14. The person so becoming entitled shall testify such election by executing to his nominee a transfer of such share.

15. The instrument of transfer shall be presented to the Company accompanied with an evidence as they may require to prove the identity of the transferor, and thereupon the Company shall register the transferee as a shareholder.

FORFEITURE OF SHARES.

16. If any shareholder fails to pay any call due on the appointed day, the Company may, any time thereafter, during such time as the call remains unpaid, serve a notice on him, requiring him to pay such call, together with any interest that may have accrued by reason of such non-payment.

17. The notice shall name a further date, a place or places being a place or places at which calls of the Company are usually made payable, and at which such call is to be paid; it shall also state that, in the event of non-payment at the time and place appointed, the shares in respect of which such call was made will be liable to be forfeited.

18. If the requisitions of any such notice aforesaid are not complied with, any share in respect of which such notice has been given may be forfeited by a resolution of the Directors to that effect.

19. Any shares so forfeited shall be deemed to be the property of the Company, and may be disposed of in such manner as the Company think fit.

20. Any shareholder whose shares have been forfeited shall, notwithstanding, be liable to the Company all calls owing upon such shares at the time of the forfeiture.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

21. The Company may, with the sanction of the Company previously given in general meeting, increase its capital.

22. Any capital raised by the creation of new shares shall be considered as part of the original capital, and shall be subject to the same provisions in all respects, whether with reference to the payment of calls, or the forfeiture of shares on non-payment.

of calls, or otherwise, as if it had been part of the original capital.

GENERAL MEETINGS.

23. The first general meeting shall be held at such time not being more than twelve months after the incorporation of the Company, and at such place as the Directors may determine.

24. Subsequent general meetings shall be held at such time and place as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting; and if no other time or place is prescribed, a general meeting shall be held on the _____ day of _____ in every year, at such place as may be determined by the Directors.

25. The above-mentioned general meetings shall be called ordinary meetings; all other general meetings shall be called extraordinary.

26. The Directors may, whenever they think fit, and they shall, upon a requisition made in writing by any number of shareholders holding in the aggregate not less than one fifth part of the shares of the Company, convene an extraordinary general meeting.

27. Any requisition so made by the shareholders shall express the object of the meeting proposed to be called, and shall be left at the registered office of the Company.

28. Upon the receipt of such requisition the Directors shall forthwith proceed to convene a general meeting: if they do not proceed to convene the same within twenty-one days from the date of the requisition, the requisitionists, or any other shareholders holding the required number of shares, may themselves convene a meeting.

29. Seven days' notice at the least, specifying the place, the time, the hour of meeting, and the purpose for which any general meeting is to be held, shall be given by advertisement, or in such other manner, if any, as may be prescribed by the Company.

30. Any shareholder may, on giving not less than three days' previous notice, submit any resolution to a meeting beyond the matters contained in the notice given of such meeting.

31. The notice required of a shareholder shall be given by leaving a copy of the resolution at the registered office of the Company.

32. No business shall be transacted at any meeting, except the declaration of a dividend, unless a quorum of shareholders is present at the commencement of such business and such quorum shall be ascertained as follows: (that is to say) if the shareholders belonging to the Company at the time of the meeting do not exceed ten in number, the quorum shall be five; if they exceed ten, there shall be added to the above quorum one for every five additional shareholders up to fifty, and one for every ten additional shareholders after fifty, with this limitation, that it shall not be necessary for any quorum in any case to exceed forty.

33. If within one hour from the time appointed for the meeting the required number of shareholders is not present, the meeting, if convened upon the requisition of shareholders, shall be dissolved: in any other case it shall stand adjourned to the following day at the same time and place; and if at such adjourned meeting the required number of shareholders is not present, it shall be adjourned *sine die*.

34. The Chairman (if any) of the Board of Directors shall preside as Chairman at every meeting of the Company.

35. If there is no such Chairman, or if at any meeting he is not present at the time of holding the same, the shareholders present shall choose some one of their number to be Chairman of such meeting.

36. The Chairman may, with the consent of the meeting, adjourn any meeting from time to time and from place to place; but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.

37. At any general meeting, unless a poll is demanded by at least five shareholders, a declaration by the Chairman that a resolution has been carried, and an entry to that effect in the book of proceedings of the Company, shall be sufficient evidence of the fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favor of or against such resolution.

38. If a poll is demanded in manner aforesaid, the same shall be taken in such manner as the Chairman directs; and the result of such poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the Company in general meeting.

VOTES OF SHAREHOLDERS.

39. Every shareholder shall have one vote for every share up to ten; he shall have an additional vote for every five shares beyond the first ten shares up to one hundred, and an additional vote for every ten shares held by him beyond the first hundred shares.

40. If any shareholder is a lunatic or idiot, he may vote by his Committee, and if any shareholder is a minor, he may vote by his guardian, or any one of his guardians if more than one.

41. If more persons than one are jointly entitled to a share or shares, the person whose name stands first in the Register of shareholders as one of the holders of such share or shares, and no other, shall be entitled to vote in respect of the same.

42. No shareholder shall be entitled to vote at any meeting unless all calls due from him have been paid, nor until he shall have been possessed of his shares three calendar months, unless such shares shall have been acquired or shall have come by bequest, or by marriage, or by succession to an intestate's estate, or by any deed of settlement after the death of any person who shall have been entitled for life to the dividends of such shares.

43. Votes may be given either personally or by proxies: a proxy shall be appointed in writing under the hand of the appointor, or, if such appointor is a corporation, under their common seal.

44. No person shall be appointed a proxy who is not a shareholder, and the instrument appointing him shall be deposited at the registered Office of the Company not less than forty-eight hours before the time of holding the meeting at which he proposes to vote; but no instrument appointing a proxy shall be valid after the expiration of one month from the date of its execution.

DIRECTORS.

45. The number of the Directors, and the names of the first Directors, shall be determined by the subscribers of the memorandum of association.

46. Until Directors are appointed, the subscribers of the memorandum of association shall for all the purposes of this Act be deemed to be Directors.

POWERS OF DIRECTORS.

47. The business of the Company shall be managed by the Directors, who may exercise all such powers of the Company as are not by this Act, or by the articles of association, if any, declared to be exercisable by the Company in general meeting, subject nevertheless to any regulations of the articles of association, to the provisions of this Act, and to such regulations, not being inconsistent with the aforesaid regulations or provisions, as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting; but no regulation shall invalidate any prior act of the Directors which would have been valid if such regulation had not been made.

DISQUALIFICATION OF DIRECTORS.

48. The office of Director shall be vacated,

If he holds any other office or place of profit under the Company;

If he becomes bankrupt or insolvent;

If he is concerned in or participates in the profits of any contract with the Company;

If he participates in the profits of any work done for the Company;

But the above rules shall be subject to the following exceptions: that no Director shall vacate his office by reason of his being a shareholder in any incorporated Company, which has entered into contracts with or done any work for the Company of which he is Director; nevertheless he shall not vote in respect of such contract or work; and if he does so vote, his vote shall not be counted, and he shall incur a penalty not exceeding Five hundred Rupees.

ROTATION OF DIRECTORS.

49. At the first ordinary meeting after the incorporation of the Company, the whole of the Directors shall retire from office; and at the first ordinary meeting in every subsequent year, one-third of the Directors for the time being, or if their number is not a multiple of three, then the number nearest to one-third, shall retire from office.

50. The one-third or other nearest number to retire during the first and second years ensuing the incorporation of the Company shall, unless the Directors agree among themselves, be determined by ballot: in every subsequent year the one third or other nearest number who have been longest in office shall retire.

51. A retiring Director shall be re-eligible.

52. The Company at the general meeting at which any Directors retire in manner aforesaid shall fill up the vacated offices by electing a like number of persons.

53. If at any meeting at which an election of Directors ought to take place no such election is made, the meeting shall stand adjourned till the next day, at the same time and place; and if at such adjourned meeting no election takes place, the former Directors shall continue to act until new Directors are appointed at the first ordinary meeting of the following year.

54. The Company may from time to time, in general meeting, increase or reduce the number of Directors, and may also determine in what rotation such increased or reduced number is to go out of office.

55. Any casual vacancy occurring in the Board of Directors may be filled up by the Directors, but any person so chosen shall retain his office so

long only as the vacating Director would have retained the same if no vacancy had occurred.

PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS.

56. The Directors may meet together for the despatch of business, adjourn, and otherwise regulate their meetings as they think fit, and determine the quorum necessary for the transaction of business: questions arising at any meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes; in case of an equality of votes the Chairman, in addition to his original vote, shall have a casting vote; a Director may at any time summon a meeting of the Directors.

57. The Directors may elect a Chairman of their meetings and determine the period for which he is to hold office; but if no such Chairman is elected, or if at any meeting the Chairman is not present at the time appointed for holding the same, the Directors present shall choose some one of their number to be Chairman of such meeting.

58. The Directors may delegate any of their powers to Committees consisting of such member or members of their body as they think fit: any Committee so formed shall, in the exercise of the powers so delegated, conform to any regulations that may be imposed on them by the Directors.

59. A Committee may elect a Chairman of their meetings: if no such Chairman is elected, or if he is not present at the time appointed for holding the same, the members present shall choose one of their number to be Chairman of such meeting.

60. A Committee may meet and adjourn as they think proper: questions at any meeting shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present; and in case of an equal division of votes the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

61. All acts done by any meeting of the Directors, or of a Committee of Directors, or by any person acting as a Director, shall, notwithstanding that it be afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of any such Director or persons acting as aforesaid, or that they or any of them were disqualified, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and was qualified to be a Director.

62. The Directors shall cause minutes to be made in books provided for the purpose,

1. Of all appointments of Officers made by the Directors;

2. Of the names of the Directors present at each meeting of Directors and Committees of Directors;

3. Of all orders made by the Directors and Committees of Directors; and,

4. Of all resolutions and proceedings of meetings of the Company, and of the Directors and Committees of Directors.

And any such minute as aforesaid, if signed by any person purporting to be the Chairman of any meeting of Directors, or Committee of Directors, shall be receivable in evidence without any further proof.

63. The Company, in general meeting, may, by a special resolution, remove any Director before the expiration of his period of office, and appoint another qualified person in his stead: the person so appointed shall hold office during such time only as the Director in whose place he is appointed would have held the same if he had not been removed.

DIVIDENDS.

84. The Directors may, with the sanction of the Company in general meeting, declare a dividend to be paid to the shareholders in proportion to their shares.

85. The Directors may, before recommending any dividend, set aside out of the profits of the Company such sum as they think proper as a reserved fund to meet contingencies, or for equalizing dividends, or for repairing, or maintaining the works connected with the business of the Company, or any part thereof; and the Directors may invest the sum so set apart as a reserved fund upon such securities as they, with the sanction of the Company, may select.

86. The Directors may deduct from the dividends payable to any shareholder all such sums of money as may be due from him to the Company on account of calls or otherwise.

87. Notice of any dividend that may have been declared shall be given to each shareholder, or sent by post or otherwise to his registered place of abode, and all dividends unclaimed for three years, after having been declared, may be forfeited by the Directors for the benefit of the Company.

88. No dividend shall bear interest as against the Company.

ACCOUNTS.

89. Once at the least in every year the Directors shall lay before the Company in general meeting a statement of the income and expenditure for the past year, made up to a date not more than three months before such meeting.

90. The statement so made shall show, arranged under the most convenient heads, the amount of gross income, distinguishing the several sources from which it has been derived, and the amount of gross expenditure distinguishing the expense of the establishment, salaries, and other like matters; every item of expenditure fairly chargeable against the year's income shall be brought into account, so that a just balance of profit and loss may be laid before the meeting; and in cases where any item of expenditure which may in fairness be distributed over several years has been incurred in any one year, the whole amount of such item shall be stated, with the addition of the reasons why only a portion of such expenditure is charged against the income of the year.

91. A balance-sheet shall be made out in every year, and laid before the general meeting of the Company; and such balance-sheet shall contain a summary of the property and liabilities of the Company arranged under the heads appearing in the Form annexed to this Table, or as near thereto as circumstances admit.

92. A printed copy of such balance-sheet shall, seven days previously to such meeting, be delivered at or sent by post to the registered address of every shareholder.

AUDIT.

93. The accounts of the Company shall be examined, and the correctness of the balance-sheet ascertained by one or more auditor or auditors to be elected by the Company in general meeting.

94. If not more than one Auditor is appointed, all the provisions herein contained relating to Auditors shall apply to him.

95. The Auditors need not be shareholders in the Company: no person is eligible as an Auditor who is interested otherwise than as a shareholder in any transaction of the Company; and no Director or other Officer of the Company is eligible; during his continuance in office.

96. The election of Auditors shall be made by the Company at their ordinary meeting, or, if there are more than one, at their first ordinary meeting in each year.

97. The remuneration of the Auditors shall be fixed by the Company at the time of their election.

98. Any Auditor shall be re-eligible on his quitting office.

99. If any casual vacancy occurs in the office of Auditor, the Directors shall forthwith call an extraordinary general meeting for the purpose of supplying the same.

100. If no election of Auditors is made in manner aforesaid, the local Government may, on the application of one-fifth in number of the shareholders of the Company, appoint an Auditor for the current year, and fix the remuneration to be paid to him by the Company for his services.

101. Every Auditor shall be supplied with a copy of the balance-sheet, and it shall be his duty to examine the same, with the accounts and vouchers relating thereto.

102. Every Auditor shall have a list delivered to him of all books kept by the Company, and he shall at all reasonable times have access to the books and accounts of the Company; he may, at the expense of the Company, employ accountants or other persons to assist him in investigating such accounts, and he may in relation to such accounts examine the Directors or any other Officer of the Company.

103. The Auditors shall make a report to the shareholders upon the balance-sheet and accounts; and in every such report they shall state whether, in their opinion, the balance-sheet is a full and fair balance-sheet, containing the particulars required by these regulations, and properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs; and in case they have called for explanations or information from the Directors, whether such explanations or information have been given by the Directors, and whether they have been satisfactory; and such report shall be read, together with the report of the Directors, at the ordinary meeting.

NOTICES.

104. Notices requiring to be served by the Company upon the shareholders may be served either personally, or by leaving the same, or sending them through the post in a letter addressed to the shareholders, at their registered places of abode.

105. All notices directed to be given to the shareholders shall, with respect to any share to which persons are jointly entitled, be given to whichever of the said persons is named first in the Register of shareholders; and notice so given shall be sufficient notice to all the proprietors of such share.

[1888]

Form of BALANCE-SHEET referred to in TABLE B.

Dr. BALANCE-SHEET of the

Co. made up to

18

On

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES				PROPERTY AND ASSETS			
I. CAPITAL	Showing:	No. A. P.	No. A. P.	III. Treasury held by the Company	Showing:	No. A. P.	No. A. P.
	1. The total amount received from the Shareholders, showing also: (a) The Number of Shares. (b) The Amount paid per Share. (c) If any Arrears of Calls, the nature of the Arrear, and the names of the Defaulters. Any Arrears due from any Director or Officer of the Company to be separately stated. (d) The Particulars of any forfeited Shares.				4. Immovable Property, distinguishing— (a.) Land (describing tenure.) (b.) Buildings. 5. Movable Property, distinguishing— (a.) Stock in Trade. (b.) Plant. The Debt to be stated with deductions for Depreciation in Value as charged to the Reserve Fund or Profit and Loss.		
II. DEBT AND LIABILITIES of the Company	2. Showing: The Amount on Loans on Mortgage or Debenture Bonds. 3. The Amount of Debts owing by the Company, distinguishing— (a.) Debts for which Acceptances have been given. (b.) Debts to Tradesmen for Supplies of Stock-in-Trade or other Articles. (c.) Debts for Law Expenses. (d.) Debts for Interest on Debentures or other Loans. (e.) Unclaimed Dividends. (f.) Debts not enumerated above. Showing: The Amount set aside from Profits to meet Contingencies. Showing: The disposable Balance for Payment of Dividend, &c.			IV. Debts owing to the Company.	6. Showing:— Debts considered good for which the Company hold Bills or other Securities. 7. Debts considered good for which the Company hold no Security. 8. Debts considered doubtful and bad. Any Debt due from a Director or other Officer of the Company to be separately stated.		
V. RESERVE FUND.				V. CASH AND GOVERNMENT.	9. Showing:— The Nature of Investment and Rate of Interest. 10. The Amount of Cash, where lodged, and if bearing interest.		
VI. PROFIT & LOSS.							
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES	Claims against the Company not acknowledged as Debts. Monies for which the Company is contingently liable.						

FORM C.

Memorandum of Association of "The Company, Limited," with Articles of Association annexed.

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION.

1. The name of the Company is "The Company, Limited."
2. The registered Office of the Company is to be established in
3. The objects for which the Company is established are
4. The liability of the shareholders is "Limited."
5. The capital of the Company is Rupees , divided into shares of Rupees each.

We, the several persons whose names are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a Company, in pursuance of this Memorandum of Association, and we respectively agree to take the number of shares in the capital of the Company set opposite our respective names.

Names and addresses of Subscribers.				Number of shares taken by Subscribers.
1.	A. B.	...	...	1
2.	B. C.	...	...	5
3.	C. D.	...	...	2
4.	E. F.	...	...	2
5.	G. H.	...	...	3
6.	I. J.	...	...	4
7.	K. L.	...	...	1
Total shares taken				18

Witness to the above Signatures.

A. B.

Articles of Association of the Company, Limited.

It is agreed as follows:—

1. No shareholder shall transfer his shares without the consent of the Directors expressed in writing.
2. If any shareholder feels aggrieved with the refusal of the Directors to allow him to transfer his shares, the matter shall be settled by arbitration.
3. Calls on the shares of the Company, not considered as paid-up shares, shall be made at such time as the Directors think fit; but no call shall exceed One hundred Rupees per share.
4. The Company shall not be obliged to register the transferee under the regulations numbered 13 and 14 in the Table B, unless he is approved by the Directors; but in the event of their disapproving, the matter may be decided by arbitration.
5. The regulations of Table B as to general meetings, numbered 23, 24, and 26, shall not apply.
6. The first general meeting of the Company shall be held on the first day of ^{next} and subsequent general meetings shall be held on the first day of ^{next} in every succeeding year, or if that day is a Sunday on the succeeding Monday.
7. An extraordinary general meeting may be summoned at any time by any two shareholders of the Company.
8. All matters in question between the shareholders shall be decided by an arbitrator appointed by

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Notifications, Appointments, &c.

No. 1824.

Fort William, Home Department,

The 9th December 1856.

With reference to the Notification No. 1419, dated the 23rd September last, the following additional List is published of Subscriptions to the Patriotic Fund received by the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, from the 7th October to the 13th November 1856, both inclusive, and remitted to the Secretary at the India House for transmission to the Honorary Secretaries of the Royal Commission of the Patriotic Fund in London.

DINAPOOR	Subscription from the Judge of Dinapore	0 0 0	5 0 0
LAHORE	Tulsiachand and others in the Lahore District	0 0 0	110 12 9
LAHORE	Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clark, Officiating Commissioner Lahore Division, subscription from April 1855 to March 1856	0 0 0	120 0 0
			541 12 9

or £ 58-2-7, which sum was remitted on the 8th instant by a bill drawn by the Secretary to the Agra and United Service Bank on the London Agent of that Bank.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

CECIL BEADON,
Secy. to the Govt of India.

No. 1825.

Notification.—Mr. A. J. Lawrence appointed by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors a Member of the Civil Service, on the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival at Khairwarrah on the 10th ultimo.

CECIL BEADON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 6045.

Fort William, Foreign Department,

The 5th December 1856.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain G. B. Munbee, Executive Engineer in Rajpootana, to be Superintending Engineer of Civil Public Works in that Province in addition to his present duties. This arrangement is temporary.

No. 6046.

Assistant Surgeon R. H. Bartrum, of the 3rd Regiment Oudh Irregular Infantry, is appointed

to the Medical charge of the Civil Station of Gonda, in addition to his present duties, vice Assistant Surgeon J. Wood, who has left the station with his regiment.

No. 6017.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Revd. G. W. Copland to be Chaplain of Gwalior.

No. 6048.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon F. S. Sillifant, doing duty with the 3rd European Regiment, to officiate in Medical charge of the 4th Regiment of Infantry, Gwalior Contingent, vice Assistant Surgeon P. O'Brien.

No. 6049.

Major R. N. Raikes, Second in Command of the 1st Regiment of Cavalry, Gwalior Contingent, returned on the 15th ultimo from the leave granted to him in G. O. dated respectively the 6th May and 6th June last.

Major A. F. Macpherson, Commandant of the 3rd Regiment of Infantry, Gwalior Contingent, returned on the 21st ultimo, from the leave granted to him in G. O. dated 9th November 1855, No. 3986.

No. 6050.

With reference to G. O. dated 19th September last, No. 4804, Mr. T. J. Fallon, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, received charge of the Treasury and District of Bassein on the 29th July last.

Major A. Fytche, Deputy Commissioner of Bassein, resumed charge of the Bassein District and Treasury from Mr. T. J. Fallon, on the 11th ultimo.

No. 6051.

Captain J. G. Halliday, Junior Assistant to the Commissioner of Mysore, has obtained leave of absence for thirty days, from the date of his quitting the Mysore Territory, to proceed to Madras.

No. 6052.

Captain G. H. Thompson, Revenue Surveyor, Barce Doab, has obtained leave of absence, under the Military Rules, for six weeks from the 15th January next, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it, to proceed to Bombay preparatory to applying for sick leave to Europe.

Captain Sir E. Campbell, Bart., Assistant Revenue Surveyor, Barce Doab, is appointed to the charge of that Survey during the absence, on leave, of Captain Thompson.

Lieutenant F. C. Anderson, Assistant Revenue Surveyor, Sind Saugor Doab, is appointed to the charge of that Survey, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Shortreda.

No. 6053.

Mr. C. Rukes, late Commissioner of the Lahore Division, obtained leave of absence, as a special case, from the 21st March to the 31st May last, to enable him to join his appointment as a Judge of the Sudder Court at Agra. This cancels the leave granted to him respectively in G. O. dated 7th March and 11th April last, Nos. 1430 and 1994.

No. 6054.

The 9th December 1856.

The services of Assistant Surgeon J. C. Bow, in Medical charge of the Meywar Bheel Corps, are re-placed at the disposal of the Military Department from the 17th ultimo, the date on which he left Bombay for Europe.

Assistant Surgeon E. R. Butler, M.D., of the Bombay Medical Establishment, is appointed to officiate in Medical charge of the Meywar Bheel Corps, *vice* Dr. Bow.

G. F. EDMONSTONE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 55.

*Fort William, Financial Department,
The 5th December 1856.*

Notification.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter in the *Official Gazette* for general information:—

No. 5346.

To

*The Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of the N. W. P.
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.*

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 12 B. dated the 11th ultimo, submitting for consideration and orders a letter, with enclosures, from Mr. ———, Magistrate and Collector of ———, relative to a retrenchment in his salary under the following circumstances:—

2. Mr. ——— applied on the 2nd July last, for fifteen days' leave under Sections XII. and XIII. of the Civil Absentee Rules from the 14th idem, or from such date as he might make over charge of his Office to the Joint Magistrate.

3. On the 11th idem, the leave was granted by the Government, North-Western Provinces, under Sections XII. and XIII., as requested by Mr. ———.

4. On the 12nd idem, the Civil Auditor repre-

sented that Mr. ——— was not entitled to the leave under the amended Section XII. published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 14th May last, observing that Mr. ———'s first instalment of leave (fifteen days under Section XII.) granted under Orders dated 7th June 1856, expired on the 10th idem, and that his claim to the remaining portion of indulgence leave would not therefore be admissible before the 10th December next.

5. Under these circumstances the leave in question was subsequently notified as one to be held as taken under Section XIV. of the Rules.

6. The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is of opinion, how-

“No second leave can be granted under this Rule until the completion of eleven months from the expiration of the last leave if taken at one time; or from the date of return from any sick leave, or until the completion of six months from the expiration of the last instalment of a leave, if it has been divided.”

ever, that the leave granted to Mr. ———, on the 11th July last, may be allowed under the Rules without deduction. His Lordship in Council considers that the provisions of Section XII. noted in the margin, were intended

to apply only to cases in which the leave applied for is not in the same calendar year as the last instalment of the previous leave. The second leave referred to in those provisions appears to His Lordship in Council to be clearly a second leave of one full month; and His Lordship in Council does not consider that the provisions were ever intended to be applied to cases of second instalments of leave granted under Section XIII.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) C. H. LUSHINGTON,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 5th December 1856.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 3083.

Orders by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Appointments.—*The 24th November 1856.*—Messrs. E. Vincent and E. B. Harris to be Members of the Ferry Fund Committee of Monghyr.
The 4th December 1856.—Mr. A. G. Macdonald, Collector of Rungpore to officiate temporarily as Civil and Sessions Judge of that District.

Mr. A. D. B. Gomes to be a Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833 in the Districts of the 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore, and Backergunge.

Baboo Obhoy Churn Bose, Deputy Magistrate, employed under the Commissioner for the Suppression of Dacoity, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Districts of Nuddea and Bardwan.

Baboo Gooroo Churn Doss, Deputy Magistrate, employed under the Commissioner for the Suppression of Dacoity, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Districts of Nuddea and Baranet.

The 5th December 1856.—**Mr. E. S. Pearson**, Officiating Additional Judge of Dacca and Backergunge, to officiate also as Civil and Sessions Judge of Dacca.

Pundit Mudden Mohun Tuckolunkar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Moorshedabad, to officiate also as Provincial Pundit of the Moorshedabad Circle.

The 6th December 1856.—**Mr. A. J. Jackson** to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bograh.

Mr. W. L. Mackenzie to be Register of Deeds in Semajunge.

The 8th December 1856.—**Mr. S. H. C. Taylor** to officiate as Magistrate of Bahar.

Mr. M. Brodhurst to have charge of the Sub-Division of Munglepore, and to exercise the powers of a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the District of Bancoorah.

Mr. R. J. Richardson to be a Member of the Ferry Fund Committee of Sarun.

Leave of Absence.—*The 28th November 1856.*—**Mr. J. C. Dodgson**, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bograh, for one month, preparatory to proceeding on furlough.

The 5th December 1856.—**Mr. R. J. Scott**, Officiating Judge of Dacca, for one month, under Section XII. of the Absentee Rules, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

The 6th December 1856.—**Mr. R. N. Farquharson**, Judge of Patna, for one month, under Section XII. of the Absentee Rules, making over charge of the current duties of his Office to the Principal Sudder Ameen of the District.

Mr. R. H. Russell, Judge of Rungpore, for thirty-one days, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on Medical certificate.

Mr. C. Hollings, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Gya, for one month, from the 14th proximo, under Section VI. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, making over charge of his duties to his Assistant Mr. Armstrong.

Mr. G. W. Brown, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Tehta, for twenty-one days, to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

Notification.—*The 6th December 1856.*—Under Section I. of the Rules for regulating Leave of Absence to Officers of the Uncovenanted Service, published on the 22nd of February last, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to authorize heads of Offices and Departments, to grant leave to their subordinates, to whom those Rules are applicable, and who have not received their appointments direct from Government, to the extent and on the conditions specified below :—

Every head of an Office, or Department, may grant leave to persons immediately subordinate to him not exceeding one month in the year, under Sections V. and VI. of the Rules, reporting that he has done so to the Civil Auditor.

Sudder Court, Board of Revenue, Superintendent of Marine, Director of Public Instruction, Commissioner of Police in Calcutta, Commissioners of Circuit as respects their Police Jurisdiction.

The authorities named in the margin may grant leave to Officers departmentally subordinate to them, for any period not exceeding twelve months under Section V., or six months under Section VII. of the Rules, reporting that they have done so to the Civil Auditor and also to Government.

All other applications for leave must be submitted to Government through the regular channels.

The attention of heads of Offices and Departments is specially directed to Sections IV., VII., (Clause 2) and IX. of the Rules.

No. 1794.

Notification.—*The 1st December 1856.*—On the report of the Board of Examiners, the following Assistants and Deputy Collectors are declared to have passed the Examination prescribed in the Government Resolution of the 21st November 1851 :—

By the Second or Higher Standard.

Mr. H. Balfour.
" S. Lushington.
" J. H. Ravenshaw.
" C. B. Skinner.
" J. D. Gordon.
" H. H. Robinson.
" W. L. Mackenzie.
" Baboo Sreenath Ghose.

By the First or Lower Standard.

Mr. H. B. Simson.
" H. A. Mangler.
" A. J. R. Bainbridge.
" W. Heysham.

Appointments.—*The 1st December 1856.*—The under-mentioned Assistants have been severally vested with the powers of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the districts opposite their names :—

Mr. H. Balfour, Bancoorah.
" C. B. Skinner, Jessore.
" H. H. Robinson, 24-Pergunnahs.

The under-mentioned Assistants have been vested with the special powers of an Assistant Magistrate described in Clause 3, Section II., Regulation III. of 1821, and the powers of an Assistant Collector described in Section XXI. Regulation VIII. of 1831, in the districts opposite their names :—

Mr. S. Lushington, Bhawalpore.
" H. B. Simson, Bhawalpore.
" A. J. R. Bainbridge, Backergunge.

W. Carr,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[1871]

No. 2024

ORDER BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

The following Supplementary Statement of Works of public utility, constructed at the cost of individuals in the Lower Provinces during the year 1855, is published for general information in continuation of the Notification of the 23rd May last, published in the Gazette of the 31st idem.

Districts.	Names of the individuals by whom constructed.	Description of Work.	Places where constructed.	Cost.
Tanagore ..	Puruman Dass ..	1 Pucca Well ..	Bhugwutterpore, Pergunnah Pindarootch	50 0 0
	Tiluck Singh ..	1 Tank ..	Barah, ditto ..	300 0 0
	Chukowree Miah ..	1 Ditto ..	Bindee, Pergunnah Beeragee ..	200 0 0
	Lalla Kocerose ..	1 Ditto ..	Toleh Mahomedpore Mutalkeh Mujhour, Pergunnah Naipore ..	1000 0 0
	Goardial Sing ..	1 Ditto ..	Mulabee, Pergunnah Bahadoorpore ..	1100 0 0
	Gopaul Sing ..	1 Ditto ..	Jogiarah, Pergunnah Naipore ..	2000 0 0
	Buthes Chowdry ..	1 Ditto ..	Chandpoorah, Pergunnah Tajpore ..	1000 0 0
	Shaik Eradutoolah ..	1 Bridge ..	Jallah, Pergunnah Naipore ..	225 0 0
	Sheerchook Sing ..	1 Tank ..	Singghiah, Pergunnah Chackrunnie ..	1100 0 0
	Choonnes Sing ..	1 Ditto ..	Ditto, ditto ..	300 0 0
	Roopnath Takeor ..	1 Ditto ..	Hoseinpoore, Pergunnah Jooreel ..	400 0 0
	Munys Dutt ..	1 Bandh ..	Kurmonee Toleh Doorniahee, Pergunnah Hatee ..	55 0 0
	Rohun Dutt ..	1 Well ..	Hurpore Behdha, Pergunnah Jukhulpore ..	50 0 0
	Rujoo Missir ..	1 Platform Bridge & Handh ..	Sapta, Pergunnah Hatee ..	50 0 0
	Dhurm Dutt Jha ..	1 Tank ..	Kunhowlee, Pergunnah Bhowur ..	700 0 0
	Kasee Dutt Bhau-daree ..	1 Ditto ..	Jhunjharpore, Pergunnah Bazednuggur ..	800 0 0
	Hunman Toorbeh ..	1 Pucca Well ..	Nidhnuggur, Pergunnah Hatee ..	50 0 0
	Mohunth Mouce-ram Dass ..	1 Ditto ..	Bhowarah, Pergunnah Gopaulpore ..	50 0 0
	Aash Sahod Kandoe ..	1 Pucca Bridge ..	Tululbaree, Pergunnah Suraisa, ..	50 0 0
	Pertab Sing ..	1 Tank ..	Malsee Gawn, ditto ..	500 0 0
	Dhunputh Gowalla ..	1 Pucca Well ..	Ditto, ditto ..	100 0 0
	Badur Sing ..	1 Ditto ..	Gurseeys ..	100 0 0
	Wife of Lochun-Panday ..	1 Well ..	Huribur Dutt, Pergunnah Beesarah ..	50 0 0
	Randip Boatshee ..	1 Tank ..	Rewarah, Pergunnah Ruttee ..	400 0 0
	Manick Sing ..	1 Ditto ..	Poorhun, Pergunnah Beesarah ..	100 0 0
	Fyz Ali Jolaha ..	1 Well ..	Chuk Luddad, ditto ..	90 0 0
	Jeetun Chowdry ..	1 Tank ..	Sheirpoorah, ditto ..	400 0 0
	Laljee ..	1 Ditto ..	Sahoo, Pergunnah Ahulwareh ..	300 0 0
	Fuckerechand Mul-lick ..	1 Ditto ..	Domtah, Pergunnah Habee ..	400 0 0
	Mednee Raie ..	1 Ditto ..	Habeechee, ditto ..	200 0 0
	Karee Rao ..	1 Ditto ..	Essee, Pergunnah Auhus ..	400 0 0
	Sham Missir ..	1 Ditto ..	Ditto, ditto ..	351 0 0
	Bishoondro Narain ..	1 Ditto ..	Belohet, Pergunnah Turecanee ..	50 0 0
	Kishoon Doohey ..	1 Ditto ..	Nurdarah, ditto ..	55 0 0
	Radhey Sing Mo-khun and Nath Saha & Bhoroose Sing and Surubject Sing ..	1 Bandh ..	Behrowlee, ditto ..	200 0 0
	Mohunth Radhay Churn ..	3 Small Wells and 1 Tank ..	Ramnugrah, Pergunnah Tiluck Chawur ..	175 0 0
	Sahoo Nundun Jha ..	2 Wells ..	Jugdeeah ..	50 0 0
	Laljee Thakoor ..	1 Small Tank ..	Rampore Raipore Oorf Serais, Pergunnah Serais ..	250 0 0
	Lalch Kasepersand ..	1 Tank ..	Bungawon, Pergunnah Alapore ..	310 0 0
	Karmuth Kadoriah ..	1 Tank ..	Ditto, ditto ..	375 0 0
	Kurruk Singh ..	1 Ditto ..	Ditto, ditto ..	410 0 0
	Jhannan Singh ..	1 Ditto ..	Ditto, ditto ..	515 0 0
	Doollah Sadah ..	1 Ditto ..	Mahadeomuth, ditto ..	515 0 0
	Ghirdary Jha ..	1 Ditto ..	Burdar, ditto ..	410 0 0
	Unoop Raseth ..	1 Ditto ..	Nirunderpore Ruhoo-ahet, ditto ..	410 0 0
	Jeewan Raseth ..	1 Ditto ..	Ditto, ditto ..	410 0 0
	Puran Chunder ..	1 Ditto ..	Ditto, ditto ..	415 0 0
	Chooliya Gope ..	1 Ditto ..	Ditto, ditto ..	420 0 0
	Haril Gope ..	1 Ditto ..	Ditto, ditto ..	400 0 0
	Ash Gope ..	1 Ditto ..	Ditto, ditto ..	400 0 0

Distances.	Names of the individuals by whom constructed.	Description of Work.	Places where constructed.	Cost.
TANJORE ..	Oomroo Rai ..	1 Tank ..	Rohoodhee Oorf Rajaramputtee, Pergunnah Alapora ..	300 0 0
	Sunchee Komtee ..	1 Ditto ..	Runasdeh Ghovanah, Pergunnah Juledon ..	150 0 0
	Byjnauth Singh ..	1 Ditto ..	Undhurahmut, Pergunnah Alapora ..	215 0 0
	Horil Sao ..	1 Ditto ..	Ditto, ditto ..	210 0 0
	Bacolla Mundar ..	1 Ditto ..	Ditto, ditto ..	210 0 0
	Gomanee Khurhar ..	1 Ditto ..	Doduklah, ditto ..	215 0 0
	Kanhre Mundar ..	1 Ditto ..	Pokhee, ditto ..	200 0 0
	Roopun Dass ..	1 Ditto ..	Bhurwahsee Tuleh Belsorabee, ditto ..	215 0 0
	Sonephool Sao ..	1 Ditto ..	Gungowrah Ram Oorf Hurnah, Pergunnah Tarsut ..	983 0 0
	Musst. Hanees Road-ranee Koowar ..	1 Pucca Bridge ..	Moujah Poorkowtia, Pergunnah Muhath ..	2000 0 0
	Boulla Muhtos ..	1 Pucca Well ..	Sonebura, ditto ..	50 0 0
	Tiluck Aja ..	1 Tank ..	Rabuwah Rajaram, Pergunnah Baccarah ..	600 0 0
	Ramdyl Misir Mohajun ..	2 Pucca Walls ..	Poopree, ditto ..	50 0 0
PUNJAB ..	Khoob Singh ..	1 Pucca Well ..	Mohespore, Pergunnah Dhurmipore ..	300 0 0
	Kunchun Dass ..	1 Tank ..	Bhotabaree, Pergunnah Sultanpore ..	300 0 0
	Jhoomuck Jha ..	1 Ditto ..	Sahbaspore, ditto ..	70 0 0
	Ditto ..	1 Ditto ..	Dhunooorah, ditto ..	154 11 0
BHARUGULPORE ..	Mussta. Jugdumba and Sahodra ..	1 Ditto ..	Mudococodunpore, Pergunnah Kheras, Thannah Kumurgunge ..	60 0 0
	Radhay Chowdry ..	1 Pucca Wall ..	Bubhungawon, Thannah Lakemanpore ..	100 0 0
MORCHET ..	Fukeerah Singh ..	1 Well ..	Maugoo Bunder, Pergunnah Gidhour ..	50 0 0
	Mohinder Narain Singh, Zemindar ..	1 Ditto ..	Ditto, ditto ..	100 0 0
AKTAR ..	Sadone ..	1 Tank ..	Wahkwat Prung ..	50 0 0
	Bahma ..	1 Well ..	Raw Mrock Prung ..	150 0 0
	Monugwain ..	1 Tank ..	Raw Mrock Prung ..	55 0 0
	Nyapoo ..	1 Bridge ..	Rau Khéoung ..	190 0 0
	Muchaman ..	1 Ditto ..	Rawda Brung ..	80 0 0
	Ngaloong ..	1 Tank ..	Kauang Ong ..	250 0 0
	Keozan ..	1 Ditto ..	Tung Chock ..	70 0 0
	Ngapoon ..	1 Bridge ..	Aeng Setway ..	390 0 0
	Mee Huet ..	1 Caravanary ..	Aeng Setway ..	250 12 0
	Phakheetshooay ..	1 Tank ..	Khoong Khyoung ..	62 8 0
RAMBER ..	Meeahdonyo ..	1 Ditto ..	Khoong Khyoung ..	58 12 0
	Ngakhway ..	1 Well ..	Mare ..	75 0 0
	Meemakhine ..	1 Caravanary ..	Myatheet ..	70 0 0
	Shooay Bodo ..	1 Tank ..	Pantobring ..	90 0 0
	Moungda Thoogyee ..	1 Ditto ..	Mengrat ..	97 0 0
	Mha Nyoo ..	1 Ditto ..	Myam Asha ..	450 0 0
	Chaoung ..	1 Ditto ..	Myoma Asha ..	100 0 0
	Ngaphroo ..	1 Ditto ..	Myoma Asha ..	100 0 0
	Meechee ..	1 Caravanary ..	Myoma Asha ..	170 0 0
	Meequeen Bo ..	1 Tank ..	Myoma Toung ..	95 0 0
SANDOWAY ..	Gnathagyee ..	1 Well ..	Anda Roa ..	50 0 0
	Gna Phoo ..	1 Ditto ..	Anda Roa ..	54 0 0
	Gna Mhway ..	1 Ditto ..	Sando Toung ..	50 0 0
	Gna Shwegyoo ..	1 Ditto ..	Semabrakoon ..	60 0 0
	Gna Loogyee ..	1 Ditto ..	Sando Toung ..	50 0 0
	Gna poung ..	1 Ditto ..	Thingoon ..	80 0 0
	Gna phoofa ..	1 Caravanary ..	Jephooogoon ..	50 0 0
	Meetyan mah ..	1 Tank ..	Kudogyee ..	50 0 0
	Gna Khejai ..	1 Ditto ..	Kheogain Roa ..	129 0 0

By Order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

W. GREY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

FORT WILLIAM,
4th December 1856.

*Orders by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,
North-Western Provinces.*

No. 2161 A. of 1856.
Judicial Department.

Head Quarters, the 3rd December 1856.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. William Cathcart Smith Cunningham, Civil and Sessions Judge of Azimgurh, for three months, on private affairs, under Section XII. of the new Rules, from the 29th instant.

No. 1764 A. of 1856.
General (Ecclesiastical) Department,
The 4th December 1856.

Appointments.—The Reverend G. W. Coopland to be Chaplain of Gwalior.

No. 2166 A. of 1856.
Judicial Department.

Major G. W. Williams, Cantonment Joint Magistrate of Agra, is vested with the powers of Joint Magistrate in the Divisions of Delhi, Meerut, Agra, and Allahabad, and is appointed to continue the investigations which have been commenced by Mr. J. T. Forbes into the robberies in the Grand Trunk Road.

Major Watson will continue to act as Cantonment Joint Magistrate of Agra until further orders.

No. 2169 A. of 1856.

Mr. C. J. Jenkins to be Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Goruckpore, and to exercise the powers of a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector in that District.

No. 2176 A. of 1856.

Lieutenant W. C. Hamilton to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Seonce, during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant Fenton.

Lieutenant C. Baldwin and J. H. Fitzgerald, Extra Assistants in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, to officiate as Assistants, until further orders.

No. 1767 A. of 1856.
General Department.

The 5th December 1856.

Assistant Surgeon C. C. W. Wilson, in Medical charge of the Station of Roorkee, is temporarily appointed to perform the Medical duties at Saharanpore.

No. 2182 A. of 1856.
Judicial Department.

Notification.—Sheikh Ameer Ali, Tehseeldar of Pillibheet, is vested with the special powers described in Clause III. Section II., Regulation III. of 1821, and in Section XXI., Regulation VIII. of 1831, and also with authority to receive complaints under Act X. of 1834, in the District of Pillibheet, subject to the result of the examination to be held in April next.

G. B. THORNHILL,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.

No. 6121 of 1856.
Revenue Department,
Agra, the 3rd December 1856.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. William Johnson, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833 in Zillah Moradabad, for one month, under Sec-

tion VI. of the Uncovenanted New Rules, from the 5th instant.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces,

R. C. OLDFIELD,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.

General Orders by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

Fort William, 8th December 1856

No. 1517 of 1856.—The following Notifications, from the Foreign Department, are published in General Orders:—

No. 5986, dated 28th November 1856.—The leave of absence, for six months, granted to Brevet Major L. T. Forrest, Commandant of Cavalry, United Malwa Contingent, in General Order dated 26th September last, No. 4926, is to have effect from the 1st proximo, instead of the 1st instant.

No. 5987, dated 3rd December 1856.—Major S. R. Tickell, Deputy Commissioner, Amherst, and Captain J. F. J. Stevenson, Deputy Commissioner, Mergui, are granted leave of absence, on Medical certificate, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to Europe.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following arrangements for supplying Major Tickell's place during his absence:—

Lieutenant J. P. Briggs, Deputy Commissioner, Tavoy, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, Amherst.

Captain J. C. Haughton, Magistrate and Superintendent of Jail at Moulmein, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner at Tavoy.

No. 5988, dated 4th December 1856.—Captain G. F. D'Oyly, Assistant Commissioner at Thavet-Myo, to be Assistant Commissioner of Toungoo.

Lieutenant C. P. Hildebrand, Adjutant, Pegu Light Infantry, to be Assistant Commissioner of Thavet-Myo.

No. 5990, dated 5th December 1856.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant E. C. Impey, of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, to be an Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rajpootana, vice Captain A. H. C. Sewell, deceased.

No. 5994, dated 5th December 1856.—Major A. Fytche, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Rangoon, is permitted to return to Bassein, preparatory to applying for leave to the Presidency on Medical certificate.

No. 5995, dated 5th December 1856.—Colonel Sir R. Shakespear, Kt., Political Agent at Jodhpore, has obtained leave of absence, under the Military Rules, for one month, from the 28th ultimo, to proceed to Bombay.

Major W. Anderson, Superintendent of Serobi, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent at Jodhpore, during the absence of Sir R. Shakespear.

No. 1518 of 1856.—The following Notification, from the Public Works Department, is published in General Orders:—

No. 193, dated 5th December 1856.—*Leave.*—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to approve of the grant, by the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, to Lieutenant R. H. Tulloh, Assistant Executive Officer, Peshawar, of leave of absence, on Medical

certificate, under the new Rules (in extension of privilege-leave), from the 8th July last to the 15th ultimo, to visit Murree.

No. 1519 of 1856.—The following Notification, issued by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, is published in General Orders :—

No. 5610, dated 27th November 1856.—*Leave of Absence.*—Lieutenant William Hichens, Executive Engineer, Delhi Division, Public Works, for two months, from 20th November 1856, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

No. 1520 of 1856.—Under instructions from the Honorable the Court of Directors conveyed in letter No. 155, dated 1st October 1856, paragraph 3, the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to direct that, Officers employed as Assistants or Deputy Assistants, Adjutant General, and Quarter Master General, or as Town or Fort Majors, or Majors of Brigade, if under the rank of Captain, shall take rank and precedence as the Junior Captains in the Brigade or Garrison in which they are serving.

The above Order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

No. 1521 of 1856.—The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to direct that the following revised rates of pensions from Lord Clive's Fund, for the widows of Warrant Officers, authorized by the Honorable the Court of Directors, be published in General Orders :—

	Rules per Month.
Commissaries	Ra. 37 4 4
Deputy Commissaries	" 18 10 2
and	
Senior Apothecaries	" 15 2 1
Assistant and Deputy Assistant Commissaries	" 14 14 6
Conductor	" 9 5 1
Riding Master	" 6 4 0
Apothecaries	
Sub-Conductors	
Stewards	
Assistant Apothecaries	
Assistant Stewards	

Fort William, the 9th December 1856.

No. 1522 of 1856.—Jemadar Bhowanydeen Dooby, of the 10th Regiment Oude Irregular Infantry, is permitted to resign the Service of the East India Company, from the date of publication of this Order at the Head Quarters of the Corps.

No. 1523 of 1856.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Ordnance Commissariat Department.

Lieutenant W. T. Brown, of Artillery, to officiate as Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, during the leave of absence of Captain Douglas, or until further orders.

No. 1524 of 1856.—Captain G. Nightingale, Commandant of the 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Con-

tingent, is allowed leave of absence from the 28th instant to the 15th February 1857, to visit Bombay, preparatory to applying for leave of absence, on Sick certificate, to Europe under the new Regulations.

No. 1525 of 1856.—The under-mentioned gentleman is admitted to the Service in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors as a Cadet of Cavalry on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of Cornet, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment :—

Date of Arrival at Fort William.

Cavalry

Mr. Arthur Prinsep 2nd December 1856.

No. 1526 of 1856.—The Hon'ble the Court of Directors having transmitted with their Military letters noted in the margin, the necessary documents from the War Department authorizing the issue of Out-pensions to the under-mentioned individuals at this Presidency, payment of pension is to be made accordingly :—

Rate of Pension.

Serjeant Thomas Connolly, an Out-pensioner of the East India Company from the Bengal Regiment of Artillery ...	One shilling per diem; paid up to the 30th September 1856.
Serjeant Edward Clarke, an Out-pensioner of the East India Company from the Department of Public Works ...	One shilling per diem; paid up to the 30th September 1856.
Gunner George Higginson, an Out-pensioner of the East India Company from the 1st Brigade Bengal Horse Artillery ...	One shilling per diem; paid up to the 31st September 1856.

No. 1527 of 1856.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave of absence, on Sick certificate :—

Captain Anthony Greenwood Lister, of the 2nd Regiment Native Infantry (Grenadiers) For three years, under the old Regulations.

No. 1528 of 1856.—The Order issued on the 18th November 1856, by the Brigadier Commanding the Oude Irregular Force, directing Lieutenant G. D. F. Lewis, Adjutant of the 8th Regiment Oude Irregular Infantry, to remain temporarily at Secrora, and to officiate as Adjutant of the 2nd Regiment of Oude Irregular Infantry at that station during the time a wing of that Corps may continue detached or until further orders, is confirmed.

No. 1529 of 1856.—The under-mentioned individual is admitted to pension as specified opposite to his name, under the provisions of Minutes of Council of the 11th January 1797, and General Order of the 5th February 1820, subject to the confirmation of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors :—

Corporal James Todd, of the 1st Company 5th Battalion Artillery	One shilling per diem; payable at Goolbarn, New South Wales.
--	--

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,

in the Mily. Dept.

Notification.

Fort William, the 27th November 1856.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday, the 12th January 1857, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, will be put up to Sale at the Exchange Rooms at Calcutta, and sold by Public Auction, for exportation by Sea, the under-mentioned quantity of Opium, the provision of 1855-56, subject to the following Conditions, viz. :—

Produce of Beluar Agency Chests ... 2,540
Ditto of Bonares ditto ditto ... 1,115

Total Chests ... 3,655

Conditions of Sale.

1. The Opium will be sold for exportation by Sea only, and no Certificate will be granted except to cover such export.

2. The Opium will be ordinarily offered for Sale at an upset price of Rupees 400 per Chest, and sold to the highest bidder above that price, except under the circumstances for which provision is made by Clause 12 of the Conditions of Sale.

3. The Sale shall commence at the hour of 11 A. M., and shall not be continued after the hour of 5 P. M., but if at that hour any of the lots advertized for Sale shall remain unsold, the Sale may, at the discretion of the Board of Revenue, be resumed on the next day following (not being Sunday or a public Holiday) at the hour of 11 A. M. and so on, until the whole of the remaining lots are disposed of, or if the quantity of 3,655 Chests shall not be sold on the day advertized, the Board may dispose of the lots which remain on hand at a future Sale.

4. Each lot to contain five chests.

5. A deposit in a Promissory Note, either for 25 per cent. even money of the amount for which each lot is knocked down or for Rupees 1,000 at the discretion of the Officer superintending the Sale, shall be made by the purchaser in the Sale Room; and before the lot is registered in the Sale Book, and all such Promissory Notes shall be redeemed on the part of the purchasers at this Office by Sub-Treasurer's receipts, or by substitution of other public Securities of the Bengal Government on or before 4 o'clock of the afternoon of Saturday, the 17th January, or, on the other hand, failing such redemption by the time aforesaid, then the lot or lots for which no Sub-Treasurer's receipts or deposit of other public Securities as aforesaid shall have been delivered in, shall be re-sold at such time or times and under such conditions of re-sale as the Board of Revenue shall see fit; and all losses and expenses whatsoever attending such re-sale shall be borne and paid by the defaulters, whilst any profit accruing from such re-sale shall be forfeited to Government.

6. The Promissory Notes taken on the day of Sale, under the last-mentioned Condition, if remaining unredeemed on the said 17th January, will be placed in the hands of the Attorney to the Hon'ble Company for realization in such manner as to him shall seem fit.

7. No tender of money, Sub-Treasurer's receipts or public Securities on account of Opium upon which the prescribed deposit may not have been made before 4 o'clock of the 17th January will be afterwards accepted.

8. The Opium now advertized for Sale shall be paid for within 15 clear days from the day of Sale, that is to say, no Treasurer's receipt will be accept-

ed in payment after 4 P. M. of Tuesday, the 27th January 1857, and in case any lots of such Opium shall not be so paid for and adjusted, then the cash deposit of 25 per cent. even money of the amount for which each lot is knocked down, or Rupees 1,000 for each lot, or any public Securities that may have been deposited on account of such lots or chests, shall be forfeited, and the Opium be disposed of on account of Government at such time and in such manner as the Board of Revenue shall think fit, and the first purchaser shall further be required to make good any loss or difference of price between that obtained at the re-sale and the amount at which the Opium was first purchased, forfeiting all advantages that may arise from such re-sale.

9. Purchasers taking out Certificates or Orders for the delivery of Opium after making full payment as above prescribed, shall have the option of naming the number of lots of their purchase which they may desire to be included in each Certificate or Order, and it is to be clearly understood, that the Certificates or Orders so taken out shall be considered final, and not afterwards changeable for other Certificates or Orders authorizing the delivery of single lots or of a different number of lots or chests whether more or less, than the number of lots or chests originally required to be included in each Certificate or Order.

10. No Sub-Treasurer's receipts or deposit of public Securities under the fifth of the present Conditions will be received in this Office except from the party recorded as the purchaser in the Sale Book or his authorized Agent. The receipt for deposit of public Securities will be granted only in the name of such purchaser, and the securities so deposited will be returned when payment in full has been made by the said purchaser or his order.

11. The Officer superintending the Sale on the part of the Board of Revenue is empowered to reject at his discretion the bid of any individual unless such individual shall, on demand, tender at the time a deposit either in Bank of Bengal Notes, Sub-Treasurer's receipts or other Government Securities equal to 25 per cent. even money of the amount so bid, or Rupees 1,000 for each lot.

12. With a view to prevent fictitious biddings designed to obstruct the Sale, it is hereby notified, that the Officer of Government superintending the Sale shall be competent at any time during the Sale to withdraw any unsold lot and immediately to put it up again for Sale at a maximum upset price, diminishing the same gradually until a bid is obtained; and the first *bonâ fide* bidder for a lot after it has been offered for sale in the mode here described, shall be held and declared to be the purchaser of the said lot; and the Officer of Government superintending the Sale shall also be competent to dispose in the same manner of as many of the subsequent lots as he may think proper, provided, always, that no lots shall be sold below the minimum price of 400 Rupees specified in the 2nd Clause of these Conditions.

13. The purchaser of any lot shall have the option of naming and purchasing in immediate succession, any number of lots of the same Agency. Opium to the extent of twenty-five lots and for the lots so purchased, the purchaser shall deposit for each lot 25 per cent. even money of the amount bid by him for the first lot, or Rupees 1,000 for each lot, and pay the same price per chest as that for which he purchased his first lot, provided, always, that there remain a sufficient

number of lots of that Opium to complete the said twenty-five, but not otherwise.

14. In the event of any dispute or difference touching or concerning any matter or question arising out of the Sale of the Opium included in this Notification, or adjustment of the account thereof, the same shall and may be tried and decided in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, and all and every Plea and Pleas to the jurisdiction of the said Supreme Court shall be waived.

15. The following papers together with samples of the Opium for sale will be exhibited for inspection on the day of Sale, or may be seen previously to that date by application at the Office of the Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue:—

No. 1.—Certificate of the Opium now advertised for Sale.

No. 2.—Report of the Examination of such Opium.

16. The public are hereby informed, that in providing the investment of the Behar and Benares Opium for the year 1855-56, the same precautions have been taken as those which have been observed during past years, to have the drug procured and sent down in a pure state, to have only the prescribed quantity of leaves used in forming the Cakes, and to have the due proportion of Opium put into each Cake. An Account of the weight of the drug when packed at Behar and Benares, and a Statement of the average weight of the Chests indiscriminately taken for the purpose of comparison, from the despatches on arrival at Calcutta, may be seen on application at the Office of the Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue; and further that four chests of Behar and Benares Opium which have been reserved from the provision of the two preceding years, will be also shown to the purchasers at the Exchange Rooms on the day of Sale, to enable them to judge of the state of preservation in which the drug has kept.

17. Any further information respecting weight or quality of the Opium advertised for Sale that may be desired by parties connected with the Trade will, as heretofore, be furnished to them on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue, but in accordance with established usage; under no circumstances will the Board entertain or recognize any claim to compensation for loss from any alleged deficiency of weight, abstraction of Opium, or adulteration of the drug which may be preferred on reference to Chests after the Sale and delivery of the Opium for shipment.

18. The public are hereby informed that in addition to the quantity above-mentioned, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1855-56, will be brought to Sale in the year 1857, on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Tuesday, 10th February 1857,	2540	1115	3655
On or about Friday, 12th March ..	2540	1115	3655
On or about Monday, 14th April ..	2540	1115	3655
On or about Monday, 11th May ..	2540	1115	3655
On or about Wednesday, 10th June ..	2540	1115	3655
On or about Friday, 10th July ..	2540	1115	3655
On or about Monday, 10th August ..	2540	1115	3655
On or about Friday, 4th September ..	2540	1115	3655
On or about Thursday, 8th October ..	2540	1115	3655
On or about Thursday, 17th November ..	2540	1115	3655
On or about Monday, 7th December ..	2550	1141	3691
	27000	12201	40200

19. It is hereby further notified, that under the 6th Article of the Convention between Great Britain and France, dated the 7th March 1815, quoted below, the Agents in India of the French Government or persons duly appointed by them are entitled to demand that out of the quantities of Behar and Benares Opium declared as above for Sale at the Twelve Sales in the months of January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December 1857, there shall be delivered to them, at the average of the particular Sale or Sales to which the Opium so applied for may belong, a quantity not exceeding in the aggregate 300 Chests, and the Agents of the French Government must make requisitions for the whole of the Opium required by them during the year within 30 days after the publication of this advertisement, specifying the particular Sale or Sales from which the quantity of Opium is intended to be taken. If the Agents of the French Government shall not make the requisition for Opium within the time above-mentioned, the entire quantity of about 43,905 Chests of Behar and Benares, as above estimated, will be brought to Sale in the usual manner; and if they shall make application for a quantity of Opium to be delivered to them out of the quantity advertised for Sale at each or any of the Twelve Sales above mentioned, but shall not pay for it within the prescribed period of payment, the Government of Bengal reserves to itself the right of disposing of the Opium which the French Authorities may so fail to pay for, either by increasing the quantity reserved at the Sale next ensuing the date of payment, or by selling it at a Sale to be held expressly for the purpose.

Article 6th.—"With regard to the trade in Opium, it is agreed between the high contracting parties that at each of the periodical Sales of that article, there shall be reserved for the French Government, and delivered upon requisition duly made by the Agents of His Most Christian Majesty, or by the persons duly appointed by them, the number of Chests so applied for, provided that such supply shall not exceed Three hundred Chests in each year, and the price for the same shall be determined by the average rate at which Opium shall have been sold at every such periodical Sale, it being understood that if the quantity of Opium applied for at any one time shall not be taken on account of the French Government by the Agents of His Most Christian Majesty within the usual period of delivery, the quantity so applied for shall nevertheless be considered as so much on reduction of the Three hundred Chests herein before mentioned. The requisitions for Opium as aforesaid are to be addressed to the Governor General at Calcutta, within thirty days after Notice of the intended Sales shall have been published in the Government Gazette."

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

C. S. BELL,

Offg. Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 27th November 1856.



SUPPLEMENT TO.
The Calcutta Gazette.

Published by Authority.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1856.

Land-Sale Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that under Section V., Act I. of 1845, the under-mentioned Estates in Zillah Bungpore will be put up to public and unreserved Sale at the Collector's Office of that District on Wednesday, the 31st December 1856, or 18th Pous 1268 B. S., for demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as Arrears of Revenue :—

Class VI.—To be sold for realization of girda of Hutwarah expenses.

No. 40.—The rights and interests of Shuddesuttee and Narauny Choudrain and Kallee Mohun Chowdry, in Mouzah Barabaree, 3 gundabs 2 courees share and in Mouzah Rajib, 1 gundab and 2 courees share, both appertaining to Mouzah Nijjarah, &c., in Chuckla Carzeehaut; sudder jumma, Rupees 2,011-7-8.

No. 197.—Eight annas share, the right and interest of Shyamkishore Roy, and one anna share the right and interest of Shymasoundery Dassee, heir of the late Bydnath Bose, in Pergunnah Wareegatcha; sudder jumma, Rupees 3,242-5-10.

A. G. MACDONALD,
Collector.

RUNGPORE;
Collector's Office,
The 3rd December 1856. }



The Calcutta Gazette.

Published by Authority.

Notifications.

THE 10TH MAY 1886.—The Government of Bengal having entered into a Contract with Messrs. Samuel Smith and Co., for the execution of the Government Printing Work, from the 1st July next, Public Officers employed under the Government are hereby directed not to employ any other Printing Establishment for the execution of Government Work from and after that date.

Cecil Beadon,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

THE 2ND FEBRUARY 1886.—The Government of Bengal having entered into a Contract with Messrs. Samuel Smith and Co., for the execution of the Government Printing Work, all Public Officers under the Government of India at the Presidency are hereby directed not to employ any other Printing Establishment for the execution of Government Work.

Cecil Beadon,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1856.

Legislative Council

The 6th December 1856.

THE following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor General on the 5th December 1856, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

Act No. XXII of 1856.

An Act for establishing a Toll on Boats and Timber passing through the Kurratiya river in the district of Bogra.

WHEREAS it is expedient, with a view to afford facilities for the internal commerce of the Districts of Dinapore, Rungpore, and Bogra, to adopt measures for the improvement of the navigation of that part of the Kurratiya river, which lies within the district of Bogra, and whereas any measure which may be adopted for this purpose will necessarily occasion a considerable outlay at the first, and an annual expense thereafter, and it is just and reasonable that, to defray the same, a moderate toll should be levied on all boats, timber, rafts, and floats, passing through or within such part of the said river; and whereas it is expedient to encourage individual enterprise, and the employment of private capital on works of public utility: It is enacted as follows:—

I. Tolls, at the rates specified in the Schedule annexed to this Act, may be levied on all boats, timber, rafts, and floats, passing through or within the aforesaid part of the Kurratiya river, at such stations or places as the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal may from time to time appoint. The said tolls shall be levied by such persons, and under such rules, as the said Lieutenant Governor may direct; and all such rules shall be duly notified in the English and Vernacular Gazettes for public information.

II. Provided that no such toll shall be levied until the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal shall be satisfied, by the report of a competent person, that effective measures have been taken to render the passage through the said part of the Kurratiya river navigable throughout the year. Provided, also, that the levy of the said tolls shall be continued only so long as the passage is kept so navigable.

III. Any person duly appointed or authorized to collect the said tolls may detain any boat, timber, raft, or float, for which the toll chargeable under this Act is not paid; and, on the report of such person, which report shall be made within twenty-four hours, the Deputy Collector of Bogra, or other public officer duly authorized by Government in that behalf, may publish a notice appointing a day for the sale of the same. At or after the time appointed by the notice, which shall not be less than fifteen days from the date of the publication thereof, if the toll be not paid, or sufficient cause for non-payment be not shown to the satisfaction of the Deputy Collector or other officer as aforesaid, such officer may sell the thing detained, or, in the case of a boat, such part of the tackle or lading thereof, or, in the case of a raft or float, such part of the same as may be necessary for the recovery of the toll, and shall pay the overplus, if any, to the owner on demand.

IV. Any person who, under color of this Act, shall unlawfully detain any boat, timber, raft, or float, or shall neglect, or without lawful excuse delay, to report the detention of any boat, timber, raft, or float, to the Deputy Collector or other officer as aforesaid, or shall demand or receive as toll any larger sum than is authorized by the

Penalty for unlawful detention.

Schedule annexed to this Act, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, or other officer exercising the powers of Magistrate, forfeit a sum not exceeding two hundred Rupees.

V. For the purpose of carrying out the objects of this Act, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal may authorize any public officer to cut any canal, clear and deepen any channel, stop any water-course, or take any other measures which may be judged necessary for making the river navigable as aforesaid, or may grant the like authority to any private person who may undertake to carry out those objects at his own expense; and may take possession, as for a public purpose, of any land that may be necessary for the execution of any of the above mentioned works, under the provisions of Regulation I of 1824, or of any Act that may hereafter be in force for taking possession of land for public purposes, whether the said works are to be executed at the expense of Government, or of such private person as aforesaid.

VI. If the Lieutenant Governor shall grant authority to any private person to carry out the objects of this Act at his own expense, he may also make a grant of the said tolls to such person upon such conditions and for such a term as to the said Lieutenant Governor shall appear just and proper, and may authorize such person, or any person or persons employed by him, to collect the said tolls.

Schedule

Of tolls chargeable on boats, timbers, rafts, and floats, passing into or through the Kurratiya river within the district of Bogra.

Budgerows, Bauleahs, and other Boats for personal accommodation	4 annas per car.
Boats of burthen, empty	At the rate of 2 annas per 100 mda burthen.
Ditto Ditto laden with bricks, tiles, and earthen-ware; straw, grass, reeds, and fire-wood, fruit, and vegetables	At the rate of 4 annas per 100 mda burthen.
Ditto ditto with grain, pulse, seeds, and any other article not expressly enumerated.	At the rate of 12 annas per 100 mda burthen.

Timbers in rafts or otherwise, not being in boats, 2 annas each timber.

Bamboos in floats, 4 annas per 100 bamboos. Every boat less than 50 maunds burthen shall be rated as 25 maunds—every boat of 50 maunds and less than 75 maunds shall be rated as 50 maunds—every boat of 75 maunds and less than 100 maunds shall be rated as 75 maunds—every boat of 100 maunds and less than 125 maunds shall be rated as 100 maunds, and so on.

Any number of bamboos less than an even hundred shall be rated as 100.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

The 6th December 1856.

The following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor-General on the 5th December 1856, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XXIII of 1856.

An Act for the better recovery of arrears of Revenue under Ryotwar Settlements in the Madras Presidency.

WHEREAS doubts have arisen whether the provisions of Section XXXVIII Regulation XXVIII of 1802 of the Madras Code are applicable to lands under Ryotwar Settlements; It is enacted as follows:—

I. The collection of the Government Revenue, due on account of lands under settlement direct with the ryots, shall be deemed a Khas collection on the part of Government within the meaning of Section XXXVIII Regulation XXVIII of 1802.

II. All past arrears of such revenue shall be collected according to the provisions of this Act: and every Collector and other Revenue Officer is hereby indemnified for any thing heretofore done for the recovery of arrears of such Revenue in accordance with the provisions of the said Section XXXVIII Regulation XXVIII of 1802.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

The 6th December 1856.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council on the 6th December 1856, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon after the 10th of March next:—

A Bill for the Incorporation and regulation of Joint-Stock Companies and other Associations, either with or without limited liability of the members thereof.

WHEREAS it is expedient that the law relating to the incorporation and regulation of Joint-Stock Companies and other Associations should be amended, and that the members of Joint-Stock Companies and other Associations should be enabled to limit their liability for the debts and engagements thereof; It is enacted as follows:—

PART I.

CONSTITUTION AND INCORPORATION OF COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

Registry.

I. Seven or more persons, associated for any lawful purpose, may, by subscribing their names to a memorandum of association, and otherwise complying with the regulations of this Act in respect of registration,

form themselves into an incorporated Company,

Banking or Insurance Company not to be formed with limited liability.

with or without limited liability. Provided that nothing in this Act shall authorize any persons

to form themselves into a Joint-Stock Company or Association, with limited liability, for the purpose of Banking or Insurance.

II. Not more than twenty persons shall, after the day of

Penalty on partnerships exceeding certain number.

carry on in partnership, in any part of the territories in the possession and under the Government of the

East India Company, any trade or business having gain for its object, unless they are registered as a Company under this Act, or are authorized so to carry on business by an Act of Parliament or by Royal Charter or Letters Patent, or by an Act of the Governor General of India in Council; and if any persons carry on business in partnership contrary to this provision, every person so acting shall be severally liable for the payment of the whole debts of the partnership, and may be sued for the same without the joinder in the action or suit of any other members of the partnership.

III. The memorandum of association shall contain the following things; (that is to say),

Matters required to be prescribed by memorandum of association.

1. The name of the proposed Company;
2. The part of the said territories in which the registered office of the Company is to be established;
3. The objects for which the proposed Company is to be established;
4. The liability of the shareholders, whether it is to be limited or unlimited;
5. The amount of the nominal Capital of the proposed Company;
6. The number of shares into which such Capital is to be divided, and the amount of each share.

In the case of a Company formed with limited liability, and hereinafter called a limited Company, the word "limited" shall be the last word in the name of the Company.

IV. No Company shall be registered under a

Prohibition against identity of names in registered Companies.

name identical with that by which a subsisting Company is already registered, or so nearly resembling the same as to be

calculated to deceive; and if any Company, through inadvertence or otherwise, is registered by a name identical with that by which a subsisting Company is registered, or so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, such first mentioned Company may, with the sanction of the Registrar, and shall, if required by him so to do, change its name, and upon such change being made, the Registrar shall enter the new name on the Register in the place of the former name; but no such alteration of name shall affect any rights or obligations of the Company or of any member thereof, or render defective any legal proceedings instituted or to be instituted by or against the Company; and any legal proceedings may be continued or commenced against the Company by its new name, that might have been continued or commenced against the Company by its former name.

V. The memorandum of association shall be in the form marked A in the Schedule hereto, or as near thereto as circumstances admit;

and it shall, when registered, bind the Company and the shareholders therein to the same extent as if each shareholder had subscribed his name and affixed his seal thereto, or otherwise duly executed the same, and there were in such memorandum contained, on the part of himself, his heirs, executors, administrators, or representatives, a covenant to conform to all the regulations of such memorandum, subject to the provisions of this Act.

VI. Every subscriber of the memorandum of

Shares to be taken by subscribers of memorandum of association.

association shall take one share at the least in the Company; the number of shares taken by each subscriber shall be set op-

posite his name in such memorandum of association; and upon the incorporation of the Company, he shall be entered in the Register of shareholders hereinafter mentioned as a shareholder to the extent of the shares he has taken.

VII. The memorandum of association may

Special regulations may be prescribed by articles of association.

be accompanied by, or have annexed thereto, or endorsed thereon, articles of association signed by the subscribers

to the memorandum of association, and prescribing regulations for the Company; but if no such regulations are prescribed, or so far as the same do not extend to modify the regulations contained in the Table marked B in the Schedule hereto, such last-mentioned regulations shall, so far as the same are applicable, be deemed to be the regulations of the Company, and shall bind the Company and the shareholders therein to the same extent as if they had been inserted in articles of association, and such articles had been registered.

VIII. The articles of association shall be in

Form and effect of articles of association.

the form marked C in the Schedule hereto, or as near thereto as circumstances admit;

they shall, when registered, bind the Company and the shareholders therein to the same extent as if each shareholder had subscribed his name and affixed his seal thereto or otherwise duly executed the same, and there were in such articles contained, on the part of himself, his heirs, executors, administrators, or representatives, a covenant to conform to all the regulations of such articles, subject to the provisions of this Act.

IX. Any person signing a printed copy of the

Use of printed copies of memorandum or articles.

memorandum of association, or articles of association, shall be deemed to have signed such memorandum and articles res-

pectively. The execution by any person of the memorandum of association or articles of association shall be attested by one witness at

the least.

X. The memorandum of association and arti-

Registration of memorandum of association and articles of association.

cles of association shall be delivered to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, who shall retain and register the

same; there shall be paid to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies in respect of the several matters mentioned in the Table marked D in the Schedule hereto, the several fees therein specified, or such smaller fees as the Governor General of India in Council may from time to time direct; and all fees so paid shall be accounted for to Government.

XI. Upon any such memorandum of association, either with or without articles of association as aforesaid, being registered, the Registrar shall certify under his hand that the Company is incorporated, and, in the case of a limited Company, that the Company is limited; the subscribers of the memorandum of association, together with such other persons as may from time to time become shareholders in the Company, shall thereupon be a body corporate by the name prescribed in the memorandum of association, having a perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to hold lands, but with such pecuniary liability on the part of the shareholders as is hereinafter mentioned: the certificate of incorporation given by the Registrar shall be conclusive evidence that all the requisitions of this Act in respect of registration have been complied with; and the date of such certificate shall be deemed to be the date of the incorporation of the Company.

XII. If the Directors of any such Company shall declare and pay any dividend contrary to the provisions of this Act or when the Company is known by them to be insolvent, or any dividend the payment of which would, in their knowledge, render it insolvent, they shall be jointly and severally liable for all the debts of the Company then existing, and for all that shall be thereafter contracted, so long as they shall respectively continue in office; provided always, that the amount for which they shall all be so liable shall not exceed the amount of such dividend, and that, if any of the Directors shall be absent at the time of making the dividend or dividends so declared or paid, or shall object thereto, and shall file their objection in writing with the Clerk of the Company, they shall be exempted from the said liability.

XIII. As soon as a certificate of incorporation has been granted by the Registrar of Joint-stock Companies, the Company may issue certificates of shares to the subscribers to the memorandum of association, and to all other persons to whom shares may be allotted, of such number and amount as may be prescribed by the memorandum of association, but not of any greater number or amount: the shares so issued shall be personal estate, and shall not be of the nature of real estate, and each share shall be distinguished by its appropriate number.

Register of Shareholders.

XIV. Every Company registered under this Act, hereinafter referred to as "the Company," shall cause to be kept in one or more books a Register of shareholders, and there shall be entered therein the following particulars:—

- (1.) The names, addresses, and occupations, if any, of the shareholders in the Company, and the shares held by each of them, distinguishing each share by its number;
- (2.) The amount paid on the shares of each shareholder;
- (3.) The date at which the name of any person was entered in the Register as a shareholder;
- (4.) The date at which any person ceased to be a shareholder in respect of any share.

XV. Once at the least in every year a list shall be made of all persons who, on the fourteenth day succeeding the day on which the ordinary general meeting of the Company, or, if there is more than one ordinary meeting in each year, the first of such ordinary general meetings is held, are holders of shares in the Company; and such list shall state the names, addresses, and occupations of all the persons therein mentioned and the number of shares held by each of them, and shall contain a summary specifying the following particulars:—

1. The amount of the nominal Capital of the Company, and the number of shares into which it is divided;
2. The number of shares taken from the commencement of the Company up to the date of the summary;
3. The amount of calls made on each share;
4. The total amount of calls that have been received;
5. The total amount of calls unpaid;
6. The total amount of shares forfeited.

The above list and summary shall be contained in a separate part of the Register, and shall be in the form marked E in the Schedule hereto or as near thereto as circumstances admit: such list and summary shall be completed within seven days after such fourteenth day as is mentioned in this Section, and a copy thereof, authenticated by the seal of the Company, shall forthwith be forwarded to the Registrar; and any person may inspect and take copies of the same, subject to the regulations under which a person is hereinafter declared to be entitled to inspect and take copies of any documents kept by the Registrar.

XVI. If any Company registered under this Act makes default in keeping a Register of shareholders, or in sending a copy of such list and summary as aforesaid to the Registrar, in compliance with the foregoing rules, such Company shall incur a penalty not exceeding Fifty Rupees for every day during which such default continues.

XVII. No notice of any trust, express or implied or constructive, shall be entered on the Register or be receivable by the Company; and every person who has accepted any share in a Company registered under this Act, and whose name is entered in the Register of shareholders, and no other person, (except a subscriber to the memorandum of association in respect of the shares subscribed for by him), shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be a shareholder.

XVIII. The transfer of any share in the Company shall be in the form marked F in the Schedule hereto, or to the like effect, and shall be executed both by the transferor and transferee; the transferor shall be deemed to remain a holder of said share until the name of the transferee is entered in the Register-book in respect thereof.

XIX. A certificate, under the common seal of the Company, specifying any share or shares held by any shareholder, shall be prima facie evidence of the title of the shareholder to the share or shares therein specified.

XX. The amount of calls, for the time being unpaid on any share, shall be deemed to be a debt due from the holder of such share to the Company.

XXI. The Register and annual list of shareholders commencing from the incorporation of the Company, shall be kept at the Registered Office of the Company hereinafter mentioned: except when the Register is closed as hereinafter mentioned, such Register and annual list shall, during business hours, but subject to such reasonable restrictions as the Company in general meeting may impose, so that not less than two hours in each day be appointed for inspection, be opened to the inspection of any shareholder gratis, and to the inspection of any other person on the payment of one Rupee, or such less sum as the Company may prescribe for each inspection; and every such shareholder or other person may require a copy of such Register, and annual list, or of any part thereof, on payment of two annas for every one hundred words required to be copied; if such inspection or copy is refused, the Company shall incur for each refusal a penalty not exceeding Fifty Rupees, and a further penalty not exceeding Twenty Rupees for every day during which such refusal continues.

XXII. The Company may, upon giving notice by advertisement in some newspaper circulating in that part of the said territories in which the registered Office of the Company is situate, close the Register of shareholders for any time or times not exceeding on the whole twenty-one days in each year; and the period during which the books are closed, shall not be reckoned as part of the time within which a transfer is to be registered.

XXIII. If the name of any person is without sufficient cause entered or omitted to be entered in the Register of shareholders of any Company, such person, or any shareholder of the Company, may, by petition to the principal Court of original Civil jurisdiction in the district or place in which the registered Office of the Company is situate, apply to such Court for an order that the Register may be rectified; and the Court may either refuse such application, with or without costs to be paid by the applicant, or it may, if satisfied of the justice of the case, make an order for the rectification of the Register, and may direct the Company to pay all the costs of such motion or petition, and any damages the party aggrieved may have sustained; and if the Company makes default or is guilty of unnecessary delay in registering any transfer of shares, they shall be responsible to any person injured by such default or delay for the amount of damage he may thereby have sustained.

XXIV. The Register of shareholders shall be prima facie evidence of any matters by this Act directed or authorized to be inserted therein.

XXV. Copies of the memorandum of association and articles of association shall be forwarded by the Company to every shareholder, at his request, on payment of the sum of one Rupee for each

copy, or such less sum as may be prescribed by the Company.

PART II.

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF COMPANIES.

General.

XXVI. The Company shall have a registered Office to which all communications and notices may be addressed; if any Company registered under this Act carries on business without having such an Office, it shall incur a penalty not exceeding Fifty Rupees for every day during which business is so carried on.

XXVII. Notice of the situation of such registered Office, and of any change therein, shall be given to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, and recorded by him; until such notice is given, the Company shall not be deemed to have complied with the provisions of this Act with respect to having a registered Office.

XXVIII. Every limited Company registered under this Act, shall paint or affix, and shall keep painted or affixed, its name on the outside of every Office or place in which the business of the Company is carried on, in a conspicuous position, in letters easily legible in the English language and also in the language required to be used in judicial proceedings in the Courts of the East India Company in the District in which the registered Office is situate, and shall have its name engraven in legible characters in such languages on its seal, and shall have its name mentioned in legible characters in such languages in all notices, advertisements, and other official publications of such Company, and in all Bills of Exchange, Hoondees, Promissory Notes, Endorsements, Cheques, and orders for money or goods, purporting to be signed by or on behalf of such Company, and in all Bills of parcels, invoices, receipts, and letters of credit of the Company.

XXIX. If any limited Company registered under this Act does not paint or affix, and keep painted or affixed, its name in manner aforesaid, it shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Fifty Rupees for not so painting or affixing its name, and for every day during which such name is not so kept painted or affixed; and if any Officer of such Company, or any person on its behalf, uses any seal purporting to be a seal of the Company whereon its name is not so engraven as aforesaid, or issues or authorizes the issue of any notice, advertisement, or other official publication of such Company, or signs or authorizes to be signed on behalf of such Company any Bill of Exchange, Hoondee, Promissory Note, Endorsement, Cheque, order for money or goods, or issues or authorizes to be issued any Bill of parcels, invoice, receipt, or letter of credit of the Company, wherein its name is not mentioned in manner aforesaid, he shall be liable to a penalty of Five hundred Rupees and shall further be personally liable to the holder of any such Bill of Exchange, Hoondee, Promissory Note, Cheque, or order for money or goods, for the amount thereof, unless the same is duly paid by the Company.

General Meeting of Company.

XXX. A general meeting of the Company shall be held once at the least in every year.

What accounts to be kept

XXXI. The Directors shall cause true accounts to be kept—

Of the Stock-in-Trade of the Company ;

Of the sums of money received and expended by the Company, and the matter in respect of which such receipt and expenditure takes place ; and

Of the credits and liabilities of the Company.

XXXII. A balance-sheet shall be made out and filed with the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies within twelve months after the incorporation of the Company, and once at least in every year afterwards within twelve months from the filing of the balance-sheet immediately preceding. Such balance-sheet shall

contain a summary of the property and liabilities of the Company arranged under the heads appearing in the form annexed to Table B in the Schedule hereto, for as near thereto as circumstances admit.

Form of balance-sheet.

XXXIII. The balance-sheet shall be signed by the Directors or any three or more of them, who shall certify at the foot thereof that the same, to the best of their belief, contains a true account of the capital and liabilities and of the property and assets of the Company.

XXXIV. No dividend shall be payable except out of the profits arising from the business of the Company including interest on capital.

XXXV. The accounts of the Company shall be examined, and the correctness of the balance-sheet ascertained, by one or more auditor or auditors who shall certify, at the foot of such balance-sheet, that the same, to the best of their belief, contains a true account of the capital and liabilities and of the property and assets of the Company, or make such special report thereon as they think necessary.

XXXVI. A copy of every balance-sheet and of the report thereon by the auditors shall be kept at the registered Office of the Company and shall be open to inspection in the same manner as the Register of shareholders kept at such Office.

XXXVII. Unless other provisions shall be contained in the regulations of the Company for the appointment of auditors, the auditors shall be appointed at the first general meeting of the Company in every year, and, in the case of any casual vacancy occurring in such office, at an extraordinary general meeting called for the purpose of supplying the same. No Director or other Officer shall be eligible as an auditor.

XXXVIII. Any Company registered under this Act may in general meeting, from time to time, by such special resolution as is herein-after mentioned, alter and make new provisions in lieu of or in addition to any regulations of the Company contained in the articles of association or the Table marked B in the Schedule.

Power of Company to alter regulations by special resolution.

XXXIX. A resolution shall be deemed to be a special resolution of the Company whenever the same has been passed by three-fourths in number and value of such shareholders of the Company, for the time being entitled to vote, as may be present in person or by proxy (in cases where, by the regulations of the Company, proxies are allowed) at any meeting of which notice specifying the intention to propose such resolution has been duly given, and such resolution has been confirmed by a majority of such shareholders, for the time being entitled to vote, as may be present in person or by proxy at a subsequent meeting of which notice specifying the intention to propose such confirmation has been duly given, and held at an interval of not less than one month nor more than three months from the date of the meeting at which such special resolution was first passed : unless a poll is demanded by at least five shareholders, a declaration of the Chairman of any such meeting as is mentioned in this Section that a special resolution has been carried or confirmed, shall be deemed conclusive evidence of the fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favor of or against the same : notice of any meeting shall, for the purposes of this Section, be deemed to be duly given, and the meeting to be duly held whenever such notice is given and meeting held in manner prescribed by the regulations of the Company.

XL. A copy of any special resolution that is passed by any Company registered under this Act shall be forwarded to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, and recorded by him ; if such copy is not so forwarded within fifteen days from the date of the passing of the resolution, the Company shall incur a penalty not exceeding Twenty Rupees for every day after the expiration of such fifteen days during which such copy is omitted to be forwarded.

Copy of special resolution.

XLI. A copy of any special resolution shall be given to any shareholder on payment of one Rupee or of such less sum as the Company may direct.

XLII. The Company, if authorized so to do by its regulations, may increase its nominal capital in manner directed by such regulations ; but notice of any increase so made shall be given to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies within fifteen days from the date of the passing of the resolution by which such increase has been authorized, and the Registrar shall forthwith record the amount of such increase ; if such notice is not given within the period aforesaid, the Company shall incur a penalty not exceeding Fifty Rupees for every day during which such neglect to give notice continues.

Notice to Registrar of increase of capital.

XLIII. If any Company registered under this Act carries on business when the number of its shareholders is less than seven, for a period of six months after the number has been so reduced, then every Director of such Company, during the time that it so carries on business after such period of six months, shall be severally liable for the payment of the whole of the Company contracted during such time.

Prohibition against carrying on business with less than seven shareholders.

may be used for the same without the joinder in the action or suit of any other person.

XLIV. The Company shall cause minutes of all resolutions and proceedings of general meetings of the Company, to be duly entered in books to be from time to time provided for the purpose, and any such minute as aforesaid, if signed by any person purporting to be the Chairman of such meeting, shall be receivable in evidence in all legal proceedings; and, until the contrary is proved, every general meeting, in respect of the proceedings of which minutes have been so made, shall be deemed to have been duly held and convened.

Legal Instruments of Company.

XLV. Contracts on behalf of any Company registered under this Act may be made as follows: (that is to say), all contracts for the sale or purchase of immovable property shall be under the common seal of the Company; all other contracts may be made on behalf of the Company under the common seal of the Company, and such contracts may be in the same manner varied or discharged; or they may be made verbally on behalf of the company, by any person acting under the express or implied authority of the Company, and such contracts may in the same way be varied or discharged. And all contracts made according to the provisions herein contained shall be effectual in law, and shall be binding upon the Company and their successors, and all other parties thereto, their heirs, executors, administrators, or representatives, as the case may be.

Deeds

XLVI. Any Company registered under this Act may, by instrument or writing under their common seal, empower any person, either generally or in respect of any specified matters, as their attorney, to execute deeds on their behalf in any place; and every deed signed by such attorney, on behalf of the Company, and under his seal, shall be binding on the Company to the same extent as if it were under the common seal of the Company.

XLVII. A Promissory Note, Bill of Exchange, or Hoondee shall be deemed to have been made, accepted, or endorsed on behalf of any Company registered under this Act if made, accepted, or endorsed in the name of the Company by any person acting under the express or implied authority of the Company.

Examination of affairs of Company.

XLVIII. Upon the application of one-fifth in number and value of the shareholders of any Company registered under this Act, the local Government may appoint one or more competent inspectors to examine into the affairs of the Company, and to report thereon in such manner as the local Government directs.

XLIX. It shall be the duty of all Officers and Agents of the Company to produce, for the examination of the inspectors, all books and documents in their custody or power; any inspector may examine the Officers and Agents of the Company in relation to the affairs of the Company, and may, if he thinks fit, administer an oath or affirmation to such person; if any Off-

icer or Agent refused to produce any such book or document, or to answer any question relating to the affairs of the Company, he shall incur a penalty not exceeding Fifty Rupees in respect of each offence.

L. Upon the conclusion of the examination, the inspectors shall report their opinion to the local Government; a copy shall be forwarded to the registered Office of the Company and shall be open to the inspection of any shareholder who shall be at liberty to take a copy thereof; and a further copy shall, at the request of the shareholders upon whose application the inspection was made, be delivered to them or to any one or more of them; all expenses of and incidental to any such examination as aforesaid shall be defrayed by the shareholders upon whose application the inspectors were appointed.

LI. Any Company registered under this Act may in general meeting appoint inspectors for the purpose of examining into the affairs of the Company; the inspectors so appointed shall have the same powers and perform the same duties as inspectors appointed by the local Government, with this exception, that, instead of making their report to the local Government, they shall make the same in such manner and to such persons as the Company in general meeting directs; and the Officers and Agents of the Company shall incur the same penalties, in case of any refusal to produce any book or document to such inspectors, or to answer any question, as they would have incurred if such inspectors had been appointed by the local Government.

LII. A copy of the report of any inspectors appointed under this Act, authenticated by the seal of the Company into whose affairs they have made inspection, shall without further proof be admissible as evidence of the report in any legal proceeding.

Notices.

LIII. Any summons or notice requiring to be served upon the Company may, except in cases where a particular mode of service is directed, be served by leaving the same, or sending it through the post addressed to the Company at their registered Office, or by giving it to any Director, Secretary, or other principal Officer of the Company.

LIV. Notices by letter shall be posted in such time as to admit of the letter being delivered in the due course of delivery within the period (if any) prescribed for the giving of such notice; and in proving such service it shall be sufficient to prove that such notice was properly directed, and that it was put into the Post Office at such time as aforesaid.

LV. Any summons, notice, writ, or proceeding requiring authentication by the Company may be signed by any Director, Secretary, or other authorized Officer of the Company, and need not be under the common seal of the Company; and the same may be in writing or in print, or partly in writing and partly in print.

LVI. All offences under this Act, made punishable by any penalty, may be prosecuted summarily before a Magistrate or any person exercising the powers of a Magistrate. The provisions of Act XIII of 1856, relating to the adjudication of fines and penalties and the enforcing payment thereof, shall apply to penalties imposed under this Act in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

Adjudication of offences and recovery of penalties

Alteration of Forms.

LVII. The Governor General of India in Council may from time to time make such alterations in the Forms and Tables contained in the Schedule hereto as may be deemed requisite; any Form or Table, when altered, shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and, after the expiration of one month from the date of such publication, shall have the same force as if it were included in the Schedule to this Act.

Governor General of India in Council may alter forms in schedule.

PART III. WINDING-UP. Preliminary.

LVIII. The provisions of this Act relating to the winding-up of Companies shall apply to all Companies registered under this Act, and to all Companies registered under Act XLIII of 1850 or duly constituted by law previously to the passing of this Act, from and after the date at which they have obtained registration under this Act in manner hereinafter mentioned, but not to any other Companies.

Application of Part III of Act.

LIX. The expression "the Court," as used in the Third Part of this Act, shall mean the principal Court having original Civil jurisdiction in the place in which the registered Office of the Company is situate.

Definition of "the Court."

LX. In the event of any Company being wound-up by the Court or voluntarily, the existing shareholders shall be liable to contribute to the assets of the Company to an amount sufficient to pay the debts and liabilities of the Company, and the costs, charges, and expenses of winding-up the same, with this qualification, that, if the Company is limited, no contribution shall be required from any shareholder exceeding the amount, if any, unpaid on the shares held by him.

Liability of present shareholders in respect of debts.

LXI. In the event of any Company other than a limited Company being wound-up by the Court, any person who has ceased to be a shareholder within the period of three years prior to the commencement of the winding-up shall be liable to contribute, in respect of the shares held by him within that period, towards payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company, and the costs, charges, and expenses of winding-up the same, and shall have in all respects the same rights, and be subject to the same liabilities to creditors in respect of such shares, as if he had not so ceased to be a shareholder, with this exception, that he shall

Liability of former shareholders in a Company other than a limited Company with respect to debts.

not be liable in respect of any debt or liability of the Company contracted after the time at which he ceased to be a shareholder.

LXII. In the event of any limited Company being wound-up by the Court, any person who has ceased to be a holder of any share or shares within the period of one year prior to the commencement of the winding-up shall be liable in respect of such share or shares to contribute towards payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company, and the costs, charges, and expenses of winding-up the same, and shall have in all respects the same rights and be subject to the same liabilities to creditors in respect of such share or shares as if he had not so ceased to be a shareholder.

Liability of former shareholders in a limited Company with respect to debts and liabilities.

LXIII. The winding-up shall, if the Company is wound-up by the Court, be deemed to commence at the time of the presentation of such petition as is hereinafter required to be presented to the Court; and, if the Company is wound-up voluntarily, shall be deemed to commence at the time of the passing of the resolution authorizing such winding-up.

Commencement of winding-up of Company defined.

LXIV. Any existing or former shareholder upon whom calls are authorized to be made by the Third Part of this Act is hereinafter called a "contributory;" and the representatives of any deceased contributory shall be liable in a due course of administration to the same extent as such contributory would be liable under this Act, if alive.

Definition of "contributory," and legal character of his liability.

LXV. For the purpose of ascertaining the liability of existing and former shareholders as between themselves, the following rule shall be adopted in the absence of

Rights of contributors between themselves.

any express contract to the contrary; (that is to say),

1. In the case of a Company other than a limited Company, every transferee of shares shall, in a degree proportioned to the shares transferred, indemnify the transferor against all existing and future debts of the Company;

2. In the case of a limited Company, every transferee shall indemnify the transferor against all calls made or accrued due on the shares transferred subsequently to the transfer.

Winding-up by Court.

LXVI. A Company may be wound-up by the Court under the following circumstances; (that is to say),

Circumstances under which Company may be wound-up by Court.

1. Whenever the Company in general meeting has passed a special resolution requiring the Company to be wound-up by the Court;

2. Whenever the Company does not commence its business within a year from its incorporation, or suspends its business for the space of a whole year;

3. Whenever the shareholders are reduced in number to less than seven;

4. Whenever the Company is unable to pay its debts;

5. Whenever three-fourths of the capital of the Company have been lost or become unavailable.

Company when deemed unable to pay its debts.

LXVII. A Company shall be deemed to be unable to pay its debts,

1. Whenever a creditor, to whom the Company is indebted in a sum exceeding Five hundred Rupees then due, has served on the Company, by leaving or causing to be left at their registered Office, a demand under his hand requiring the Company to pay the sum so due, and the Company have, for the space of three weeks succeeding the service of such demand, neglected to pay such sum, or to secure or compound for the same to the satisfaction of the creditor.

2. Whenever satisfaction of a judgment, decree, or order of any Court in favor of any creditor in any suit or other legal proceeding cannot be obtained.

LXVIII. Any application for the winding-up of a Company shall be by petition accompanied by a declaration signed by the petitioner stating that he verily believes the same to be true: such petition may, in cases where the Company is unable to pay its debts be presented either by a creditor or a contributory; but where any other ground is alleged for winding-up the Company, a contributory alone is entitled to present the petition.

LXIX. Upon the hearing of any petition presented by a creditor, the Court may dismiss such petition with or without costs to be paid by the petitioner, or it may make an order directing the Company, by a day to be named in the order, to pay or secure payment to the creditor of all monies that may be proved due to him, together with such costs as the Court may direct; or the Court may, if it so thinks fit, on the hearing of such petition, make an order or decree for winding-up the Company in the first instance, or such other order as it deems just.

LXX. If, at the expiration of the time named in such order, such payment is not made, or security given, the Court may thereupon make an order or decree for winding-up the Company.

LXXI. Upon the hearing of a petition presented by a contributory, the Court may dismiss such petition with or without costs to be paid by the petitioner, or it may make an order or decree directing the Company to be wound-up, or such other order or decree as it deems just.

LXXII. After the date of such order or decree for winding-up the Company, all suits and actions against the Company shall, if the Court so orders, be stayed: no Director or other Officer of the Company shall, without the sanction of the Court, dispose of any of the property, effects, or things in action of the Company; and no transfer of any shares shall be valid without the sanction of the Court: a copy of such order or decree shall forthwith be reported by the Company to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, who shall make a minute thereof in his books relating to the Company.

LXXIII. As soon as may be after making an order or decree for winding-up the Company, the Court shall cause the assets of the Com-

pany to be collected, and applied in discharge of its liabilities, in a due course of administration.

LXXIV. Any conveyance, mortgage, delivery of goods, payment, or other act relating to property, if made, done, or suffered voluntarily by any Company registered under this Act whilst in insolvent circumstances with a view to give any undue or fraudulent preference to any creditor of such Company, shall be void if made, done, or suffered within three months before the commencement of the winding-up of such Company.

LXXV. After an order or decree for winding-up the Company has been made, any person known or suspected to have in his possession any of the estate or effects of the Company, or supposed to be indebted to the Company, and any person whom the Court may deem capable of giving information concerning the trade, dealings, estate, or effects of the Company, may be compelled to give evidence, and to produce any books, papers, deeds, writings, or other documents in his custody or power which may appear to the Court requisite to the full disclosure of any of the matters which the Court thinks necessary to be enquired into for the purpose of winding-up the Company, in the same manner as a witness may be compelled to give evidence and to produce documents in any action or suit depending in such Court.

LXXVI. If any Director, Officer, or contributory of any Company registered under this Act destroys, mutilates, alters, or falsifies any books, papers, writings, or securities, or makes or is privy to the making of any false or fraudulent entry in any Register, book of account, or other document belonging to the Company, with intent to defraud the creditors or contributories of such Company or any of them, or any other person, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding two years.

LXXVII. If, upon any judgment or decree voluntarily suffered by any Company being insolvent to any person with intent to give such person a preference over other creditors of the Company, any attachment, sequestration, or execution is issued against such Company, by virtue whereof the estate and effects of the Company, or any of them, are attached, sequestered, or taken in execution, at any time within three months next before the filing or presentation of the petition for winding-up the Company, such attachment, sequestration, or taking in execution shall be void in favor of the liquidators of the Company, as against the attaching, sequestering, or execution creditor, whether the same has been completely executed or not, except that such creditor shall, if the attachment, sequestration, or execution would have been valid but for this provision, be entitled to retain, out of any money already realized, his costs of suit, and of the attachment, sequestration, or execution or to proceed with the attachment, sequestration, or execution for the purpose of realizing such costs; but on satisfaction of such costs, or on tender of the amount thereof by the liquidators to the creditor, it shall be lawful for the liquidators to recover from such creditor the property so attach-

Fraudulent preference.

Power of Court to summon persons suspected of having property of Company.

Penalty on falsification of books.

Executions upon certain judgments within three months of petition to be void.

Effect of the order for winding-up Company.

Collection and distribution of assets.

ed, sequestrated, and taken in execution, and the proceeds of such property, or the residus thereof, as the case may be.

LXXXVIII. All books, accounts, and documents of the Company, and of the liquidators hereinafter mentioned, shall, as between the contributories of the Company, be *prima facie* evidence of the truth of all matters therein contained and purporting to be therein recorded.

LXXXIX. The Court may, at any time after making an order or decree for winding-up a Company, and before it has ascertained the sufficiency of the assets of the Company, or the debts in respect of which the several classes of contributories are liable, make calls on all or any of the contributories, to the extent of their liability, for payment of all or any sums it deems necessary to satisfy the debts and liabilities of the Company and the costs of winding it up; and it may, in making a call, take into consideration the probability that some contributories upon whom the same is made may partly or wholly fail to pay their respective portions of the same; and every such call shall be deemed a debt due to the Company.

LXXX. The Court may at any time make calls upon any former holder of a share who is liable under Section LXI or LXII of this Act in respect of such share as well as upon the existing holder of that share; but any payment made or obtained from any contributory in respect of a share shall operate for the benefit of every other contributory in respect of such share.

LXXXI. All monies received under the direction of the Court on account of the sale or conversion of any of the assets of the Company, or in respect of calls made on any contributories, or of any other matter, with the exception of such balance, if any, as the official liquidators may, with the sanction of the Court, retain in their hands for the payment of current expenses, shall be paid into Court or deposited in such manner as the Court may direct; and no money standing to such account shall be paid out by the Bank except upon cheques signed in such manner as the Court directs.

LXXXII. The Court may, at any time after the presentation of a petition for winding-up a Company, and either before or after making an order for winding-up the same, upon the application of any creditor or contributory of such Company, restrain further proceedings in any action or suit against the Company, or appoint a receiver of the estate and effects of the Company; it may also, by notice or advertisement, require all creditors to present and prove their claims within a certain time, or be precluded from the benefit of any distribution which may be made before such claim is proved.

LXXXIII. The Court may, at any time after an order has been made for winding-up a Company, upon the application of any creditor or contributory of the Company, and upon proof to the satisfaction of the Court that all proceedings in relation to such winding-up ought to be stayed, make an order staying the same, either altogether

or for a limited time, on such terms and subject to such conditions as it deems fit.

LXXXIV. As soon as the creditors are satisfied, the Court shall proceed to adjust the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, and to distribute any surplus that may remain amongst the parties entitled thereto; and for the purposes of such adjustment it may make calls on the contributories to the extent of their liability for payment of such sums as it deems necessary; and it may, in making a call, take into consideration the probability that some of the contributories upon whom the same is made may partly or wholly fail to pay their respective portions of the same. Nothing in this Section shall preclude any former shareholder entitled to indemnity under Section LXV of this Act from enforcing such indemnity by due course of law.

LXXXV. The Court may make such order as to the priority and payment out of the estate of the Company of the costs, charges, and expenses incurred in winding-up any Company as it thinks just.

Official Liquidators.

LXXXVI. For the purpose of conducting the proceedings in winding-up a Company, and assisting the Court therein, there shall be appointed a person or persons to be called an official liquidator or official liquidators; and such appointment shall be made as follows; (that is to say,)

The Court having jurisdiction may, after requiring due security, appoint such persons or person, either provisionally or otherwise, as it thinks fit, to the office of official liquidators; it may from time to time remove any person or persons so appointed, and fill up any vacancy occasioned by such removal or by the death or resignation of any such appointee or appointees; if one person only is appointed, he shall have all the powers hereby given to several liquidators; if more persons than one are appointed, the Court shall declare whether any act hereby required or authorized to be done by the official liquidators may be done by all or any one or more of such persons.

In cases where the winding-up takes place at the suit of a creditor, it shall be lawful for the major part in value of the creditors assembled at a meeting to be held for the purpose, and, in cases where the winding-up takes place at the suit of a contributory, for the major part in value of the contributories assembled at a meeting to be held for the purpose, to appoint an official liquidator to act concurrently with the official liquidator so named by the Court. Every such meeting shall be held at a time and place to be fixed by the Court, and of which meeting such notice shall be given as the Court may direct.

LXXXVII. The official liquidators or liquidator shall be described by the style of the official liquidators or official liquidator of the

particular Company in respect of which they or he are or is appointed, and not by their or his individual names or name; they or he shall take into their or his custody all the property, effects, and things in action of the Company, and shall perform such duties in reference to the winding-up of the Company as may be imposed by the Court.

LXXXVIII. The official liquidators shall have power, with the sanction of the Court, to do the following things:—

To bring or defend any action, suit, or prosecution, or other legal proceeding, (Civil or Criminal, in the name and on behalf of the Company; and in such name to claim, prove, and draw dividends under any bankruptcy, insolvency, or sequestration:

To carry on the business of the Company, so far as may be necessary for the beneficial winding-up of the same:

To sell the property, moveable or immovable, effects, and things in action of the Company by public auction or private contract, with power, if they think fit, to transfer the whole thereof to any person or Company, or to sell the same in parcels:

To execute, in the name and on behalf of the Company, all deeds, receipts, and other documents they may think necessary, and for that purpose to use, when necessary, the Company's seal:

To refer disputes to arbitration, and compromise any debts or claims:

To draw, accept, make, and endorse any Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note, and also to raise upon the security of the assets of the Company from time to time any requisite sum or sums of money; and the drawing, accepting, making, or endorsing of every such Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note as aforesaid on behalf of the Company shall have the same effect with respect to the liability of such Company as if such Bill or Note had been drawn, accepted, made, or endorsed by such Company in the course of carrying on the business thereof:

To do and execute all such other things as may be necessary for winding-up the affairs of the Company and distributing its assets.

LXXXIX. There shall be paid to the official liquidators such salary or remuneration, by way of percentage or otherwise, as the Court directs.

XC. When the affairs of the Company have been completely wound-up, the Court shall make an order in decree declaring the Company to be dissolved from the date of such order or decree, and the Company shall be dissolved accordingly.

XCI. Any order or decree so made shall be reported by the official liquidators to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, who shall make a minute accordingly in his books of the dissolution of such Company.

Voluntary winding-up of Company.

XCII. A Company may be wound-up voluntarily, whenever the Company in general meeting has passed a special resolution to that effect. In such case the Company shall, from the date of the commencement of such winding-up, cease to carry on its business, except in so far as may be required for the beneficial winding-up thereof, but its corporate state and all its corporate powers shall, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in its articles of association, continue until the affairs of the Company are wound-up.

XCIII. Notice of any special resolution to wind-up a Company voluntarily shall be given as respects Companies registered in any Presidency in the *Official Gazette* of that Presidency, and also in some newspaper, if any, circulating in the place where the registered Office of the Company is situate; and, as respects a Company registered in any other part of the said Territories, in some newspaper circulating in that part of the said Territories, and also in some newspaper circulating in the part of the said Territories in which the registered Office is situate.

XCIV. The following consequences shall ensue upon the voluntary winding-up of a Company:

1. The property of the Company shall be applied in satisfaction of its liabilities, and, subject thereto, shall, unless it be otherwise provided by the articles of association, be distributed amongst the shareholders in proportion to their shares.

2. Liquidators shall be appointed for the purpose of winding-up the affairs of the Company and distributing the property.

3. The Company in general meeting may appoint such person or persons as it thinks fit to be a liquidator or liquidators, and may fix the remuneration to be paid to them.

4. If one person only is appointed, all the provisions herein contained in reference to several liquidators shall apply to him.

5. When several liquidators are appointed, every power hereby given may be exercised by any two of them.

6. The liquidators may, at any time after the passing of the resolution for winding up the Company, and before they have ascertained the sufficiency of the assets of the Company, or the debts and liabilities in respect of which the contributories are liable, call on all or any of the contributories to the extent of their liability to pay all or any sums they deem necessary to satisfy the debts and liabilities of the Company and the costs of winding it up; and they may, in making a call, take into consideration the probability that some of the contributories upon whom the same is made may partly or wholly fail to pay their respective portions of the same.

7. The liquidators shall have all powers hereinbefore vested in official liquidators, and may exercise the same without the intervention of the Court.

8. All books, papers, and documents in the hands of the liquidators shall at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of the shareholders.

9. When the creditors are satisfied, the liquidators shall proceed to adjust the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, and for the purposes of such adjustment they may make calls on all the contributories to the extent of their liability for any sums they may deem necessary, and they may in making a call take into consideration the probability that some of the contributories upon whom the same is made may partly or wholly fail to pay their respective portions of the same.

10. As soon as the affairs of the Company are fully wound-up, the liquidators shall make up an account showing the manner in which such winding-up has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of; and such account

with the vouchers thereof, shall be laid before such person or persons as may be appointed by the Company to inspect the same; and upon such inspection being concluded the liquidators shall proceed to call a general meeting of the shareholders for the purpose of considering such account; but no such meeting shall be deemed to be duly held unless two months' previous notice, specifying the time, place, and object of such meeting, has been published in the manner specified in Section XCIII of this Act.

11. Such general meeting shall not enter upon any business except the consideration of the account; but the meeting may proceed to the consideration thereof, notwithstanding the quorum required by any regulation of the Company to be present at general meetings is not present thereat; and if, on consideration, the meeting is of opinion that the affairs of the Company have been fairly wound-up, they shall pass a resolution to that effect, and thereupon the liquidators shall publish a notice of such resolution in the manner specified in Section XCIII of this Act, and shall also make a return to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies of such resolution, and on the expiration of one month from the date of the registration of such return, the Company shall be deemed to be dissolved.

12. If within one year after the passing of a resolution for winding-up the affairs of the Company such affairs are not wound-up, the liquidators shall immediately thereafter make up an account showing the state of the affairs and the progress which has been made in winding-up down to that date, and they shall add thereto a report stating the reason why the winding-up has not been completed, and a general meeting shall be called to consider the same, and so on from year to year until the winding-up of the affairs of the Company is completed.

All costs, charges, and expenses properly incurred in the voluntary winding-up of a Company, including the remuneration of the liquidators, shall be payable out of the assets of the Company in priority to all other claims.

XCIV. The voluntary winding-up of a Company shall not prejudice the right of any creditor of such Company to institute proceedings for the purpose of having the same wound-up by the Court.

Having of rights of creditors.

PART IV.

Registration.

XCVI. The registration of Companies shall be conducted as follows; (that is to say)

1. The local Government may, after the sanction of the Governor General in Council to the creation of any such offices, from time to time appoint such Registrars, Assistant Registrars, Clerks, and servants as it may think necessary for the registration of Companies under this Act, and remove them at pleasure.

2. The local Government may make such regulations as it thinks fit with respect to the duties to be performed by any such Registrars, Assistant Registrars, Clerks, and servants as aforesaid.

3. The local Government may from time to time determine the place or places at which Offices for the registration of Companies are to be estab-

lished: Provided always, that there shall be at all times maintained in each of the three Presidency Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay at least one such Office, and that every Company whose registered Office is within any Presidency shall be registered in that Presidency.

4. Every person may inspect the documents kept by the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies; and there shall be paid for such inspection a fee of one Rupee for each inspection; and any person may require a copy or extract of any document or any part of any document, to be certified by the Registrar on payment of two annas for every hundred words of such copy or extract; and such certified copy shall be *prima facie* evidence of the matters therein contained in all legal proceedings whatever.

5. There shall be paid to any Registrar, Assistant Registrar, Clerk, or servant that may hereafter be employed in the registration of Joint-Stock Companies, such salary as the local Government may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, direct.

6. Whenever any act is herein directed to be done to or by the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, such act shall, until the local Government otherwise directs, be done to or by the keeper of the records of the Supreme Court of the Presidency in which the registered Office of the Company is situate, if such registered Office is situate within a Presidency; otherwise by the keeper of the records of the Supreme Court of the Presidency of Bengal.

PART V.

REPEAL OF FORMER ACT AND TEMPORARY PROVISIONS

Repeal.

XCVII. Act XLIII of 1850 is hereby repealed,

except as to acts done or liabilities incurred before the passing of this Act. But such repeal shall not take effect with respect to any Company registered under the said Act, until such Company has obtained registration under this Act as hereinafter mentioned.

Temporary Provisions.

XCVIII. Any Company registered under the said Act, and any other Company duly constituted by law previously to the passing of this Act, and consisting of seven or more shareholders, may at any time hereafter register itself as a Company under this Act, with or without limited liability, subject to this proviso, that no Company, established for the purpose of Banking or Insurance shall be registered under this Act as a limited Company, and that no Company shall be registered under this Act unless an assent to its being so registered has been given by three-fourths in number and value of such of its shareholders as may have been present, personally, or by proxy in cases where proxies are allowed by the regulations of the Company, at some general meeting summoned for that purpose.

XCIX. Previously to the registration under this Act of any existing Company, there shall be delivered to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies the following documents; (that is to say)

Registration of existing Companies.

1. In the case of a Company registered under the said Act, if such Company is not intended to be registered as a limited Company, a list showing the names, addresses, and occupations, of all persons who on the day of registration are holders of shares in the Company, with the addition of the shares held by such persons respectively, distinguishing each share by its number :

2. If such Company is intended to be registered as a limited Company under the provisions of this Act, the above list shall be accompanied with a statement specifying the following particulars :—

The nominal capital of the Company, and the number of shares into which it is divided ;

The number of shares taken, and the amount paid on each share ; and

The name of such Company, with the addition of the word " Limited " as the last word thereof :

3. In the case of any other Company duly constituted by law previously to the passing of this Act, and consisting of seven or more shareholders, if it is not intended to be registered as a limited Company, there shall be delivered to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies such list of shareholders as in herein before mentioned, and also a copy of any Law, Royal Charter, Letters Patent, Deed of Settlement, or other instrument constituting or regulating the Company :

4. If any such Company as last aforesaid is intended to be registered as a limited Company, the above list and copy shall be accompanied by a statement specifying the following particulars ; (that is to say),

The nominal capital of the Company, and the number of shares into which it is divided ;

The number of shares taken, and the amount paid on each share ; and

The name of the Company, with the addition of the word " Limited " as the last word thereof.

5. The list of shareholders and any other particulars relating to the Company, hereby required to be delivered to the Registrar, shall be verified by declaration of the Directors of the Company delivering the same, or any two of them, or of any two other principal Officers of the Company.

6. Upon compliance with the foregoing requisitions, the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies shall certify under his hand that the Company so applying for registration is incorporated as a Company under this Act, and, in the case of a limited Company, that it is limited, and thereupon such Company shall be incorporated accordingly, and all provisions contained in any Deed of Settlement, Law, Royal Charter, or Letters Patent, or other instrument constituting or regulating the Company, shall be deemed to be regulations of the Company within the meaning of this Act, and all the provisions of this Act shall apply to such Company in the same manner in all respects as if it had been originally incorporated under this Act ; subject, nevertheless, to the reservation hereinafter contained with respect to the existing rights of creditors and other persons ; and subject to this proviso, that, except in so

far as is hereinafter permitted, no Company, constituted by any special law, shall have power to alter any of the provisions contained in such law ; and no Company constituted by Royal Charter or Letters Patent shall have power, by a special resolution or otherwise, to alter any of the provisions contained in such Charter or Letters Patent.

CII. Any existing Company may, for the purpose of obtaining registration with limited liability, change its name by adding thereto the word " Limited," or do any other act that may be necessary.

CIII. The certificate of incorporation given to any existing Company, in pursuance of this Act, shall be conclusive evidence that all the requisitions herein contained in respect of registration under this Act have been complied with ; and the date of such certificate shall be deemed to be the date on which the Company is incorporated under this Act.

CIV. The registration of any existing Company under this Act shall not, nor shall any act of the Company subsequent to such registration, prejudice any right which previously to such registration has, or which would, if no such registration had taken place, have accrued to any creditor or other person against the Company in its corporate capacity in respect of any act done or liability incurred previously to such registration, or against any person then being or having been a member of such Company ; but every such creditor or other person shall be entitled, in respect of any such act or liability, to all such remedies against the Company in its corporate capacity, and against every person then being or having been a member of such Company, as he would have been entitled to in case such registration had not taken place.

SCHEDULE

FORM A.

Memorandum of association of " The Company

Limited."

1. The name of the Company is "The Company Limited."

2. The registered Office of the Company is to be established in Calcutta.

3. The objects for which the Company is established are " the and the doing all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above object."

4. The liability of the shareholders is " Limited."

5. The nominal capital of the Company is Rupees divided into one thousand shares of Rupees each.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a Company in pursuance of this memorandum of association ; and we respectively agree to take

the number of shares in the capital of the Company set opposite our respective names.

Names and addresses of Subscribers.				Number of shares taken by each subscriber.
1.	A. B.	...	...	210
2.	B. C.	...	...	25
3.	C. D.	...	...	30
4.	E. F.	...	...	15
5.	G. H.	...	...	38
6.	I. J.	...	...	42
7.	K. L.	...	...	70
Total shares taken				420

Dated the day of
Witness to the above Signatures

A. B.

TABLE B. REGULATIONS FOR MANAGEMENT OF THE COMPANY.

SHARES.

1. No person shall be deemed to have accepted any share in the Company unless he has testified his acceptance thereof by writing under his hand, in such form as the Company from time to time directs.

2. The Company may from time to time make such calls upon the shareholders in respect of all monies unpaid on their shares as they think fit, provided that twenty-one days' notice at least is given of each call, and each shareholder shall be liable to pay the amount of calls so made to the persons and at the times and places appointed by the Company.

3. A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution authorizing such call was passed.

4. If before or on the day appointed for payment any shareholder does not pay the amount of any call to which he is liable, then such shareholder shall be liable to pay interest for the same at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from the day appointed for the payment thereof to the time of the actual payment.

5. The Company may, if they think fit receive, from any of the shareholders willing to advance the same, all or any part of the monies due upon their respective shares beyond the sums actually called for; and upon the monies so paid in advance, or so much thereof as from time to time exceeds the amount of the calls then made upon the shares in respect of which such advance has been made, the Company may pay interest at such rate as the shareholder paying such sum in advance and the Company agree upon.

6. If several persons are registered as joint holders of any share, any one of such persons may give effectual receipts for any dividend payable in respect of such share.

7. The Company may decline to register any transfer of shares made by a shareholder who is indebted to them.

8. Every shareholder shall, on payment of such sum not exceeding eight annas as the Company may prescribe, be entitled to a certificate, under the common seal of the Company, specifying

the share or shares held by him, and the amount paid up thereon.

9. If such certificate is worn-out or lost, it may be renewed, on payment of such sum, not exceeding eight annas, as the Company may prescribe.

10. The transfer books shall be closed during the fourteen days immediately preceding the ordinary general meeting in each year.

TRANSMISSION OF SHARES.

11. The executors or administrators or representatives of a deceased shareholder shall be the only persons recognized by the Company as having any title to his share.

12. Any person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death, bankruptcy, or insolvency of any shareholder, or in consequence of the marriage of any female shareholder, or in any way other than by transfer, may be registered as a shareholder upon such evidence being produced as may from time to time be required by the Company.

13. Any person who has become entitled to a share in any way other than by transfer may, instead of being registered himself, elect to have some person to be named by him registered as a holder of such share.

14. The person so becoming entitled shall testify such election by executing to his nominee a transfer of such share.

15. The instrument of transfer shall be presented to the Company accompanied with such evidence as they may require to prove the title of the transferor, and thereupon the Company shall register the transferee as a shareholder.

FORFEITURE OF SHARES.

16. If any shareholder fails to pay any call due on the appointed day, the Company may, at any time thereafter, during such time as the call remains unpaid, serve a notice on him, requiring him to pay such call, together with any interest that may have accrued by reason of such non-payment.

17. The notice shall name a further date, and a place or places being a place or places at which calls of the Company are usually made payable, on and at which such call is to be paid: it shall also state that, in the event of non-payment at the time and place appointed, the shares in respect of which such call was made will be liable to be forfeited.

18. If the requisitions of any such notice as aforesaid are not complied with, any share in respect of which such notice has been given may be forfeited by a resolution of the Directors to that effect.

19. Any shares so forfeited shall be deemed to be the property of the Company, and may be disposed of in such manner as the Company thinks fit.

20. Any shareholder whose shares have been forfeited shall, notwithstanding, be liable to pay to the Company all calls owing upon such shares at the time of the forfeiture.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

21. The Company may, with the sanction of the Company previously given in general meeting increase its capital.

22. Any capital raised by the creation of new shares shall be considered as part of the original capital, and shall be subject to the same provisions in all respects, whether with reference to the payment of calls, or the forfeiture of shares on non-payment

of calls, or otherwise, as if it had been part of the original capital.

GENERAL MEETINGS.

23. The first general meeting shall be held at such time not being more than twelve months after the incorporation of the Company, and at such place as the Directors may determine.

24. Subsequent general meetings shall be held at such time and place as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting; and if no other time or place is prescribed, a general meeting shall be held on the day of in every year, at such place as may be determined by the Directors.

25. The above mentioned general meetings shall be called ordinary meetings; all other general meetings shall be called extraordinary.

26. The Directors may, whenever they think fit, and they shall, upon a requisition made in writing by any number of shareholders holding in the aggregate not less than one fifth part of the shares of the Company, convene an extraordinary general meeting.

27. Any requisition so made by the shareholders shall express the object of the meeting proposed to be called, and shall be left at the registered office of the Company.

28. Upon the receipt of such requisition the Directors shall forthwith proceed to convene a general meeting: if they do not proceed to convene the same within twenty-one days from the date of the requisition, the requisitionists, or any other shareholders holding the required number of shares, may themselves convene a meeting.

29. Seven days' notice at the least, specifying the place, the time, the hour of meeting, and the purpose for which any general meeting is to be held, shall be given by advertisement, or in such other manner, if any, as may be prescribed by the Company.

30. Any shareholder may, on giving not less than three days' previous notice, submit any resolution to a meeting beyond the matters contained in the notice given of such meeting.

31. The notice required of a shareholder shall be given by leaving a copy of the resolution at the registered office of the Company.

32. No business shall be transacted at any meeting, except the declaration of a dividend, unless a quorum of shareholders is present at the commencement of such business and such quorum shall be ascertained as follows: (that is to say) if the shareholders belonging to the Company at the time of the meeting do not exceed ten in number, the quorum shall be five; if they exceed ten, there shall be added to the above quorum one for every five additional shareholders up to fifty, and one for every ten additional shareholders after fifty, with this limitation, that it shall not be necessary for any quorum in any case to exceed forty.

33. If within one hour from the time appointed for the meeting the required number of shareholders is not present, the meeting, if convened upon the requisition of shareholders, shall be dissolved: in any other case it shall stand adjourned to the following day at the same time and place; and if at such adjourned meeting the required number of shareholders is not present, it shall be adjourned *et cetera*.

34. The Chairman (if any) of the Board of Directors shall preside as Chairman at every meeting of the Company.

35. If there is no such Chairman, or if at any meeting he is not present at the time of holding the same, the shareholders present shall choose some one of their number to be Chairman of such meeting.

36. The Chairman may, with the consent of the meeting, adjourn any meeting from time to time and from place to place; but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.

37. At any general meeting, unless a poll is demanded by at least five shareholders, a declaration by the Chairman that a resolution has been carried, and an entry to that effect in the book of proceedings of the Company, shall be sufficient evidence of the fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favor of or against such resolution.

38. If a poll is demanded in manner aforesaid, the same shall be taken in such manner as the Chairman directs; and the result of such poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the Company in general meeting.

VOTES OF SHAREHOLDERS.

39. Every shareholder shall have one vote for every share up to ten; he shall have an additional vote for every five shares beyond the first ten shares up to one hundred, and an additional vote for every ten shares held by him beyond the first hundred shares.

40. If any shareholder is a lunatic or idiot, he may vote by his Committee, and if any shareholder is a minor, he may vote by his guardian, or any one of his guardians if more than one.

41. If more persons than one are jointly entitled to a share or shares, the person whose name stands first in the Register of shareholders as one of the holders of such share or shares, and no other, shall be entitled to vote in respect of the same.

42. No shareholder shall be entitled to vote at any meeting unless all calls due from him have been paid, nor until he shall have been possessed of his shares three calendar months, unless such shares shall have been acquired or shall have come by bequest, or by marriage, or by succession to an intestate's estate, or by any deed of settlement after the death of any person who shall have been entitled for life to the dividends of such shares.

43. Votes may be given either personally or by proxies: a proxy shall be appointed in writing under the hand of the appointor, or, if such appointor is a corporation, under their common seal.

44. No person shall be appointed a proxy who is not a shareholder, and the instrument appointing him shall be deposited at the registered Office of the Company not less than forty-eight hours before the time of holding the meeting at which he proposes to vote; but no instrument appointing a proxy shall be valid after the expiration of one month from the date of its execution.

DIRECTORS.

45. The number of the Directors, and the names of the first Directors, shall be determined by the subscribers of the memorandum of association.

46. Until Directors are appointed, the subscribers of the memorandum of association shall for all the purposes of this Act be deemed to be Directors.

DIVIDENDS.

64. The Directors may, with the sanction of the Company in general meeting, declare a dividend to be paid to the shareholders in proportion to their shares.

65. The Directors may, before recommending any dividend, set aside out of the profits of the Company such sum as they think proper as a reserved fund to meet contingencies, or for equalizing dividends, or for repairing, or maintaining the works connected with the business of the Company, or any part thereof; and the Directors may invest the sum so set apart as a reserved fund upon such securities as they, with the sanction of the Company, may select.

66. The Directors may deduct from the dividends payable to any shareholder all such sums of money as may be due from him to the Company on account of calls or otherwise.

67. Notice of any dividend that may have been declared shall be given to each shareholder, or sent by post or otherwise to his registered place of abode, and all dividends unclaimed for three years after having been declared, may be forfeited by the Directors for the benefit of the Company.

68. No dividend shall bear interest as against the Company.

ACCOUNTS.

69. Once at the least in every year the Directors shall lay before the Company in general meeting a statement of the income and expenditure for the past year, made up to a date not more than three months before such meeting.

70. The statement so made shall show, arranged under the most convenient heads, the amount of gross income, distinguishing the several sources from which it has been derived, and the amount of gross expenditure distinguishing the expense of the establishment, salaries, and other like matters; every item of expenditure fairly chargeable against the year's income shall be brought into account, so that a just balance of profit and loss may be laid before the meeting; and in cases where any item of expenditure which may in fairness be distributed over several years has been incurred in any one year, the whole amount of such item shall be stated, with the addition of the reasons why only a portion of such expenditure is charged against the income of the year.

71. A balance-sheet shall be made out in every year, and laid before the general meeting of the Company; and such balance-sheet shall contain a summary of the property and liabilities of the Company arranged under the heads appearing in the Form annexed to this Table, or as near thereto as circumstances admit.

72. A printed copy of such balance-sheet shall, seven days previously to such meeting, be delivered at or sent by post to the registered address of every shareholder.

AUDIT.

73. The accounts of the Company shall be examined, and the correctness of the balance-sheet ascertained by one or more auditor or auditors to be elected by the Company in general meeting.

74. If not more than one Auditor is appointed, all the provisions herein contained relating to Auditors shall apply to him.

75. The Auditors need not be shareholders in the Company; no person is eligible as an Auditor who is interested otherwise than as a shareholder in any transaction of the Company; and no Director or other Officer of the Company is eligible during his continuance in office.

76. The election of Auditors shall be made by the Company at their ordinary meeting, or, if there are more than one, at their first ordinary meeting in each year.

77. The remuneration of the Auditors shall be fixed by the Company at the time of their election.

78. Any Auditor shall be re-eligible on his quitting office.

79. If any casual vacancy occurs in the office of Auditor, the Directors shall forthwith call an extraordinary general meeting for the purpose of supplying the same.

80. If no election of Auditors is made in manner aforesaid, the Local Government may, on the application of one-fifth in number of the shareholders of the Company, appoint an Auditor for the current year, and fix the remuneration to be paid to him by the Company for his services.

81. Every Auditor shall be supplied with a copy of the balance-sheet, and it shall be his duty to examine the same, with the accounts and vouchers relating thereto.

82. Every Auditor shall have a list delivered to him of all books kept by the Company, and he shall at all reasonable times have access to the books and accounts of the Company; he may, at the expense of the Company, employ accountants or other persons to assist him in investigating such accounts, and he may in relation to such accounts examine the Directors or any other Officer of the Company.

83. The Auditors shall make a report to the shareholders upon the balance-sheet and accounts; and in every such report they shall state whether, in their opinion, the balance-sheet is a full and fair balance-sheet, containing the particulars required by these regulations, and properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs; and in case they have called for explanations or information from the Directors, whether such explanations or information have been given by the Directors, and whether they have been satisfactory; and such report shall be read, together with the report of the Directors, at the ordinary meeting.

NOTICES.

84. Notices requiring to be served by the Company upon the shareholders may be served either personally, or by leaving the same, or sending them through the post in a letter addressed to the shareholders, at their registered places of abode.

85. All notices directed to be given to the shareholders shall, with respect to any share to which persons are jointly entitled, be given to whichever of the said persons is named first in the Register of shareholders; and notice so given shall be sufficient notice to all the proprietors of such share.

[1902]

FORM of BALANCE-SHEET referred to in TABLE B

Dr. BALANCE-SHEET of the

Co. made up to

18

Ca

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES				PROPERTY AND ASSETS			
I. CAPITAL.	Showing	Ra. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	II. PROPERTY held by the Company	Showing	Ra. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. The total amount received from the shareholders, showing also:	(a) The Number of Shares			4. Immovable Property, distinguished as:	(a) Land (including tenements)		
	(b) The Amount paid per Share				(b) Buildings		
2. If any Arrears of Calls the Nature of the Arrears, and the names of the Defaulters	(c) If any Arrears of Calls the Nature of the Arrears, and the names of the Defaulters			5. Movable Property, distinguished as:	(a) Stock in Trade		
	(d) The Particulars of any forfeited Shares				(b) Plant		
III. DEBTS AND LIABILITIES of the Company	(e) The Amount of Debts owing by the Company, distinguished as:			6. Debts owing to the Company	(a) Debts considered good for which the Company holds Bills or other Securities		
	(f) Debts for which Acceptances have been given				(b) Debts considered good for which the Company holds no Security		
VI. RESERVE FUND.	(g) Debts to Trade for Supplies of Stock-in-Trade or other Articles			7. CASH AND INVESTMENTS.	(a) Showing:—		
	(h) Debts for Law Expenses				(i) The Nature of Investment and Rate of Interest		
VII. PROFIT & LOSS	(j) Debts for interest on Debentures or other Loans			8. The Amount of Cash, where lodged, and if bearing interest.	(a) Showing:—		
	(k) Unclaimed Dividends				(b) The Amount of Cash, where lodged, and if bearing interest.		
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES	(l) Debts not enumerated above			9. Claims against the Company not acknowledged as Debts.	(a) Showing:—		
	(m) The Amount set aside from Profits to meet Contingencies.				(b) The Amount of Cash, where lodged, and if bearing interest.		
VIII. PROFIT & LOSS	(n) The disposable Balance for Payment of Dividend, &c.			10. Claims for which the Company is contingently liable	(a) Showing:—		
	(o) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as Debts.				(b) The Amount of Cash, where lodged, and if bearing interest.		
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES	(p) Debts for which the Company is contingently liable			11. Claims for which the Company is contingently liable	(a) Showing:—		
	(q) Debts for which the Company is contingently liable				(b) The Amount of Cash, where lodged, and if bearing interest.		

FORM C.

Memorandum of Association of "The Company, Limited," with Articles of Association annexed.

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION.

- The name of the Company is "The Company, Limited."
- The registered Office of the Company is to be established in
- The objects for which the Company is established are
- The liability of the shareholders is "Limited."
- The capital of the Company is Rupees , divided into shares of Rupees each.

We, the several persons whose names are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a Company, in pursuance of this Memorandum of Association, and we respectively agree to take the number of shares in the capital of the Company set opposite our respective names.

Names and addresses of Subscribers.				Number of shares taken by Subscribers.
1.	A. B.	...	...	1
2.	B. C.	...	...	5
3.	C. D.	...	...	2
4.	E. F.	...	...	2
5.	G. H.	...	...	3
6.	I. J.	...	...	4
7.	K. L.	...	...	1
Total shares taken				18

Witness to the above Signatures.

A. B.

Articles of Association of the Company, Limited.

It is agreed as follows:—

- No shareholder shall transfer his shares without the consent of the Directors expressed in writing.
- If any shareholder feels aggrieved with the refusal of the Directors to allow him to transfer his shares, the matter shall be settled by arbitration.
- Calls on the shares of the Company, not considered as paid-up shares, shall be made at such time as the Directors think fit; but no call shall exceed One hundred Rupees per share.
- The Company shall not be obliged to register the transferee under the regulations numbered 13 and 14 in the Table B, unless he is approved by the Directors; but in the event of their disapproving, the matter may be decided by arbitration.
- The regulations of Table B as to general meetings, numbered 23, 24, and 26, shall not apply.
- The first general meeting of the Company shall be held on the first day of next, and subsequent general meetings shall be held on the first day of in every succeeding year, or if that day is a Sunday on the succeeding Monday.
- An extraordinary general meeting may be summoned at any time by any two shareholders of the Company.
- All matters in question between the shareholders shall be decided by an arbitrator appointed by

Notifications, Appointments, &c.

No. 1834.

*Fort William, Home Department,**The 12th December 1856.*

Notification.—Messrs. S. H. Boulton, W. L. Heeley, C. A. Elliott, and W. Macpherson, appointed by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors Members of the Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment, reported their arrival at the Presidency on the 30th ultimo by the Steamer *Alma*.

No. 1835.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to place the services of the Reverend A. W. Wallis, Assistant Chaplain, at the disposal of the Governor of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, for employment at Penang.

No. 1836.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to attach Mr. H. W. Alexander, of the Civil Service, reported qualified for the Public Service, to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

CECIL BRADON,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 6087.

*Fort William, Foreign Department,**The 11th December 1856.*

Brevet Captain W. Metcalf, of the 35th Regiment N. I., is appointed to officiate temporarily as Cantonment Joint Magistrate of Wuzerabad, vice Captain Carnegie, proceeded on general leave.

No. 6088.

Major W. Anderson, Political Superintendent of Serohi, received temporary charge of the Jodhpore Political Agency, from Colonel Sir ■■■ Shakespear, Kt., on the 28th ultimo.

No. 6089.

The Reverend J. Sharkey, Chaplain of Kusowlee, returned to his Station on the 15th ultimo, from which date the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him in G. O. dated 6th September last, No. 4635, is cancelled.

G. F. EDMONSTONE,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 193.

Fort William, Public Works Department,

PUBLIC

The 12th December 1856.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant H. T. Forbes, of Artillery, Superintendent of the Ganges Works, to be Superintendent of the Nuddea Rivers, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel J. Lang, who is permitted to resign the appointment.

No. 196.

Major R. Strachey, of Engineers, having left Naince Tal on the 13th October last, en route for Roorkee on public business, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel the remainder of the leave of absence extending to the 1st November 1856, granted to that Officer in Notification No. 149, dated the 22nd August last.

No. 197.

The following transfers, authorized by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, are confirmed:—

Captain A. C. Robertson, Deputy Superintendent, from the Western Jumna to the Northern Division Ganges Canal.

Lieutenant C. S. Thomason, Deputy Superintendent, from the Northern Division Ganges Canal to the Western Jumna Canal.

W. E. BAKER, *Lieut.-Col.**Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

No. 3111.

Orders by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Appointments.—The 5th December 1856.—Mr. H. S. Smith, B. A., to be Professor of Mathematics in the Civil Engineering College at the Presidency.

The 8th December 1856.—Mr. F. A. B. Glover to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Rungpore.

Mr. T. P. Larkins, Magistrate of Sylhet, to officiate also temporarily as Collector of that District.

Pundit Ramnarain Rao, Deputy Collector of Patna, is transferred to Behar.

The 9th December 1856.—Captain W. H. Oakes to officiate temporarily as Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, retaining charge also of the Deputy Commissionership.

Mr. F. J. Earle to be Civil Assistant Surgeon of Purneah.

Doctor J. H. Black to be Medical Officer in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

The 10th December 1856.—Syed Tuzzeemul Ali to officiate as a Deputy Magistrate under Act XV. of 1843 in charge of the Sub-Division

XL. The Collector may recall or cancel any license granted under this Act if the tax or duty thereon specified be not duly paid, or in case of a violation of any other condition thereof, or of the holder being convicted of a breach of the peace or any other criminal offence. If the Collector desires to recall a license for any cause other than those above specified, he shall give fifteen days' previous notice and remit a sum equal to the tax for fifteen days, or, if notice be not given, shall make such further compensation for default of notice as the Commissioner or Board of Revenue shall direct.

XLII. Any licensed retail vendor may surrender his license on giving fifteen days' previous notice to the Collector, and paying a sum equal to the tax for fifteen days over and above the sum payable under the license.

XLIII. The Collector may recover any arrear of tax or duty due on account of any license granted under this Act, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the person from whom the same is due or of his surety, or by any other process which is or may be in force for the recovery of arrears of revenue due from farmers of land or their sureties.

XLIV. Every person licensed to manufacture country spirits, or to sell spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs, who shall not produce his license on the demand of any Abkaree officer, or who shall commit any act in breach of any of the conditions of his license not otherwise provided for in this Act, shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding fifty Rupees.

XLV. Every licensed retail vendor who shall sell any larger quantity of spirituous or fermented liquors, or intoxicating drugs, than is allowed to be sold by retail by the provisions of this Act, and every licensed wholesale vendor who shall make a retail sale, shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding two hundred Rupees. Provided always, that nothing in this Section shall be held to prohibit the grant to the same person of both wholesale and retail licenses, subject to the provisions of this Act.

XLVI. Every person licensed to sell spirituous or fermented liquors, or intoxicating drugs, who shall permit drunkenness, riot, or gaming in his shop, or shall permit persons of notoriously bad character to meet or remain therein, or shall receive any wearing apparel or other effects in barter for liquors or drugs, shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding two hundred Rupees.

XLVII. Every person who shall convey or attempt to convey any country spirits from a distillery established under Section XXXI of this Act without a pass, or exceeding the quantity for which a pass shall have been granted, or shall introduce or attempt to introduce any country spirits manufactured at another place into the limits fixed for the consumption of spirits manufactured at such distillery,

without a special pass from the Collector, shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

XLVIII. Every person who shall wilfully contravene any rule prescribed by the Board of Revenue for the management of a distillery established as aforesaid, otherwise than as provided for in the last preceding Section, shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding fifty Rupees.

XLIX. Every person other than a licensed manufacturer, who shall manufacture any country spirits, and every person other than a licensed vendor, or a person duly authorized to supply licensed vendors, who shall sell any spirituous or fermented liquors, or intoxicating drugs, and every person authorized to supply licensed vendors, who shall sell any such liquors or drugs to any person other than a licensed vendor, shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding five hundred Rupees. Provided always, that nothing in this Section or in Section XXV shall apply to the sale by auction of any spirituous liquors, wines, or beer, purchased by any person for his private use, and so disposed of upon such person quitting a station or after his decease.

XLX. Every person, other than a licensed manufacturer or vendor, or a person duly authorized to supply licensed vendors, who shall have in his possession any larger quantity of country spirits, or tarry, or puchwee, or intoxicating drugs, except opium, than may legally be sold by retail under the provisions of Section XXXV of this Act, or shall transport by land or by water, or have in his possession, any spirituous liquors made at a distillery worked according to the English method, or any imported spirituous or fermented liquors, in larger quantity than two gallons, without a pass from the Collector or other Officer duly empowered in that behalf, shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding two hundred Rupees; and the liquors and drugs, together with the vessels, packages, and coverings in which they are found, and the animals and conveyances used in carrying them, shall be liable to confiscation. Provided always, that nothing in this Section shall extend to any spirituous liquors, wines, or beer, purchased by any person for his private use and not for sale.

L. The provisions of the two last preceding Sections, so far as they relate to the sale and possession of fermented liquors, shall not be held applicable to the sale and possession of tarry, the produce of the date tree, when supplied or used for the manufacture of goor or molasses; and the provisions of the said Sections relating to the sale and possession of intoxicating drugs, shall not be held applicable to the sale and possession of ganjah or bhang by the cultivators of the plants which produce those drugs respectively. But such cultivators are prohibited from selling any ganjah or bhang to any one other than a licensed vendor, or a person duly authorized to purchase

License may be recalled in certain cases.

if the tax or duty thereon specified be not duly paid, or in case of a violation of any other condition thereof, or of the holder being convicted of a breach of the peace or any other criminal offence. If the Collector desires to recall a license for any cause other than those above specified, he shall give fifteen days' previous notice and remit a sum equal to the tax for fifteen days, or, if notice be not given, shall make such further compensation for default of notice as the Commissioner or Board of Revenue shall direct.

Any licensed retail vendor may surrender his license on giving fifteen days' previous notice to the Collector, and paying a sum equal to the tax for fifteen days over and above the sum payable under the license.

The Collector may recover any arrear of tax or duty due on account of any license granted under this Act, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the person from whom the same is due or of his surety, or by any other process which is or may be in force for the recovery of arrears of revenue due from farmers of land or their sureties.

Every person licensed to manufacture country spirits, or to sell spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs, who shall not produce his license on the demand of any Abkaree officer, or who shall commit any act in breach of any of the conditions of his license not otherwise provided for in this Act, shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding fifty Rupees.

Every licensed retail vendor who shall sell any larger quantity of spirituous or fermented liquors, or intoxicating drugs, than is allowed to be sold by retail by the provisions of this Act, and every licensed wholesale vendor who shall make a retail sale, shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding two hundred Rupees. Provided always, that nothing in this Section shall be held to prohibit the grant to the same person of both wholesale and retail licenses, subject to the provisions of this Act.

Every person licensed to sell spirituous or fermented liquors, or intoxicating drugs, who shall permit drunkenness, riot, or gaming in his shop, or shall permit persons of notoriously bad character to meet or remain therein, or shall receive any wearing apparel or other effects in barter for liquors or drugs, shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding two hundred Rupees.

Every person who shall convey or attempt to convey any country spirits from a distillery established under Section XXXI of this Act without a pass, or exceeding the quantity for which a pass shall have been granted, or shall introduce or attempt to introduce any country spirits manufactured at another place into the limits fixed for the consumption of spirits manufactured at such distillery,

Penalty for contravention of rules prescribed by the Board of Revenue.

Penalty for illegal manufacture or sale of country spirits.

Provided.

Penalty for illegal possession of country spirits, &c.

Provided.

Provisions of the two last preceding Sections not to apply to the sale and possession of tarry when supplied to sugar manufacturing, nor to the sale and possession of ganjah and bhang by cultivators.

Cultivators of ganjah or bhang to sell only to licensed persons.

by pass or license from the Collector; and every such cultivator who shall act in breach of this prohibition, shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

LI. Every person other than a licensed vendor, who shall have in his possession a greater quantity of opium than five talahs weight, shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding five hundred

Rupees, unless the opium found in the possession of such person shall exceed the weight of thirty-one seers and a quarter in which case the penalty may be increased at a rate not exceeding six-seen Rupees the seer for all the opium so found in excess of that weight; and the opium, together with the vessels, packages, and coverings in which it is found, and the animals and conveyances used in carrying it, shall be liable to confiscation.

LII. Provided always, that nothing in the last preceding Section shall extend to the persons and circumstances hereinafter specified, namely:—

1. Authorized opium cultivators having newly extracted opium in their possession during the usual period between the full growth of the poppy, and the delivery of the produce to the Opium Agent.

2. Travellers and visitants from foreign states or countries having in their possession any quantity of foreign opium not exceeding two seers, the produce of such states and countries, and intended for the private use of such travellers and visitants, or their attendants, and not for sale or traffic.

3. Dealers in horses travelling with strings of horses from beyond the South-West frontier of the territory under the Government of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, and having in their possession opium, the produce of foreign states or countries, not exceeding in quantity the proportion of ten talahs weight for each horse.

If opium be found in the possession of any traveller or visitant, or any dealer in horses as aforesaid, in excess of the quantities above specified, such excess shall be liable to confiscation, but the persons in whose possession it may be found shall not be subject to any further penalty.

LIII. Every licensed vendor, who shall sell or offer for sale opium adulterated with any foreign substance, not being a preparation or admixture of opium for the sale of which such vendor may have taken out a license, or, except in districts exempted from the operation of Section XXXIV, shall sell or have in his possession any opium other than the opium supplied to him from the Government stores, shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding five hundred Rupees, and the license held by him shall be withdrawn, and the opium, together with the vessels or packages in which it is found, shall be seized and confiscated.

LIV. Every proprietor, farmer, tahsildar, gamashtah, or other manager of land, who shall authorize or connive at the manufacture of country spirits or the sale of

spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs by any unlicensed person, shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

LV. Any Abkaree officer may enter and inspect at any time by day or by night the shop or premises in which any licensed manufacturer or retail vendor shall carry on the manufacture of country spirits, or the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors, or intoxicating drugs.

LVI. Any Abkaree officer may stop and detain any person carrying any spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs liable to confiscation under this Act, and may seize the liquors or drugs, with the vessels, packages, or coverings in which they are contained and the animals and conveyances used in carrying them; and may also arrest the person in whose possession such liquors or drugs are found.

LVII. Any Abkaree officer above the rank of a jemadar of police may arrest a person having in his possession an unlicensed still, or any spirituous or fermented liquors, or intoxicating drugs, liable to confiscation under this Act, or engaged in the unlawful sale of spirituous or fermented liquors, or intoxicating drugs, and may seize such still with the materials for working it, and all such liquors and drugs.

LVIII. Whenever any Abkaree officer above the rank of a jemadar of police shall have good reason to believe, from information given by any person, which information shall be taken down in writing, that spirits are unlawfully manufactured, or that any spirituous or fermented liquors, or intoxicating drugs, liable to confiscation under this Act, are kept or concealed in any house, boat, or other place, such officer may, between sunrise and sunset, but always in the presence of a darogah or other officer of Police not being under the grade of a jemadar, enter into any such house, boat, or place, and in case of resistance may break open any door, and force and remove any other obstacle to such entry; and may seize and carry away all stills and materials used in the manufacture of such spirits, and all such liquors and drugs; and may also arrest the occupier of the house, boat, or place with all other persons concerned in the manufacture of such spirits, or in the keeping and concealing of such liquors or drugs.

LIX. The powers of seizure, search, and arrest, given to Abkaree officers by the three last preceding Sections, shall, in regard to the seizure and search for contraband opium and the arrest of persons found in possession thereof, be vested also in the officers of the Police, Customs, and Revenue Departments according to their respective grades. And it shall further be lawful for the Government to invest the officers of those departments, or of any of them, with the like powers with respect to the seizure of, and search for, spirituous and fermented liquors and intoxicating drugs of every description, and the arrest of persons found in possession of them; and all such officers, when so empowered, as well as all Police

Customs and Revenue officers when acting under the authority conferred by this Section for the suppression of illicit dealings in opium, shall be held and deemed to be Abkaree officers within the meaning of this Act.

LX. Whenever an Abkaree officer shall arrest

any person, or seize any article, or any liquor or drug liable to confiscation under this Act, or under any house, boat, or place for the purpose of searching for any such illicit article, he shall within twelve hours thereafter make a full report of all the particulars of such arrest, or seizure, or search, to his official superior and unless acting under the warrant of the Collector shall carry the person arrested, or the illicit article seized, with all convenient despatch, to the Magistrate, for trial or adjudication.

LXI. The Collector may issue his warrant for

the arrest of any person whom he may have reason to believe, either from information in writing, or from the proceedings in any other case to be engaged in the unlawful sale of spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs, or to have in his possession any such liquors or drugs liable to confiscation under this Act.

LXII. The Collector may issue his warrant for

the search of any house, boat, or other place, in which, upon any of the grounds mentioned in the last preceding Section, he may have reason to believe that spirits are unlawfully manufactured, or that spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs liable to confiscation under this Act, are kept or concealed, and such warrant may be executed by any officer above the rank of a jemadar of peons in the manner prescribed in Section LVIII of this Act.

LXIII. Whenever any person is arrested, or

any articles are seized under the warrant of a Collector, the Collector, after such enquiry as he thinks necessary, shall send the person arrested or the articles seized to the Magistrate, or shall order the immediate discharge of such person or the release of such articles.

LXIV. Every person who shall obstruct or

resist any Abkaree officer in the due execution of this Act, or of any rules prescribed under the authority thereof, shall forfeit for such offence a sum not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

LXV. All Police officers are required to aid

the Abkaree officers in the due execution of this Act, upon notice given or request made by such officers; and any Police officer who, without lawful excuse, shall neglect or refuse to assist as aforesaid, and any darogah or other officer in charge of a Police station, who, on application made by an Abkaree officer under Section LVIII of this Act, shall fail to attend a search himself, or to depute a subordinate officer not being below the grade of a jemadar, shall forfeit for such offence a sum not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

LXVI. Every person who shall maliciously

give false information against any person as being engaged in the unlawful manufacture of spirits, or as selling or having in his possession any spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs in contravention of this Act, and so procure that such person be arrested or that any house, boat, or other place be searched, to the injury or annoyance of such person, or any other person whatsoever, shall forfeit for such offence a sum not exceeding five hundred Rupees, which sum, or any portion thereof, may be paid to the person aggrieved, and shall be further liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

LXVII. Any Abkaree officer, who shall, with-

out reasonable ground of suspicion, search or cause to be searched any house, boat, or other place, or shall vexatiously and unnecessarily seize the goods or chattels of any person, on the pretence of seizing or searching for any spirituous liquors or intoxicating drugs liable to confiscation under this Act, or shall vexatiously and unnecessarily arrest any person, or commit any other excess not required for the execution of his duty, shall forfeit for such offence a sum not exceeding five hundred Rupees, which sum, or any portion thereof, may be paid to the person aggrieved.

LXVIII. Any Abkaree officer, who shall neglect

to report the particulars of an arrest, seizure, or search within twenty-four hours thereafter, or shall delay carrying to the Magistrate or Collector as the case may be, any person arrested, or any illicit articles seized under this Act, shall forfeit for such offence a sum not exceeding two hundred Rupees.

LXIX. Any Abkaree officer, who shall unlawfully

release or connive at the escape of any person arrested under this Act, or connive at the manufacture of spirits or the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs by any unlicensed person, or by any licensed person contrary to the terms of his license, or act in a manner inconsistent with his duty, for the purpose of enabling any person to do anything whereby any of the provisions of this Act may be evaded or broken, or the Abkaree Revenue defrauded; and any darogah of Police or other officer invested with local jurisdiction, who shall authorize, or connive at the establishment of any unlicensed shop for the sale of such liquors or drugs as aforesaid in any place subject to his control, shall forfeit for such offence a sum not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

LXX. Any Abkaree officer, who shall ask or take

any unauthorized gratuity in consideration of doing or omitting to do any act in his official capacity, shall forfeit for such offence a sum not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

LXXI. All forfeitures and penalties prescribed

for offences against the provisions of this Act, and all seizures of goods declared liable to confiscation under this Act, shall be adjudged by the Magistrate on the information of the Collector or any Abkaree Officer. Provided that no such information shall be necessary in any case of

complaint preferred to a Magistrate under any of the seven last preceding Sections or under Section XLV.

LXXII. In all cases in which complaint or information is preferred to a Magistrate of offences committed against this Act, not being cases in which persons are sent in custody by a Collector or Abkaree officer, the Magistrate shall issue a summons requiring the attendance of a person accused. The rules contained in the Regulations and Acts in force for the trial of cases before a Magistrate, and for appeal against orders passed by a Magistrate, shall be applicable to trials under this Act. Provided that no complaint or information of an offence against this Act shall be admitted, unless it be preferred within the period of six months after the commission of the offence to which the complaint or information refers.

LXXIII. Whenever any person shall be convicted of an offence against this Act, after having been previously convicted of a like offence, he shall be liable, in addition to the penalty attached to such offence, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months; and a like punishment of imprisonment not exceeding six months shall be incurred, in addition to the punishment which may be inflicted for a first offence, upon every subsequent conviction after the second.

LXXIV. Every person who shall be imprisoned under the last preceding Section, or on account of the non-payment of any sum forfeited under this Act, if the offence of which he has been convicted be one with respect to which the information of the Collector or an Abkaree Officer is required by Section LXXI, shall be confined in the Civil Jail.

LXXV. All goods and chattels adjudged to confiscation, except opium, shall be disposed of by the Collector by public sale. Opium seized and confiscated shall be sent for examination to the Civil Surgeon of the station, and, if declared by him to be fit for use, shall be transmitted to the Government factories, or otherwise disposed of in such manner as the Board of Revenue shall direct. If declared to be unfit for use, it shall be immediately destroyed.

LXXVI. One-half of all fines and forfeitures levied from persons convicted of the unlawful manufacture of spirits, or of the unlawful sale or possession of spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs, and one-half of the proceeds from sale of all confiscated articles except opium, and, in the case of opium confiscated and declared by the Civil Surgeon to be fit for use, a reward of one rupee eight annas for each seer, shall, upon adjudication of the case, be awarded to the officer or officers who apprehended the offender; and the other half of such fines and forfeitures, and the other half of the proceeds of sale, or, in the case of opium as aforesaid, a reward of one rupee eight annas for each seer, shall be given to the informer. If in any case the fine or forfeiture is not realized, the Board of Revenue may grant such reasonable reward, not exceeding the sum of two hundred Rupees, as may seem to them fit; and

the said Board may direct by general classes of Abkaree officer, shall not, and what classes shall have no part therein.

LXXVII. All fines and forfeitures under this Act shall be paid to the Government. The Board of Revenue may appoint one-half, for rewards, or for compensation, to persons subjected to annoyance or injury resulting under this Act.

LXXVIII. All orders passed by the Board of Revenue under this Act shall be subject to the revision of the Government. Appeals from orders and sentences passed under this Act shall be made to the Government in the usual manner, laws and regulations relative to appeals from the orders of the Board of Revenue shall be applicable to appeals from the orders of the Board of Revenue.

LXXIX. It shall be lawful for the Collector with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, to let, for any period not exceeding five years, the duties leviable on the retail sale of fermented liquors, and drugs, or any description of such duties, in any pargannah or other part of a district.

LXXX. The Board of Revenue may make rules for the invigilation and acceptance of tenders for such farms, and for the security for the performance of the engagements entered into by the farmers. The said Board may also regulate the conditions of lease; and any breaches of such conditions shall render the lease liable to forfeiture.

LXXXI. When the duties leviable on the articles above mentioned are let in farm, the farmer shall be at liberty to make his own arrangements for the manufacture and sale of such articles within the limits of his farm, and shall be liable to the penalties and forfeitures prescribed in the Act for the unlawful manufacture, sale, or possession of any such article, shall be incurred by persons manufacturing, selling, or possessing without license or authority from the Board of Revenue.

LXXXII. Provided always, that the farmer shall be required to deposit in the Collector's Office all the licenses granted in such form as may be prescribed by the Board of Revenue. Provided that it shall be lawful for the Collector, with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, to refuse to grant a license to any person entering into such farm, or to any such person, if such reservation of the grant of license be deemed proper and expedient.

LXXXIII. The Collector may, with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, cancel any lease granted under this Act; or, without the sanction of the Board of Revenue, impose any new restrictions on the farmer. If a lease is cancelled, or if any new restrictions are imposed, the farmer shall be entitled to compensation for any loss or breach on the part of the farmer.

farmer of the conditions of the lease, or if any reservation or restriction with respect to the grant of licenses be imposed within the period of the lease, the farmer shall be entitled to receive such compensation for any loss which he may sustain thereby as the Board of Revenue shall think just and proper.

LXXXIV. The provisions of Section XLIII of this Act shall be applicable to any arrears that may be due from any farmer of Abkaree Revenue; and every such farmer shall be authorized and empowered to use the same means and processes for the recovery of any arrears of tax or duty due to him from any authorized vendor, which may be lawfully used by zemindars and farmers of land for the recovery of arrears of rent due to them from their under-tenants.

LXXXV. Within the limits of any Military Cantonment, and within a circle drawn at a distance of two miles, or such other distance as may in any case be prescribed by Government, from such limits, licenses for the manufacture of spirits and for the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors shall not be granted, nor shall the duties leviable upon such spirits and liquors be let in farm, otherwise than with the knowledge and consent of the Commanding Officer; and upon the requisition of such Officer, any license which may have been granted, either by the Collector or by a farmer, within such circle or limits, shall be immediately withdrawn.

LXXXVI. In all other respects, the foregoing provisions of this Act shall have full force and effect within such circle and limits as aforesaid. Provided, however, that, when arrest or search is to be made within the limits of any Cantonment, the Collector or other officer authorized under this Act to make arrest or search shall, whenever it may be practicable, give previous notice to the Commanding Officer, and in all other cases shall report the arrest or search to such Commanding Officer with as little delay as possible. Provided also, that nothing herein contained shall affect or interfere with the provisions of Act XVIII of 1853.

LXXXVII. In the districts in which the poppy is cultivated on account of Government, the Deputy Opium Agents and Sub-deputy Agents shall exercise the powers vested by this Act in Collectors, so far as the same relate to the suppression of illegal dealings in opium; and the officers of the Opium Department shall exercise the powers vested by this Act in Abkaree officers for the seizure of illicit opium and the arrest of persons found in possession thereof, and in respect to such seizures and arrests shall be held and deemed to be Abkaree officers within the meaning of this Act.

LXXXVIII. Nothing in this Act relating to the grant of licenses for the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors and intoxicating drugs, and the recovery of arrears of tax or duty due under such licenses, to the illicit sale, carrying, or possession of spirituous and fermented liquors and intoxicating drugs, and the penalties incurred thereby, and to the appointment, duties, and responsibilities of Abkaree officers, shall extend to the Town of Calcutta; but,

with respect to all such matters, the provisions of Act XI of 1849 shall continue in full force and effect as if this Act had not been passed.

LXXXIX. This Act shall commence and have effect from and after the first day of February 1857.

XC. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction:—

The word "Government" shall mean the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and of the North Western Provinces.

The expression "Board of Revenue" shall mean the Board of Revenue in Calcutta and the Sudder Board of Revenue at Agra.

The word "Commissioner" shall mean the Commissioner of a Revenue Division, or a Commissioner of Abkaree.

The word "Collector" shall include a Deputy Collector, or other Revenue officer in independent charge of a district, and a Superintendent of Abkaree Revenue.

The word "Magistrate" shall include a Joint Magistrate, or other person lawfully exercising the powers of a Magistrate, and any Assistant or Deputy Magistrate with special powers, stationed at a place other than the sudder station of the Magistrate, and empowered to try cases without reference from the Magistrate.

The expression "Country spirit" shall mean any spirit made by the native process of distillation.

The expression "intoxicating drugs" shall include ganjah, bhang, churra, and opium, and every preparation and admixture of the same.

Words importing the singular number shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular number.

Words importing the masculine gender shall include females.

FORM OF BOND UNDER SECTIONS IX AND XVI.

Know all men by these presents, That we are jointly and severally held and firmly bound unto the East India Company, in the sum of Company's Rupees to be paid to the said East India Company; for which payment well and truly to be made, we jointly and severally bind ourselves, and each of us binds himself and each and every one of our respective heirs, administrators, and representatives by these presents,

Sealed with our seals

Dated this day of 18

Whereas the above bounden are justly and truly indebted to the East India Company in the sum of Company's Rupees being the amount of duty payable to the East India Company, at

V. For the purpose of carrying out the objects of this Act, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal may authorize any public officer to cut any canal, clear and deepen any channel, stop any water-course, or take any other measures which may be judged necessary for making the river navigable as aforesaid, or may grant the like authority to any private person who may undertake to carry out those objects at his own expense; and may take possession, as for a public purpose, of any land that may be necessary for the execution of any of the above mentioned works, under the provisions of Regulation 1 of 1824, or of any Act that may hereafter be in force for taking possession of land for public purposes, whether the said works are to be executed at the expense of Government, or of such private person as aforesaid.

VI. If the Lieutenant Governor shall grant authority to any private person to carry out the objects of this Act at his own expense, he may also make a grant of the said tolls to such person upon such conditions and for such a term as to the said Lieutenant Governor shall appear just and proper, and may authorize such person, or any person or persons employed by him, to collect the said tolls.

Schedule

Of tolls chargeable on boats, timbers, rafts, and boats, passing into or through the Kurratiya river within the district of Bogra.

Budgerows, Bauleahs, and other Boats for personal accommodation

4 annas per oar.

Boats of burthen, empty

At the rate of 2 annas per 100 mds burthen.

Ditto Ditto laden with bricks, tiles, and earthen-ware; straw, grass, reeds, and fire-wood, fruit, and vegetables ...

At the rate of 4 annas per 100 mds burthen.

Ditto ditto with grain, pulse, seeds, and any other article not expressly enumerated.

At the rate of 12 annas per 100 mds burthen.

Timbers in rafts or otherwise, not being in boats, 2 annas each timber.

Bamboos in floats, 4 annas per 100 bamboos.

Every boat less than 50 maunds burthen shall be rated as 25 maunds—every boat of 50 maunds and less than 75 maunds shall be rated as 50 maunds—every boat of 75 maunds and less than 100 maunds shall be rated as 75 maunds—every boat of 100 maunds and less than 125 maunds shall be rated as 100 maunds, and so on.

Any number of bamboos less than an even hundred shall be rated as 100.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

The 6th December 1856.

THE following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Honourable the Governor General on the 5th December 1856, and is hereby promulgated for general information.

ACT No. XXIII OF 1856.

An Act for the better recovery of arrears of Revenue under Ryotwar Settlements in the Madras Presidency.

WHEREAS doubts have arisen whether the provisions of Section XXXVIII Regulation XXVIII. 1802 of the Madras Code are applicable to lands under Ryotwar Settlements; It is enacted as follows:—

L. The collection of the Government Revenue, due on account of lands under settlement direct with the ryots, shall be deemed a Khas collection on the part of Government within the meaning of Section XXXVIII Regulation XXVIII of 1802.

11. All past arrears of such revenue shall be collected according to the provisions of this Act: and every Collector and other Revenue Officer is hereby indemnified for any thing heretofore done for the recovery of arrears of such Revenue in accordance with the provisions of the said Section XXXVIII Regulation XXVIII of 1802.

W. MORGAN,
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

The 6th December 1856.

THE following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council on the 6th December 1856, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon after the 10th of March next:—

A Bill for the Incorporation and regulation of Joint-Stock Companies and other Associations, either with or without limited liability of the members thereof.

WHEREAS it is expedient that the law relating to the incorporation and regulation of Joint-Stock Companies and other Associations should be amended, and that the members of Joint-Stock Companies and other Associations should be enabled to limit their liability for the debts and engagements thereof; It is enacted as follows:—

PART I.

CONSTITUTION AND INCORPORATION OF COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

Registry.

I. Seven or more persons, associated for any lawful purpose, may, by subscribing their names to a memorandum of association, and otherwise complying with the requisitions of this Act in respect of registration,

form themselves into an incorporated Company,

Banking or Insurance Company not to be formed with limited liability.

with or without limited liability. Provided that nothing in this Act shall authorize any persons to form themselves into a

Joint-Stock Company or Association, with limited liability, for the purposes of Banking or Insurance.

II. Not more than twenty persons shall, after the day of , carry on in

Penalty on partnerships exceeding a certain number.

partnership, in any part of the territories in the possession and under the Government of the

East India Company, any trade or business having gain for its object, unless they are registered as a Company under this Act, or are authorized so to carry on business by an Act of Parliament or by Royal Charter or Letters Patent, or by an Act of the Governor General of India in Council; and if any persons carry on business in partnership contrary to this provision, every person so acting shall be severally liable for the payment of the whole debts of the partnership, and may be sued for the same without the joinder in the action or suit of any other members of the partnership.

III. The memorandum of association shall contain the following things; (that is to say),

Matters required to be prescribed by memorandum of association.

1. The name of the proposed Company;
2. The part of the said territories in which the registered office of the Company is to be established;
3. The objects for which the proposed Company is to be established;
4. The liability of the shareholders, whether it is to be limited or unlimited;
5. The amount of the nominal Capital of the proposed Company;
6. The number of shares into which such Capital is to be divided, and the amount of each share.

In the case of a Company formed with limited liability, and hereinafter called a limited Company, the word "limited" shall be the last word in the name of the Company.

IV. No Company shall be registered under a name identical with that by which a subsisting Company is already registered, or so nearly resembling the same as to be

Prohibition against identity of names in registered Companies.

calculated to deceive; and if any Company, through inadvertence or otherwise, is registered by a name identical with that by which a subsisting Company is registered, or so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, such first mentioned Company may, with the sanction of the Registrar, and shall, if required by him so to do, change its name, and upon such change being made, the Registrar shall enter the new name on the Register in the place of the former name; but no such alteration of name shall affect any rights or obligations of the Company or of any member thereof, or render defective any legal proceedings instituted or to be instituted by or against the Company; and any legal proceedings may be continued or commenced against the Company by its new name, that might have been continued or commenced against the Company by its former name.

V. The memorandum of association shall be in the form marked A in the Schedule hereto, or as near thereto as circumstances admit;

Form of memorandum of association.

and it shall, when registered, bind the Company and the shareholders therein to the same extent as if each shareholder had subscribed his name and affixed his seal thereto or otherwise duly executed the same, and there were in such memorandum contained, on the part of himself, his heirs, executors, administrators, or representatives, a covenant to conform to all the regulations of such memorandum, subject to the provisions of this Act.

VI. Every subscriber of the memorandum of

Shares to be taken by subscribers of memorandum of association.

association shall take one share at the least in the Company; the number of shares taken by each subscriber shall be set opposite his name in such memorandum of association; and upon the incorporation of the Company, he shall be entered in the Register of shareholders hereinafter mentioned as a shareholder to the extent of the shares he has taken.

VII. The memorandum of association may be accompanied by, or have

Special regulations may be prescribed by articles of association.

annexed thereto, or endorsed thereon, articles of association signed by the subscribers

to the memorandum of association, and prescribing regulations for the Company; but if no such regulations are prescribed, or so far as the same do not extend to modify the regulations contained in the Table marked B in the Schedule hereto, such last mentioned regulations shall, so far as the same are applicable, be deemed to be the regulations of the Company, and shall bind the Company and the shareholders therein to the same extent as if they had been inserted in articles of association, and such articles had been registered.

VIII. The articles of association shall be in the form marked C in the

Form and effect of articles of association.

Schedule hereto, or as near thereto as circumstances admit;

they shall, when registered, bind the Company and the shareholders therein to the same extent as if each shareholder had subscribed his name and affixed his seal thereto or otherwise duly executed the same, and there were in such articles contained, on the part of himself, his heirs, executors, administrators, or representatives, a covenant to conform to all the regulations of such articles, subject to the provisions of this Act.

IX. Any person signing a printed copy of the

Use of printed copies of memorandum or articles.

memorandum of association, or articles of association, shall be deemed to have signed such memorandum and articles respectively.

The execution by any person of the memorandum of association or articles of association shall be attested by one witness at the least.

X. The memorandum of association and arti-

Registration of memorandum of association and articles of association.

cles of association shall be delivered to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, who shall retain and register the same; there shall be paid to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies in respect of the several matters mentioned in the Table marked D in the Schedule hereto, the several fees therein specified, or such smaller fees as the Governor General of India in Council may from time to time direct; and all fees so paid shall be accounted for to Government.

XI. Upon any such memorandum of association, either with or without articles of association as aforesaid, being registered, the Registrar shall certify under his hand that the Company is incorporated, and, in the case of a limited Company, that the Company is limited; the subscribers of the memorandum of association, together with such other persons as may from time to time become shareholders in the Company, shall thereupon be a body corporate by the name prescribed in the memorandum of association, having a perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to hold lands, but with such pecuniary liability on the part of the shareholders as is hereinafter mentioned: the certificate of incorporation given by the Registrar shall be conclusive evidence that all the requisitions of this Act in respect of registration have been complied with; and the date of such certificate shall be deemed to be the date of the incorporation of the Company.

XII. If the Directors of any such Company shall declare and pay any dividend contrary to the provisions of this Act or when the Company is known by them to be insolvent, or any dividend the payment of which would, to their knowledge, render it insolvent, they shall be jointly and severally liable for all the debts of the Company then existing, and for all that shall be thereafter contracted, so long as they shall respectively continue in office: provided always, that the amount for which they shall all be so liable shall not exceed the amount of such dividend, and that, if any of the Directors shall be absent at the time of making the dividend or dividends so declared or paid, or shall object thereto, and shall file their objection in writing with the Clerk of the Company, they shall be exempted from the said liability.

XIII. As soon as a certificate of incorporation has been granted by the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, the Company may issue certificates of shares to the subscribers to the memorandum of association, and to all other persons to whom shares may be allotted, of such number and amount as may be prescribed by the memorandum of association, but not of any greater number or amount: the shares so issued shall be personal estate, and shall not be of the nature of real estate, and each share shall be distinguished by its appropriate number.

XIV. Every Company registered under this Act, hereinafter referred to as "the Company," shall cause to be kept in one or more books a Register of shareholders, and there shall be entered therein the following particulars:—

(1.) The names, addresses, and occupations, if any, of the shareholders in the Company, and the shares held by each of them, distinguishing each share by its number;

(2.) The amount paid on the shares of each shareholder;

(3.) The date at which the name of any person was entered in the Register as a shareholder;

(4.) The date at which any person ceased to be a shareholder in respect of any share.

XV. Once at the least in every year a list shall be made of all persons who, on the fourteenth day succeeding the day on which the ordinary general meeting of the Company, or, if there be more than one ordinary meeting in each year, the first of such ordinary general meetings is held, are holders of shares in the Company, and such list shall state the names, addresses, and occupations of all the persons therein mentioned and the number of shares held by each of them, and shall contain a summary specifying the following particulars:—

1. The amount of the nominal Capital of the Company, and the number of shares into which it is divided;

2. The number of shares taken from the commencement of the Company, up to the date of the summary;

3. The amount of calls made on each share;

4. The total amount of calls that have been received;

5. The total amount of calls unpaid;

6. The total amount of shares forfeited.

The above list and summary shall be contained in a separate part of the Register, and shall be in the form marked E in the Schedule hereto, or as near thereto as circumstances admit: such list and summary shall be completed within seven days after such fourteenth day as is mentioned in this Section, and a copy thereof, authenticated by the seal of the Company, shall forthwith be forwarded to the Registrar; and any person may inspect and take copies of the same, subject to the regulations under which a person is hereinafter declared to be entitled to inspect and take copies of any documents kept by the Registrar.

XVI. If any Company registered under this Act makes default in keeping a Register of shareholders, or in sending a copy of such list and summary as aforesaid to the Registrar, in compliance with the foregoing rules, such Company shall incur a penalty not exceeding Fifty Rupees for every day during which such default continues.

XVII. No notice of any trust, express or implied or constructive, shall be entered on the Register or be receivable by the Company; and every person who has accepted any share in a Company registered under this Act, and whose name is entered in the Register of shareholders, and no other person, (except a subscriber to the memorandum of association in respect of the shares subscribed for by him), shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be a shareholder.

XVIII. The transfer of any share in the Company shall be in the form marked F in the Schedule hereto, or to the like effect, and shall be executed both by the transferor and transferee; the transferor shall be deemed to remain a holder of such share until the name of the transferee is entered in the Register-book in respect thereof.

XIX. A certificate, under the common seal of the Company, specifying any share or shares held by any shareholder, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the title of the shareholder to the share or shares therein specified.

XX. The amount of calls, for the time being unpaid on any share, shall be deemed to be a debt due from the holder of such share to the Company.

Calls a debt to Company.

Company.

XXI. The Register and annual list of shareholders commencing from the incorporation of the Company, shall be kept at the Registered Office of the Company hereinafter mentioned: except when the Register is closed as hereinafter mentioned, such Register and annual list shall, during business hours, but subject to such reasonable restrictions as the Company in general meeting may impose, so that not less than two hours in each day be appointed for inspection, be opened to the inspection of any shareholder gratis, and to the inspection of any other person on the payment of one Rupee, or such less sum as the Company may prescribe for each inspection; and every such shareholder or other person may require a copy of such Register, and annual list, or of any part thereof, on payment of two annas for every one hundred words required to be copied; if such inspection or copy is refused, the Company shall incur for each refusal a penalty not exceeding Fifty Rupees, and a further penalty not exceeding Twenty Rupees for every day during which such refusal continues.

Inspection of Register and annual list of shareholders.

XXII. The Company may, upon giving notice by advertisement in some newspaper circulating in that part of the said territories in which the registered Office of the Company is situate, close the Register of shareholders for any time or times not exceeding on the whole twenty-one days in each year; and the period during which the books are closed, shall not be reckoned as part of the time within which a transfer is to be registered.

Power to close Register.

XXIII. If the name of any person is without sufficient cause entered or omitted to be entered in the Register of shareholders of any Company, such person, or any shareholder of the Company, may, by petition to the principal Court of original Civil jurisdiction in the district or place in which the registered Office of the Company is situate, apply to such Court for an order that the Register may be rectified; and the Court may either refuse such application, with or without costs to be paid by the applicant, or it may, if satisfied of the justice of the case, make an order for the rectification of the Register, and may direct the Company to pay all the costs of such motion or petition, and any damages the party aggrieved may have sustained; and if the Company makes default or is guilty of unnecessary delay in registering any transfer of shares, they shall be responsible to any person injured by such default or delay for the amount of damage he may thereby have sustained.

Remedy for improper entry or omission of entry in Register.

XXIV. The Register of shareholders shall be prima facie evidence of any matters by this Act directed or authorized to be inserted therein.

Register to be evidence.

XXV. Copies of the memorandum of association and articles of association shall be forwarded by the Company to every shareholder, at his request, on payment of the sum of one Rupee for each

Copies of memorandum and articles of association to be forwarded to shareholders.

copy, or such less sum as may be prescribed by the Company.

PART II.

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF COMPANIES.

General.

XXVI. The Company shall have a registered Office to which all communications and notices may be addressed; if any Company registered under this Act carries on business without having such an Office, it shall incur a penalty not exceeding Fifty Rupees for every day during which business is so carried on.

Registered Office of Company.

XXVII. Notice of the situation of such registered Office, and of any change therein, shall be given to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, and recorded by him; until such notice is given, the Company shall not be deemed to have complied with the provisions of this Act with respect to having a registered Office.

Notice of situation of registered Office.

XXVIII. Every limited Company registered under this Act, shall print or affix, and shall keep printed or affixed, its name on the outside of every Office or place in which the business of the Company is carried on, in a conspicuous position, in letters easily legible in the English language and also in the language required to be used in judicial proceedings in the Courts of the East India Company in the District in which the registered Office is situate, and shall have its name engraved in legible characters in such languages on its seal, and shall have its name mentioned in legible characters in such languages in all notices, advertisements, and other official publications of such Company, and in all Bills of Exchange, Hoondees, Promissory Notes, Endorsements, Cheques, and orders for money or goods purporting to be signed by or on behalf of such Company, and in all Bills of parcels, invoices, receipts, and letters of credit of the Company.

Publication of name by a limited Company.

XXIX. If any limited Company registered under this Act does not print or affix, and keep printed or affixed, its name in manner aforesaid, it shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Fifty Rupees for not so printing or affixing its name, and for every day during which such name is not so kept printed or affixed; and if any Officer of such Company, or any person on its behalf, uses any seal purporting to be a seal of the Company wherein its name is not so engraved as aforesaid, or issues or authorizes the issue of any notice, advertisement, or other official publication of such Company, or signs or authorizes to be signed on behalf of such Company any Bill of Exchange, Hoondee, Promissory Note, Endorsement, Cheque, order for money or goods, or issues or authorizes to be issued any Bill of parcels, invoice, receipt, or letter of credit of the Company, wherein its name is not mentioned in manner aforesaid, he shall be liable to a penalty of Five hundred Rupees and shall further be personally liable to the holder of any such Bill of Exchange, Hoondee, Promissory Note, Cheque, or order for money or goods, for the amount thereof, unless the same is duly paid by the Company.

Penalty on non-publication of name.

General Meeting of Company.

XXX. A general meeting of the Company shall be held once at the least in every year.

What accounts to be kept.

XXXI. The Directors shall cause true accounts to be kept—

Of the Stock-in-Trade of the Company;

Of the sums of money received and expended by the Company, and the matter in respect of which such receipt and expenditure takes place; and

Of the credits and liabilities of the Company.

XXXII. A balance-sheet shall be made out and filed with the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies within twelve months after the incorporation of the Company, and once at least in every year afterwards within twelve months from the filing of the balance-sheet immediately preceding. Such balance-sheet shall contain a summary of the property and liabilities of the Company arranged under the heads appearing in the form annexed to Table B in the Schedule hereto, for as near thereto as circumstances admit.

Form of balance-sheet.

Balance-sheet to be made out annually and filed with the Registrar.

XXXIII. The balance-sheet shall be signed by the Directors or any three or more of them, who shall certify at the foot thereof that the same, to the best of their belief, contains a true account of the capital and liabilities and of the property and assets of the Company.

XXXIV. No dividend shall be payable except out of the profits arising from the business of the Company including interest on capital.

XXXV. The accounts of the Company shall be examined, and the correctness of the balance-sheet ascertained, by one or more auditor or auditors who shall certify, at the foot of such balance-sheet, that the same, to the best of their belief, contains a true account of the capital and liabilities and of the property and assets of the Company, or make such special report thereon as they think necessary.

XXXVI. A copy of every balance-sheet and of the report thereon by the auditors shall be kept at the registered Office of the Company and shall be open to inspection in the same manner as the Register of shareholders kept at such Office.

XXXVII. Unless other provisions shall be contained in the regulations of the Company for the appointment of auditors, the auditors shall be appointed at the first general meeting of the Company in every year, and, in the case of any casual vacancy occurring in such office, at an extraordinary general meeting called for the purpose of supplying the same. No Director or other Officer shall be eligible as an auditor.

XXXVIII. Any Company registered under this Act may in general meeting, from time to time, by such special resolution as is hereinafter mentioned, alter and make new provisions in lieu of or in addition to any regulations of the Company contained in the articles of association or the Table marked B in the Schedule.

Power of Company to alter regulations by special resolution.

XXXIX. A resolution shall be deemed to be

a special resolution of the Company whenever the same has been passed by three-fourths in number and value of such

shareholders of the Company, for the time being entitled to vote, as may be present in person or by proxy (in cases where by the regulations of the Company, proxies are allowed) at any meeting of which notice specifying the intention to propose such resolution has been duly given, and such resolution has been confirmed by a majority of such shareholders, for the time being entitled to vote, as may be present in person or by proxy at a subsequent meeting of which notice specifying the intention to propose such confirmation has been duly given, and held at an interval of not less than one month nor more than three months from the date of the meeting at which such special resolution was first passed: unless a poll is demanded by at least five shareholders, a declaration of the Chairman of any such meeting as is mentioned in this Section that a special resolution has been carried or confirmed, shall be deemed conclusive evidence of the fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favor of or against the same: notice of any meeting shall, for the purposes of this Section, be deemed to be duly given, and the meeting to be duly held whenever such notice is given and meeting held in manner prescribed by the regulations of the Company.

XL. A copy of any special resolution that is passed by any Company registered under this Act shall be forwarded to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, and recorded by him; if such copy is not so forwarded within fifteen days from the date of the passing of the resolution, the Company shall incur a penalty not exceeding Twenty Rupees for every day after the expiration of such fifteen days during which such copy is omitted to be forwarded.

XLII. A copy of any special resolution shall be given to any shareholder on payment of one Rupee or of such less sum as the Company may direct.

XLIII. The Company, if authorized so to do by its regulations, may increase its nominal capital in manner directed by such regulations, but notice of any increase so made shall be given to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies within fifteen days from the date of the passing of the resolution by which such increase has been authorized, and the Registrar shall forthwith record the amount of such increase; if such notice is not given within the period aforesaid, the Company shall incur a penalty not exceeding Fifty Rupees for every day during which such neglect to give notice continues.

XLIII. If any Company registered under this Act carries on business when the number of its shareholders is less than seven, for a period of six months after the number has been so reduced, then every Director of such Company, during the time that it carries on business after such period of six months, shall be severally liable for the payment of the whole debts of the Company contracted during such time, and

Prohibition against carrying on business with less than seven shareholders.

may be sued for the same without the joinder in the action or suit of any other person.

XLIV. The Company shall cause minutes of all resolutions and proceedings of general meetings of the Company to be duly entered in books to be from time to time provided for the purpose; and any such minutes as aforesaid, if signed by any person purporting to be the Chairman of such meeting, shall be receivable in evidence in all legal proceedings; and, until the contrary is proved, every general meeting, in respect of the proceedings of which minutes have been so made, shall be deemed to have been duly held and convened.

Legal Instruments of Company.

XLV. Contracts on behalf of any Company registered under this Act may be made as follows: (that is to say) all contracts for the sale or purchase of immovable property shall be under the common seal of the Company: all other contracts may be made on behalf of the Company under the common seal of the Company, and such contracts may be in the same manner varied or discharged: or they may be made verbally on behalf of the company, by any person acting under the express or implied authority of the Company, and such contracts may in the same way be varied or discharged. And all contracts made according to the provisions herein contained shall be effectual in law, and shall be binding upon the Company and their successors, and all other parties thereto, their heirs, executors, administrators, or representatives, as the case may be.

Deeds

XLVI. Any Company registered under this Act may, by instrument or writing under their common seal, empower any person, either generally or in respect of any specified matters, as their attorney, to execute deeds on their behalf in any place; and every deed signed by such attorney, on behalf of the Company, and under his seal, shall be binding on the Company to the same extent as if it were under the common seal of the Company.

XLVII. A Promissory Note, Bill of Exchange, or Hoondee shall be deemed to have been made, accepted, or endorsed on behalf of any Company registered under this Act if made, accepted, or endorsed in the name of the Company by any person acting under the express or implied authority of the Company.

Examination of affairs of Company.

XLVIII. Upon the application of one-fifth in number and value of the shareholders of any Company registered under this Act, the local Government may appoint one or more competent inspectors to examine into the affairs of the Company, and to report thereon in such manner as the local Government directs.

XLIX. It shall be the duty of all Officers and Agents of the Company to produce, for the examination of the inspectors, all books and documents in their custody or power: any inspector may examine the Officers and Agents of the Company in relation to its business, and may, if he thinks fit, administer an oath or affirmation to such person; if any Offi-

cer or Agent refuses to produce any such book or document, or to answer any question relating to the affairs of the Company, he shall incur a penalty not exceeding Fifty Rupees in respect of each offence.

L. Upon the conclusion of the examination, the inspectors shall report their opinion to the local Government; a copy shall be forwarded to the registered Office of the Company and shall be open to the inspection of any shareholder who shall be at liberty to take a copy thereof: and a further copy shall, at the request of the shareholders upon whose application the inspection was made, be delivered to them or to any one or more of them: all expenses of and incidental to any such examination as aforesaid shall be defrayed by the shareholders upon whose application the inspectors were appointed.

LI. Any Company registered under this Act may in general meeting appoint inspectors for the purpose of examining into the affairs of the Company; the inspectors so appointed shall have the same powers and perform the same duties as inspectors appointed by the local Government, with this exception, that, instead of making their report to the local Government, they shall make the same in such manner and to such persons as the Company in general meeting directs; and the Officers and Agents of the Company shall incur the same penalties, in case of any refusal to produce any book or document to such inspectors, or to answer any question, as they would have incurred if such inspectors had been appointed by the local Government.

LII. A copy of the report of any inspectors appointed under this Act, authenticated by the seal of the Company into whose affairs they have made inspection, shall without further proof be admissible as evidence of the report in any legal proceeding.

Notices.

LIII. Any summons or notice requiring to be served upon the Company may, except in cases where a particular mode of service is directed, be served by leaving the same, or sending it through the post addressed to the Company at their registered Office, or by giving it to any Director, Secretary, or other principal Officer of the Company.

LIV. Notices by letter shall be posted in such time as to admit of the letter being delivered in the due course of delivery within the period (if any) prescribed for the giving of such notices; and in proving such service it shall be sufficient to prove that such notice was properly directed, and that it was put into the Post Office at such time as aforesaid.

LV. Any summons, notice, writ, or proceeding requiring authentication by the Company may be signed by any Director, Secretary, or other authorized Officer of the Company, and need not be under the common seal of the Company; and the same may be in writing or in print, or partly in writing and partly in print.

LVI. All offences under this Act, made punishable by any penalty, may be prosecuted summarily before a Magistrate or any person exercising the powers of a Magistrate. The provisions of Act XIII of 1856, relating to the adjudication of fines and penalties and the enforcing payment thereof, shall apply to penalties imposed under this Act in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the Settlement of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

Alteration of Forms

LVII. The Governor General of India in Council may from time to time make such alterations in the Forms and Tables contained in the Schedule hereto as may be deemed requisite: any Form or Table, when altered, shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and, after the expiration of one month from the date of such publication, shall have the same force as if it were included in the Schedule to this Act.

PART III.

WINDING-UP.

Preliminary.

LVIII. The provisions of this Act relating to the winding-up of Companies shall apply to all Companies registered under this Act, and to all Companies registered under Act XLIII of 1850 or duly constituted by law previously to the passing of this Act, from and after the date at which they have obtained registration under this Act in manner hereinafter mentioned, but not to any other Companies.

LIX. The expression "the Court," as used in the Third Part of this Act, shall mean the principal Court having original Civil jurisdiction in the place in which the registered Office of the Company is situated.

LX. In the event of any Company being wound-up by the Court or voluntarily, the existing shareholders shall be liable to contribute to the assets of the Company to an amount sufficient to pay the debts and liabilities of the Company, and the costs, charges, and expenses of winding-up the same, with this qualification, that, if the Company is limited, no contribution shall be required from any shareholder exceeding the amount, if any, unpaid on the shares held by him.

LXI. In the event of any Company other than a limited Company being wound-up by the Court, any person who has ceased to be a shareholder within the period of three years prior to the commencement of the winding-up shall be liable to contribute, in respect of the shares held by him within that period, towards payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company, and the costs, charges, and expenses of winding-up the same, and shall have in all respects the same rights, and be subject to the same liabilities to creditors in respect of such shares, as if he had not so ceased to be a shareholder, with this exception, that he shall

not be liable in respect of any debt or liability of the Company contracted after the time at which he ceased to be a shareholder.

LXII. In the event of any limited Company being wound-up by the Court, any person who has ceased to be a holder of any share or shares within the period of one year prior to the commencement of the winding-up shall be liable in respect of such share or shares to contribute towards payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company, and the costs, charges, and expenses of winding-up the same, and shall have in all respects the same rights and be subject to the same liabilities to creditors in respect of such share or shares as if he had not so ceased to be a shareholder.

LXIII. The winding-up shall, if the Company is wound-up by the Court, be deemed to commence at the time of the presentation of such petition as is hereinafter required to be presented to the Court; and, if the Company is wound-up voluntarily, be deemed to commence at the time of the passing of the resolution authorizing such winding-up.

LXIV. Any existing or former shareholder upon whom calls are authorized to be made by the Third Part of this Act is hereinafter called a "contributory," and the representatives of any deceased contributory shall be liable in a due course of administration to the same extent as such contributory would be liable under this Act, if alive.

LXV. For the purpose of ascertaining the liability of existing and former shareholders as between themselves, the following rule shall be adopted in the absence of any express contract to the contrary: (that is to say),

1. In the case of a Company other than a limited Company, every transferee of shares shall, in a degree proportioned to the shares transferred, indemnify the transferee against all existing and future debts of the Company;

2. In the case of a limited Company, every transferee shall indemnify the transferee against all calls made or accrued due on the shares transferred subsequently to the transfer.

Winding-up by Court.

LXVI. A Company may be wound-up by the Court under the following circumstances: (that is to say),

1. Whenever the Company in general meeting has passed a special resolution requiring the Company to be wound-up by the Court;

2. Whenever the Company does not commence its business within a year from its incorporation, or suspends its business for the space of a whole year;

3. Whenever the shareholders are reduced in number to less than seven;

4. Whenever the Company is unable to pay its debts;

5. Whenever three-fourths of the capital of the Company have been lost or become unavailable.

Company when deemed unable to pay its debts.

LXVII. A Company shall be deemed to be unable to pay its debts.

1. Whenever a creditor, to whom the Company is indebted in a sum exceeding Five hundred Rupees then due, has served on the Company, by leaving or causing to be left at their registered Office, a demand under his hand requiring the Company to pay the sum so due, and the Company have, for the space of three weeks succeeding the service of such demand, neglected to pay such sum, or to secure or compound for the same to the satisfaction of the creditor.

2. Whenever satisfaction of a judgment, decree, or order of any Court in favor of any creditor in any suit or other legal proceeding cannot be obtained.

LXVIII. Any application for the winding-up of a Company shall be by petition accompanied by a declaration signed by the petitioner stating that he verily believes the same to be true: such petition may, in cases where the Company is unable to pay its debts be presented either by a creditor or a contributory; but where any other ground is alleged for winding up the Company a contributory alone is entitled to present the petition.

Application for winding-up to be by petition.

the same to be true: such petition may, in cases where the Company is unable to pay its debts be presented either by a creditor or a contributory; but where any other ground is alleged for winding up the Company a contributory alone is entitled to present the petition.

LXIX. Upon the hearing of any petition presented by a creditor, the Court

Course to be pursued by Court on petition of a creditor.

may dismiss such petition with or without costs to be paid by the petitioner, or it may make an order directing the Company, by a day to be named in the order, to pay or secure payment to the creditor of all monies that may be proved due to him, together with such costs as the Court may direct; or the Court may, if it so thinks fit, on the hearing of such petition, make an order or decree for winding-up the Company in the first instance, or such other order as it deems just.

LXX. If, at the expiration of the time named in such order, such payment is

Order for winding-up Company on creditor's petition.

up the Company.

LXXI. Upon the hearing of a petition presented by a contributory, the Court may dismiss such petition with or without costs to be paid by the petitioner, or it

Course to be pursued by Court on petition of contributory.

may make an order or decree directing the Company to be wound-up, or such other order or decree as it deems just.

LXXII. After the date of such order or decree for winding-up the Company,

Effect of the order for winding-up Company.

all suits and actions against the Company shall, if the Court so orders, be stayed: no Director or other Officer of the Company shall without the sanction of the Court, dispose of any of the property, effects, or things in action of the Company; and no transfer of any shares shall be valid without the sanction of the Court: a copy of such order or decree shall forthwith be reported by the Company to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, who shall make a minute thereof in his books relating to the Company.

LXXIII. As soon as may be after making an order or decree for winding-up the Company, the Court shall cause the assets of the Com-

Collection and application of assets.

pany to be collected and applied in discharge of its liabilities, in a due course of administration.

LXXIV. Any conveyance, mortgage, delivery of goods, payment, or other fraudulent preference not relating to property, if made, done, or suffered voluntarily by any Company registered under this Act whilst in insolvent circumstances with a view to give any undue or fraudulent preference to any creditor of such Company, shall be void if made, done, or suffered within three months before the commencement of the winding-up of such Company.

LXXV. After an order or decree for winding-up the Company has been made, any person known or suspected to have in his possession any of the estate or effects of the Company, or supposed to be indebted to the Company, and any person whom the Court may deem capable of giving information concerning the trade, dealings, estate, or effects of the Company, may be compelled to give evidence and to produce any books, papers, deeds, writings, or other documents in his custody or power which may appear to the Court requisite to the full disclosure of any of the matters which the Court thinks necessary to be enquired into for the purpose of winding-up the Company, in the same manner as a witness may be compelled to give evidence and to produce documents in any action or suit depending in such Court.

Power of Court to examine persons suspected of having property of Company.

LXXVI. If any Director, Officer, or contributory of any Company registered under this Act destroys, mutilates, alters, or falsifies any books, papers, writings, or securities, or makes or is privy to the making of any false or fraudulent entry in any Register, book of account, or other document belonging to the Company, with intent to defraud the creditors or contributories of such Company or any of them, or any other person, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding two years.

Penalty on falsification of books.

LXXVII. If, upon any judgment or decree voluntarily suffered by any Company being insolvent to any person with intent to give such person a preference over other creditors of the Company, any attachment, sequestration, or execution is issued against such Company, by virtue whereof the estate and effects of the Company, or any of them, are attached, sequestrated, or taken in execution, at any time within three months next before the filing or presentation of the petition for winding-up the Company, such attachment, sequestration, or taking in execution shall be void in favor of the liquidators of the Company, as against the attaching, sequestering, or execution creditor, whether the same has been completely executed or not, except that such creditor shall, if the attachment, sequestration, or execution would have been valid but for this provision, be entitled to retain, out of any money already realized, his costs of suit, and of the attachment, sequestration, or execution or to proceed with the attachment, sequestration, or execution for the purpose of realizing such costs; but on satisfaction of such costs, or on tender of the amount thereof by the liquidators to the creditor, it shall be lawful for the liquidators to recover from such creditor the property so attach-

Exceptions upon certain judgments within three months of petition to be void.

ed, sequestrated, and taken in execution, and the proceeds of such property, or the residue thereof, as the case may be.

LXXXVIII. All books, accounts and documents of the Company, and of the liquidators hereinafter mentioned, shall, as between the contributories of the Company, be *prima facie* evidence of the truth of all matters therein contained and purporting to be therein recorded.

LXXXIX. The Court may, at any time after making an order or decree for winding up a Company, and before it has ascertained the sufficiency of the assets of the Company, or the debts in respect of which the several classes of contributories are liable, make calls on all or any of the contributories, to the extent of their liability, for payment of all or any sums it deems necessary to satisfy the debts and liabilities of the Company and the costs of winding it up; and it may, in making a call, take into consideration the probability that some contributories upon whom the same is made may partly or wholly fail to pay their respective portions of the same; and every such call shall be deemed a debt due to the Company.

LXXX. The Court may at any time make calls upon any former holder of a share who is liable under Section LXI or LXII of this Act in respect of such share as well as upon the existing holder of that share; but any payment made or obtained from any contributory in respect of a share shall operate for the benefit of every other contributory in respect of such share.

LXXXI. All monies received under the direction of the Court on account of the sale or conversion of any of the assets of the Company, or in respect of calls made on any contributories, or of any other matter, with the exception of such balance, if any, as the official liquidators may, with the sanction of the Court, retain in their hands for the payment of current expenses, shall be paid into Court or deposited in such manner as the Court may direct; and no money standing to such account shall be paid out by the Bank except upon cheques signed in such manner as the Court directs.

LXXXII. The Court may, at any time after the presentation of a petition for winding up a Company, and either before or after making an order for winding up the same, upon the application of any creditor or contributory of such Company, restrain further proceedings in any action or suit against the Company, or appoint a receiver of the estate and effects of the Company; it may also, by notice or advertisement, require all creditors to present and prove their claims within a certain time, or be precluded from the benefit of any distribution which may be made before such claim is proved.

LXXXIII. The Court may, at any time after an order has been made for winding up a Company, upon the application of any creditor or contributory of the Company, and upon proof to the satisfaction of the Court that all proceedings in relation to such winding up ought to be stayed, make an order staying the same, either altogether

or for a limited time, on such terms and subject to such conditions as it deems fit.

LXXXIV. As soon as the creditors are satisfied, the Court shall proceed to adjust the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, and to distribute any surplus that may remain amongst the parties entitled thereto; and for the purposes of such adjustment it may make calls on the contributories to the extent of their liability for payment of such sums as it deems necessary; and it may, in making a call, take into consideration the probability that some of the contributories upon whom the same is made may partly or wholly fail to pay their respective portions of the same. Nothing in this Section shall preclude any former shareholder entitled to indemnity under Section LXV of this Act from enforcing such indemnity by due course of law.

LXXXV. The Court may make such order as to the priority and payment out of the estate of the Company of the costs, charges, and expenses incurred in winding up any Company as it thinks just.

Official Liquidators.

LXXXVI. For the purpose of conducting the proceedings in winding up a Company, and assisting the Court therein, there shall be appointed a person or persons to be called an official liquidator or official liquidators; and such appointment shall be made as follows; (that is to say,)

The Court having jurisdiction may, after requiring due security, appoint such persons or person, either provisionally or otherwise, as it thinks fit, to the office of official liquidators; it may from time to time remove any person or persons so appointed, and fill up any vacancy occasioned by such removal or by the death or resignation of any such appointee or appointees; if one person only is appointed, he shall have all the powers hereby given to several liquidators; if more persons than one are appointed, the Court shall declare whether any act hereby required or authorized to be done by the official liquidators may be done by all or any one or more of such persons.

In cases where the winding up takes place at the suit of a creditor, it shall be lawful for the major part in value of the creditors assembled at a meeting to be held for the purpose, and, in cases where the winding up takes place at the suit of a contributory, for the major part in value of the contributories assembled at a meeting to be held for the purpose, to appoint an official liquidator to act concurrently with the official liquidator so named by the Court. Every such meeting shall be held at a time and place to be fixed by the Court, and of which meeting such notice shall be given as the Court may direct.

LXXXVII. The official liquidators or liquidator shall be described by the style of the official liquidators or official liquidator of the particular Company in respect of which they or he are or is appointed, and not by their or his individual names or name; they or he shall take into their or his custody all the property, effects, and things in action of the Company, and shall perform such duties in reference to the winding up of the Company as may be imposed by the Court.

LXXXVIII. The official liquidators shall have power, with the sanction of the Court, to do the following things:—

Powers of official liquidators.

• To bring or defend any action, suit, or prosecution, or other legal proceeding, Civil or Criminal, in the name and on behalf of the Company; and in such name to claim, prove, and draw dividends under any bankruptcy, insolvency, or sequestration:

To carry on the business of the Company, so far as may be necessary for the beneficial winding-up of the same:

To sell the property, moveable or immovable, effects, and things in action of the Company by public auction or private contract, with power, if they think fit, to transfer the whole thereof to any person or Company, or to sell the same in parcels:

To execute, in the name and on behalf of the Company, all deeds, receipts, and other documents they may think necessary, and for that purpose to use, when necessary, the Company's seal:

To refer disputes to arbitration, and compromise any debts or claims:

To draw, accept, make, and endorse any Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note, and also to raise upon the security of the assets of the Company from time to time any requisite sum or sums of money; and the drawing, accepting, making, or endorsing of every such Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note as aforesaid on behalf of the Company shall have the same effect with respect to the liability of such Company as if such Bill or Note had been drawn, accepted, made, or endorsed by such Company in the course of carrying on the business thereof:

To do and execute all such other things as may be necessary for winding-up the affairs of the Company and distributing its assets.

LXXXIX. There shall be paid to the official liquidators such salary or remuneration, by way of percentage or otherwise, as the

Remuneration of official liquidators.

Court directs.

XC. When the affairs of the Company have been completely wound-up, the Court shall make an order or decree declaring the Company to be dissolved from the date of such order or decree, and the Company shall be dissolved accordingly.

Dissolution of Company.

XCI. Any order or decree so made shall be reported by the official liquidators to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, who shall make a minute accordingly in his books of the dissolution of such Company.

Registrar to make minute of dissolution of Company.

Voluntary winding-up of Company.

XCH. A Company may be wound-up voluntarily, whenever the Company in general meeting has passed a special resolution to that effect, in such case the Company shall, from the date of the commencement of such winding-up, cease to carry on its business, except in so far as may be required for the beneficial winding-up thereof, but its corporate state and all its corporate powers shall, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in its articles of association, continue until the affairs of the Company are wound-up.

Circumstances under which company may be wound-up voluntarily.

XCHH. Notice of any special resolution to wind-up a Company voluntarily shall be given as respects Companies registered in any Presidency, in the *Official Gazette* of that Presidency, and also in some newspaper, if any, circulating in the place where the registered Office of the Company is situate, and, as respects a Company registered in any other part of the said Territories, in some newspaper circulating in that part of the said Territories, and also in some newspaper circulating in the part of the said Territories in which the registered Office is situate.

Notice of resolution to wind-up voluntarily.

XCHV. The following consequences shall ensue upon the voluntary winding-up of a Company:

1. The property of the Company shall be applied in satisfaction of its liabilities, and, subject thereto, shall, unless it be otherwise provided by the articles of association, be distributed amongst the shareholders in proportion to their shares.

2. Liquidators shall be appointed for the purpose of winding-up the affairs of the Company and distributing the property.

3. The Company in general meeting may appoint such person or persons as it thinks fit to be a liquidator or liquidators, and may fix the remuneration to be paid to them.

4. If one person only is appointed, all the provisions herein contained in reference to several liquidators shall apply to him.

5. When several liquidators are appointed, every power hereby given may be exercised by any two of them.

6. The liquidators may, at any time after the passing of the resolution for winding up the Company, and before they have ascertained the sufficiency of the assets of the Company, or the debts and liabilities in respect of which the contributories are liable, call on all or any of the contributories to the extent of their liability to pay all or any sums they deem necessary to satisfy the debts and liabilities of the Company and the costs of winding it up; and they may, in making a call, take into consideration the probability that some of the contributories upon whom the same is made may partly or wholly fail to pay their respective portions of the same.

7. The liquidators shall have all powers hereinbefore vested in official liquidators and may exercise the same without the intervention of the Court.

8. All books, papers, and documents in the hands of the liquidators shall at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of the shareholders.

9. When the creditors are satisfied, the liquidators shall proceed to adjust the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, and for the purposes of such adjustment they may make calls on all the contributories to the extent of their liability for any sums they may deem necessary, and they may in making a call take into consideration the probability that some of the contributories upon whom the same is made may partly or wholly fail to pay their respective portions of the same.

10. As soon as the affairs of the Company are fully wound-up, the liquidators shall make up an account showing the manner in which such winding-up has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of; and such account

with the vouchers thereof, shall be laid before such person or persons as may be appointed by the Company to inspect the same; and upon such inspection being concluded the liquidators shall proceed to call a general meeting of the shareholders for the purpose of considering such account; but no such meeting shall be deemed to be duly held unless two months previous notice, specifying the time, place, and object of such meeting, has been published in the manner specified in Section XCIII of this Act.

11. Such general meeting shall not enter upon any business except the consideration of the account, but the meeting may proceed to the consideration thereof notwithstanding the quorum required by any regulation of the Company to be present at general meetings is not present thereat; and if, on consideration, the meeting is of opinion that the affairs of the Company have been fairly wound-up, they shall pass a resolution to that effect, and thereupon the liquidators shall publish a notice of such resolution in the manner specified in Section XCIII of this Act, and shall also make a return to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies of such resolution, and on the expiration of one month from the date of the registration of such return, the Company shall be deemed to be dissolved.

12. If within one year after the passing of a resolution for winding-up the affairs of the Company such affairs are not wound-up, the liquidators shall immediately thereafter make up an account showing the state of the affairs and the progress which has been made in winding-up down to that date, and they shall add thereto a report stating the reason why the winding-up has not been completed, and a general meeting shall be called to consider the same, and so on from year to year until the winding-up of the affairs of the Company is completed.

All costs, charges, and expenses properly incurred in the voluntary winding-up of a Company, including the remuneration of the liquidators, shall be payable out of the assets of the Company in priority to all other claims.

XCV. The voluntary winding-up of a Company shall not prejudice the right of any creditor of such Company to institute proceedings for the purpose of having the same wound-up by the Court.

Saving of rights of creditors.

PART IV.

Registration.

XCVI. The registration of Companies shall be conducted as follows: (that is to say)

1. The local Government may, after the sanction of the Governor General in Council to the creation of any such offices, from time to time appoint such Registrars, Assistant Registrars, Clerks, and servants as it may think necessary for the registration of Companies under this Act, and remove them at pleasure.

2. The local Government may make such regulations as it thinks fit with respect to the duties to be performed by any such Registrars, Assistant Registrars, Clerks, and servants as aforesaid.

3. The local Government may from time to time determine the place or places at which Offices for the registration of Companies are to be estab-

lished: Provided always, that there shall be at all times maintained in each of the three Presidency Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay at least one such Office, and that every Company whose registered Office is within any Presidency shall be registered in that Presidency.

4. Every person may inspect the documents kept by the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies; and there shall be paid for such inspection a fee of one Rupee for each inspection; and any person may require a copy or extract of any document or any part of any document, to be certified by the Registrar on payment of two annas for every hundred words of such copy or extract; and such certified copy shall be *prima facie* evidence of the matters therein contained in all legal proceedings whatever.

5. There shall be paid to any Registrar, Assistant Registrar, Clerk, or servant that may hereafter be employed in the registration of Joint-Stock Companies, such salary as the local Government may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, direct.

6. Whenever any act is herein directed to be done to or by the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, such act shall, until the local Government otherwise directs, be done to or by the keeper of the records of the Supreme Court of the Presidency in which the registered Office of the Company is situate, if such registered Office is situate within a Presidency; otherwise by the keeper of the records of the Supreme Court of the Presidency of Bengal.

PART V.

REPEAL OF FORMER ACT AND TEMPORARY PROVISIONS.

Repeal.

XCVII. Act XLIII of 1850 is hereby repealed, except as to acts done or liabilities incurred before the passing of this Act. But such repeal shall not take effect with respect to any Company registered under the said Act, until such Company has obtained registration under this Act as hereinafter mentioned.

Temporary Provisions.

XCVIII. Any Company registered under the said Act, and any other Company duly constituted by law previously to the passing of this Act, and consisting of seven or more shareholders, may at any time hereafter register itself as a Company under this Act, with or without limited liability, subject to this proviso, that no Company, established for the purpose of Banking or Insurance shall be registered under this Act as a limited Company, and that no Company shall be registered under this Act unless an assent to its being so registered has been given by three-fourths in number and value of such of its shareholders as may have been present, personally, or by proxy in cases where proxies are allowed by the regulations of the Company, at some general meeting summoned for that purpose.

XCIX. Previously to the registration under this Act of any existing Company, there shall be delivered to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies the following documents: (that is to say)

Requisitions for registration by existing companies.

1. In the case of a Company registered under the said Act, if such Company is not intended to be registered as a limited Company, a list showing the names, addresses, and occupations, of all persons who on the day of registration are holders of shares in the Company, with the addition of the shares held by such persons respectively, distinguishing each share by its number :

2. If such Company is intended to be registered as a limited Company under the provisions of this Act, the above list shall be accompanied with a statement specifying the following particulars :—

The nominal capital of the Company, and the number of shares into which it is divided ;

The number of shares taken, and the amount paid on each share ; and

The name of such Company, with the addition of the word " Limited " as the last word thereof :

3. In the case of any other Company duly constituted by law previously to the passing of this Act, and consisting of seven or more shareholders, if it is not intended to be registered as a limited Company, there shall be delivered to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies such list of shareholders as is herein before mentioned, and also copy of any Law, Royal Charter, Letters Patent, Deed of Settlement, or other instrument constituting or regulating the Company :

4. If any such Company as last aforesaid is intended to be registered as a limited Company, the above list and copy shall be accompanied by a statement specifying the following particulars ; (that is to say),

The nominal capital of the Company, and the number of shares into which it is divided ;

The number of shares taken, and the amount paid on each share ; and

The name of the Company, with the addition of the word " Limited " as the last word thereof.

C. The list of shareholders and any other particulars relating to the Company, hereby required to be delivered to the Registrar, shall be verified by declaration of the Directors of the Company delivering the same, or any two of them, or of any two other principal Officers of the Company.

Cl. Upon compliance with the foregoing requirements, the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies shall certify under his hand that the Company so applying for registration is incorporated as a Company under this Act, and, in the case of a limited Company, that it is limited, and thereupon such Company shall be incorporated accordingly, and all provisions contained in any Deed of Settlement, Law, Royal Charter, or Letters Patent, or other instrument constituting or regulating the Company, shall be deemed to be regulations of the Company within the meaning of this Act, and all the provisions of this Act shall apply to such Company in the same manner in all respects as if it had been originally incorporated under this Act ; subject, nevertheless, to the reservations hereinafter contained with respect to the existing rights of creditors and other persons ; and subject to this proviso, that, except in so

far as is hereinafter permitted, no Company, constituted by any special law, shall have power to alter any of the provisions contained in such law ; and no Company constituted by Royal Charter or Letters Patent shall have power, by a special resolution or otherwise, to alter any of the provisions contained in such Charter or Letters Patent.

CII. Any existing Company may, for the purpose of obtaining registration with limited liability, change its name by adding thereto the word " Limited," or do any other act that may be necessary.

CIII. The certificate of incorporation given to any existing Company, in pursuance of this Act, shall be conclusive evidence that all the requisitions herein contained in respect of registration under this Act have been complied with ; and the date of such certificate shall be deemed to be the date on which the Company is incorporated under this Act.

CIV. The registration of any existing Company under this Act shall not, nor shall any act of the Company subsequent to such registration, prejudice any right which previously to such registration has, or which would, if no such registration had taken place, have accrued to any creditor or other person against the Company in its corporate capacity in respect of any act done or liability incurred previously to such registration, or against any person then being or having been a member of such Company ; but every such creditor or other person shall be entitled, in respect of any such act or liability, to all such remedies against the Company in its corporate capacity, and against every person then being or having been a member of such Company, as he would have been entitled to in case such registration had not taken place.

SCHEDULE

FORM A.

Memorandum of association of " The Company Limited."

1. The name of the Company is "The Company Limited."
2. The registered Office of the Company is to be established in Calcutta.
3. The objects for which the Company is established are " the and the thing all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above object."
4. The liability of the shareholders is " Limited."
5. The nominal capital of the Company is Rupees divided into one thousand shares of Rupees each.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a Company in pursuance of this memorandum of association ; and we respectively agree to take

the number of shares in the capital of the Company set opposite our respective names.

Names and addresses of subscribers			Number of shares taken by each subscriber.
1.	A. B.	...	200
2.	B. C.	...	25
3.	C. D.	...	30
4.	E. F.	...	15
5.	G. H.	...	38
6.	I. J.	...	42
7.	K. L.	...	70
Total shares taken			420

Dated this day of
Witness to the above Signatures

A. B.

TABLE B.

REGULATIONS FOR MANAGEMENT OF THE COMPANY.

SHARES.

1. No person shall be deemed to have accepted any share in the Company unless he has testified his acceptance thereof by writing under his hand, in such form as the Company from time to time directs.

2. The Company may from time to time make such calls upon the shareholders in respect of all monies unpaid on their shares as they think fit, provided that twenty-one days' notice at least is given of each call, and each shareholder shall be liable to pay the amount of calls so made to the persons and at the times and places appointed by the Company.

3. A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution authorizing such call was passed.

4. If before or on the day appointed for payment any shareholder does not pay the amount of any call to which he is liable, then such shareholder shall be liable to pay interest for the same at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from the day appointed for the payment thereof to the time of the actual payment.

5. The Company may, if they think fit, receive, from any of the shareholders willing to advance the same, all or any part of the monies due upon their respective shares beyond the sums actually called for, and upon the monies so paid in advance, or so much thereof as from time to time exceeds the amount of the calls then made upon the shares in respect of which such advance has been made, the Company may pay interest at such rate as the shareholder paying such sum in advance and the Company agree upon.

6. If several persons are registered as joint holders of any share, any one of such persons may give effectual receipts for any dividend payable in respect of such share.

7. The Company may decline to register any transfer of shares made by a shareholder who is indebted to them.

8. Every shareholder shall, on payment of such sum not exceeding eight annas as the Company may prescribe, be entitled to a certificate, under the common seal of the Company, specifying

ing the share or shares held by him, and the amount paid up thereon.

9. If such certificate is worn-out or lost, it may be renewed, on payment of such sum, not exceeding eight annas, as the Company may prescribe.

10. The transfer books shall be closed during the fourteen days immediately preceding the ordinary general meeting in each year.

TRANSMISSION OF SHARES.

11. The executors or administrators or representatives of a deceased shareholder shall be the only persons recognized by the Company as having any title to his share.

12. Any person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death, bankruptcy, or insolvency of any shareholder, or in consequence of the marriage of any female shareholder, or in any way other than by transfer, may be registered as a shareholder upon such evidence being produced as may from time to time be required by the Company.

13. Any person who has become entitled to a share in any way other than by transfer may, instead of being registered himself, elect to have some person to be named by him registered as a holder of such share.

14. The person so becoming entitled shall testify such election by executing to his nominee a transfer of such share.

15. The instrument of transfer shall be presented to the Company accompanied with such evidence as they may require to prove the title of the transferor, and thereupon the Company shall register the transferee as a shareholder.

FORFEITURE OF SHARES.

16. If any shareholder fails to pay any call due on the appointed day, the Company may, at any time thereafter, during such time as the call remains unpaid, serve a notice on him, requiring him to pay such call, together with any interest that may have accrued by reason of such non-payment.

17. The notice shall name a further date, and a place or places being a place or places at which calls of the Company are usually made payable, on and at which such call is to be paid: it shall also state that, in the event of non-payment at the time and place appointed, the shares in respect of which such call was made will be liable to be forfeited.

18. If the requisitions of any such notice as aforesaid are not complied with, any share in respect of which such notice has been given may be forfeited by a resolution of the Directors to that effect.

19. Any shares so forfeited shall be deemed to be the property of the Company, and may be disposed of in such manner as the Company thinks fit.

20. Any shareholder whose shares have been forfeited shall, notwithstanding, be liable to pay to the Company all calls owing upon such shares at the time of the forfeiture.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

21. The Company may, with the sanction of the Company previously given in general meeting, increase its capital.

22. Any capital raised by the creation of new shares shall be considered as part of the original capital, and shall be subject to the same provisions in all respects, whether with reference to the payment of calls, or the forfeiture of shares on non-payment

of calls, or otherwise, as if it had been part of the original capital.

GENERAL MEETINGS.

23. The first general meeting shall be held at such time not being more than twelve months after the incorporation of the Company, and at such place as the Directors may determine.

24. Subsequent general meetings shall be held at such time and place as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting; and if no other time or place is prescribed, a general meeting shall be held on the day of in every year, at such place as may be determined by the Directors.

25. The above mentioned general meetings shall be called ordinary meetings; all other general meetings shall be called extraordinary.

26. The Directors may, whenever they think fit, and they shall, upon a requisition made in writing by any number of shareholders holding in the aggregate not less than one fifth part of the shares of the Company, convene an extraordinary general meeting.

27. Any requisition so made by the shareholders shall express the object of the meeting proposed to be called, and shall be left at the registered office of the Company.

28. Upon the receipt of such requisition the Directors shall forthwith proceed to convene a general meeting; if they do not proceed to convene the same within twenty-one days from the date of the requisition, the requisitionists, or any other shareholders holding the required number of shares, may themselves convene a meeting.

29. Seven days' notice at the least, specifying the place, the time, the hour of meeting, and the purpose for which any general meeting is to be held, shall be given by advertisement, or in such other manner, if any, as may be prescribed by the Company.

30. Any shareholder may, on giving not less than three days' previous notice, submit any resolution to a meeting beyond the matters contained in the notice given of such meeting.

31. The notice required of a shareholder shall be given by leaving a copy of the resolution at the registered office of the Company.

32. No business shall be transacted at any meeting, except the declaration of a dividend, unless a quorum of shareholders is present at the commencement of such business and such quorum shall be ascertained as follows: (that is to say) if the shareholders belonging to the Company at the time of the meeting do not exceed ten in number, the quorum shall be five; if they exceed ten, there shall be added to the above quorum one for every five additional shareholders up to fifty, and one for every ten additional shareholders after fifty, with this limitation, that it shall not be necessary for any quorum in any case to exceed forty.

33. If within one hour from the time appointed for the meeting the required number of shareholders is not present, the meeting, if convened upon the requisition of shareholders, shall be dissolved; in any other case it shall stand adjourned to the following day at the same time and place; and if at such adjourned meeting the required number of shareholders is not present, it shall be adjourned *sine die*.

34. The Chairman (if any) of the Board of Directors shall preside as Chairman at every meeting of the Company.

35. If there is no such Chairman, or if at any meeting he is not present at the time of holding the same, the shareholders present shall choose some one of their number to be Chairman of such meeting.

36. The Chairman may, with the consent of the meeting, adjourn any meeting from time to time and from place to place; but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.

37. At any general meeting, unless a poll is demanded by at least five shareholders, a declaration by the Chairman that a resolution has been carried, and an entry to that effect in the book of proceedings of the Company, shall be sufficient evidence of the fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favor of or against such resolution.

38. If a poll is demanded in manner aforesaid, the same shall be taken in such manner as the Chairman directs; and the result of such poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the Company in general meeting.

VOTES OF SHAREHOLDERS.

39. Every shareholder shall have one vote for every share up to ten; he shall have an additional vote for every five shares beyond the first ten shares up to one hundred, and an additional vote for every ten shares held by him beyond the first hundred shares.

40. If any shareholder is a lunatic or idiot, he may vote by his Committee, and if any shareholder is a minor, he may vote by his guardian, or any one of his guardians if more than one.

41. If more persons than one are jointly entitled to a share or shares, the person whose name stands first in the Register of shareholders as one of the holders of such share or shares, and no other, shall be entitled to vote in respect of the same.

42. No shareholder shall be entitled to vote at any meeting unless all calls due from him have been paid, nor until he shall have been possessed of his shares three calendar months, unless such shares shall have been acquired or shall have come by bequest, or by marriage, or by succession to an intestate's estate, or by any deed of settlement after the death of any person who shall have been entitled for life to the dividends of such shares.

43. Votes may be given either personally or by proxies: a proxy shall be appointed in writing under the hand of the appointor, or, if such appointor is a corporation, under their common seal.

44. No person shall be appointed a proxy who is not a shareholder, and the instrument appointing him shall be deposited at the registered Office of the Company not less than forty-eight hours before the time of holding the meeting at which he proposes to vote; but no instrument appointing a proxy shall be valid after the expiration of one month from the date of its execution.

DIRECTORS.

45. The number of the Directors, and the names of the first Directors, shall be determined by the subscribers of the memorandum of association.

46. Until Directors are appointed, the subscribers of the memorandum of association shall for all the purposes of this Act be deemed to be Directors.

POWERS OF DIRECTORS

47. The business of the Company shall be managed by the Directors, who may exercise all such powers of the Company as are not by this Act, or by the articles of association, if any, declared to be exercisable by the Company in general meeting, subject nevertheless to any regulations of the articles of association, to the provisions of this Act, and to such regulations, not being inconsistent with the aforesaid regulations or provisions, as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting; but no regulation made by the Company in general meeting shall invalidate any prior act of the Directors which would have been valid if such regulation had not been made.

DISQUALIFICATION OF DIRECTORS.

48. The office of Director shall be vacated,

If he holds any other office or place of profit under the Company;

If he becomes bankrupt or insolvent;

If he is concerned in or participates in the profits of any contract with the Company;

If he participates in the profits of any work done for the Company;

But the above rules shall be subject to the following exceptions: that no Director shall vacate his office by reason of his being a shareholder in any incorporated Company, which has entered into contracts with or done any work for the Company of which he is Director; nevertheless he shall not vote in respect of such contract or work; and if he does so vote, his vote shall not be counted, and he shall incur a penalty not exceeding Five hundred Rupees.

ROTATION OF DIRECTORS.

49. At the first ordinary meeting after the incorporation of the Company, the whole of the Directors shall retire from office; and at the first ordinary meeting in every subsequent year, one-third of the Directors for the time being, or if their number is not a multiple of three, then the number nearest to one-third, shall retire from office.

50. The one-third or other nearest number to retire during the first and second years ensuing the incorporation of the Company shall, unless the Directors agree among themselves, be determined by ballot; in every subsequent year the one-third or other nearest number who have been longest in office shall retire.

51. A retiring Director shall be re-eligible.

52. The Company at the general meeting at which any Directors retire in manner aforesaid shall fill up the vacated offices by electing a like number of persons.

53. If at any meeting at which an election of Directors ought to take place no such election is made, the meeting shall stand adjourned till the next day, at the same time and place; and if at such adjourned meeting no election takes place, the former Directors shall continue to act until new Directors are appointed at the first ordinary meeting of the following year.

54. The Company may from time to time, in general meeting, increase or reduce the number of Directors, and may also determine in what rotation such increased or reduced number is to go out of office.

55. Any casual vacancy occurring in the Board of Directors may be filled up by the Directors, but any person so chosen shall retain his office so

long only as the vacating Director would have retained the same if no vacancy had occurred.

PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS.

56. The Directors may meet together for the despatch of business, adjourn, and otherwise regulate their meetings as they think fit, and determine the quorum necessary for the transaction of business; questions arising at any meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes; in case of an equality of votes the Chairman, in addition to his original vote, shall have a casting vote; a Director may at any time summon a meeting of the Directors.

57. The Directors may elect a Chairman of their meetings and determine the period for which he is to hold office; but if no such Chairman is elected, or if at any meeting the Chairman is not present at the time appointed for holding the same, the Directors present shall choose some one of their number to be Chairman of such meeting.

58. The Directors may delegate any of their powers to Committees consisting of such member or members of their body as they think fit; any Committee so formed shall, in the exercise of the powers so delegated, conform to any regulations that may be imposed on them by the Directors.

59. A Committee may elect a Chairman of their meetings; if no such Chairman is elected, or if he is not present at the time appointed for holding the same, the members present shall choose one of their number to be Chairman of such meeting.

60. A Committee may meet and adjourn as they think proper; questions at any meeting shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present; and in case of an equal division of votes the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

61. All acts done by any meeting of the Directors, or of a Committee of Directors, or by any person acting as a Director, shall, notwithstanding that it be afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of any such Directors or persons acting as aforesaid, or that they or any of them were disqualified, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and was qualified to be a Director.

62. The Directors shall cause minutes to be made in books provided for the purpose,

1. Of all appointments of Officers made by the Directors;

2. Of the names of the Directors present at each meeting of Directors and Committees of Directors;

3. Of all orders made by the Directors and Committees of Directors; and,

4. Of all resolutions and proceedings of meetings of the Company, and of the Directors and Committees of Directors.

And any such minute as aforesaid, if signed by any person purporting to be the Chairman of any meeting of Directors, or Committee of Directors, shall be receivable in evidence without any further proof.

63. The Company, in general meeting, may, by a special resolution, remove any Director before the expiration of his period of office, and appoint another qualified person in his stead: the person so appointed shall hold office during such time only as the Director in whose place he is appointed would have held the same if he had not been removed.

DIVIDENDS

64. The Directors may, with the sanction of the Company in general meeting, declare a dividend to be paid to the shareholders in proportion to their shares.

65. The Directors may, before recommending any dividend, set aside out of the profits of the Company such sum as they think proper as a reserved fund to meet contingencies, or for equalizing dividends, or for repairing, or maintaining the works connected with the business of the Company, or any part thereof; and the Directors may invest the sum so set apart as a reserved fund upon such securities as they, with the sanction of the Company, may select.

66. The Directors may deduct from the dividends payable to any shareholder all such sums of money as may be due from him to the Company on account of calls or otherwise.

67. Notice of any dividend that may have been declared shall be given to each shareholder, or sent by post or otherwise to his registered place of abode, and all dividends unclaimed for three years, after having been declared, may be forfeited by the Directors for the benefit of the Company.

68. No dividend shall bear interest as against the Company.

ACCOUNTS

69. Once at the least in every year the Directors shall lay before the Company in general meeting a statement of the income and expenditure for the past year, made up to a date not more than three months before such meeting.

70. The statement so made shall show, arranged under the most convenient heads, the amount of gross income, distinguishing the several sources from which it has been derived, and the amount of gross expenditure distinguishing the expense of the establishment, salaries, and other like matters; every item of expenditure fairly chargeable against the year's income shall be brought into account, so that a just balance of profit and loss may be laid before the meeting; and in cases where any item of expenditure which may in fairness be distributed over several years has been incurred in any one year, the whole amount of such item shall be stated, with the addition of the reasons why only a portion of such expenditure is charged against the income of the year.

71. A balance-sheet shall be made out in every year, and laid before the general meeting of the Company; and such balance-sheet shall contain a summary of the property and liabilities of the Company arranged under the heads appearing in the Form annexed to this Table, or as near thereto as circumstances admit.

72. A printed copy of such balance-sheet shall, seven days previously to such meeting, be delivered at or sent by post to the registered address of every shareholder.

AUDIT

73. The accounts of the Company shall be examined, and the correctness of the balance-sheet ascertained by one or more auditor or auditors to be elected by the Company in general meeting.

74. If not more than one Auditor is appointed, all the provisions herein contained relating to Auditors shall apply to him.

75. The Auditors need not be shareholders in the Company: no person is eligible as an Auditor who is interested otherwise than as a shareholder in any transaction of the Company; and no Director or other Officer of the Company is eligible; during his continuance in office.

76. The election of Auditors shall be made by the Company at their ordinary meeting, or, if there are more than one, at their first ordinary meeting in each year.

77. The remuneration of the Auditors shall be fixed by the Company at the time of their election.

78. Any Auditor shall be re-eligible on his quitting office.

79. If any casual vacancy occurs in the office of Auditor, the Directors shall forthwith call an extraordinary general meeting for the purpose of supplying the same.

80. If no election of Auditors is made in manner aforesaid, the local Government may, on the application of one-fifth in number of the shareholders of the Company, appoint an Auditor for the current year, and fix the remuneration to be paid to him by the Company for his services.

81. Every Auditor shall be supplied with a copy of the balance-sheet, and it shall be his duty to examine the same, with the accounts and vouchers relating thereto.

82. Every Auditor shall have a list delivered to him of all books kept by the Company, and he shall at all reasonable times have access to the books and accounts of the Company; he may, at the expense of the Company, employ accountants or other persons to assist him in investigating such accounts, and he may in relation to such accounts examine the Directors or any other Officer of the Company.

83. The Auditors shall make a report to the shareholders upon the balance-sheet and accounts; and in every such report they shall state whether, in their opinion, the balance-sheet is a full and fair balance-sheet, containing the particulars required by these regulations, and properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs; and in case they have called for explanations or information from the Directors, whether such explanations or information have been given by the Directors, and whether they have been satisfactory; and such report shall be read, together with the report of the Directors, at the ordinary meeting.

NOTICES

84. Notices requiring to be served by the Company upon the shareholders may be served either personally, or by leaving the same, or sending them through the post in a letter addressed to the shareholders, at their registered places of abode.

85. All notices directed to be given to the shareholders shall, with respect to any share to which persons are jointly entitled, be given to whichever of the said persons is named first in the Register of shareholders; and notice so given shall be sufficient notice to all the proprietors of such share.

[1945]

FORM of BALANCE-SHEET referred to in TABLE B.

Dr. BALANCE-SHEET of the

Co. made up to

18 Cr.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES				PROPERTY AND ASSETS			
I. CAPITAL.	Showing	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	II. Reserve held by the Company	Showing	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
III. DEBTS AND LIABILITIES of the Company	1. The total amount received from the Shareholders, showing also— (a) The Number of Shares (b) The Amount paid per Share (c) If any Arrears of Calls, the Nature of the Arrears, and therefrom of the Defendants Any Arrears due from any Director or Officer of the Company to be separately stated. (d) The Provisions of any for- feited Shares.			III. DEBTS OWING TO THE COMPANY	4. Immovable Property, distinguish- ing— (a) Land (describing tenure) (b) Buildings 5. Movable Property, distinguishing— (c) Stock in Trade (d) Plant The Cost to be stated with De- ductions for Depreciation, its Value as charged to the Reserve Fund or Profit and Loss.		
	2. The Amount on Loans on Mortgage or Indenture Bonds				6. Debts considered good for which the Company hold Bills or other Se- curities		
	3. The Amount of Loans owing by the Company distinguishing— (a) Debts for which Acceptances have been given (b) Debts to Workmen for Sup- plies of Goods in Trade or other Art. for (c) Debts for Law Expenses (d) Debts for Interest on Debts— Government or other Loans (e) Unclaimed Dividends (f) Debts not enumerated above, showing— The Amount of Loans from Profit and Loss The Amount of Loans from Profit and Loss The Amount of Loans from Profit and Loss The Amount of Loans from Profit and Loss				7. Debts considered good for which the Company hold no Security 8. Debts considered doubtful and bad— Any Debts due from a Director or other Officer of the Company to be separately stated.		
VI. Reserve Fund	The Amount of Loans from Profit and Loss			V. CLAIM AND INVESTMENT	9. The Nature of Investment and Rate of Interest 10. The Amount of Cash, where lodged, and if bearing Interest		
VII. Profit & Loss	The Amount of Loans from Profit and Loss						
CONTINGENT LI- ABILITIES	Claims against the Company not ac- knowledged as Debts Matters for which the Company is contingently liable						

FORM C.

Memorandum of Association of "The Company, Limited," with Articles of Association annexed.

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION.

1. The name of the Company is "The Company, Limited."
2. The registered Office of the Company is to be established in
3. The objects for which the Company is established are
4. The liability of the shareholders is "Limit- ed."
5. The capital of the Company is Rupees divided into shares of Rupees each.

We, the several persons whose names are sub- scribed, are desirous of being formed into a Com- pany, in pursuance of this Memorandum of Asso- ciation, and we respectively agree to take the number of shares in the capital of the Company set opposite our respective names.

Names and addresses of Subscribers.				Number of shares taken by Subscribers.
1.	A. B.	...	...	1
2.	B. C.	...	...	5
3.	C. D.	...	...	2
4.	E. F.	...	...	2
5.	G. H.	...	...	8
6.	I. J.	...	...	4
7.	K. L.	...	...	1
Total shares taken ...				18

Witness to the above Signatures.

A. B.

Articles of Association of the Company, Limited.

It is agreed as follows:—

1. No shareholder shall transfer his shares without the consent of the Directors expressed in writing.
2. If any shareholder feels aggrieved with the refusal of the Directors to allow him to transfer his shares, the matter shall be settled by arbitra- tion.
3. Calls on the shares of the Company, not considered as paid-up shares, shall be made at such time as the Directors think fit; but no call shall exceed One hundred Rupees per share.
4. The Company shall not be obliged to regis- ter the transferee under the regulations number- ed 13 and 14 in the Table B, unless he is approved by the Directors; but in the event of their dis- approving, the matter may be decided by arbitra- tion.
5. The regulations of Table B as to general meetings, numbered 23, 24, and 26, shall not ap- ply.
6. The first general meeting of the Company shall be held on the first day of next, and subsequent general meetings shall be held on the first day of in every succeeding year, or if that day is a Sunday on the succeeding Mon- day.
7. An extraordinary general meeting may be summoned at any time by any two shareholders of the Company.
8. All matters in question between the share- holders shall be decided by an arbitrator ap- pointed by

Legislative Council

The 13th December 1856.

The following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council on the 13th December 1856, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon after the 17th of March next:—

A Bill for the more extensive employment of Unencumbered Agency in the Revenue and Judicial Departments in the Presidency of Fort Saint George.

WHEREAS the exigencies of the Public Service require the more extended employment of Unencumbered Officers in the Revenue and Judicial Departments in the Presidency of Fort Saint George: It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I. The Governor of Fort Saint George in Council may appoint, in any Zillah or District within the said Presidency, one or more Unencumbered Deputy Collectors and Deputy Magistrates with the powers hereinafter mentioned.

II. Every person appointed a Deputy Collector or Deputy Magistrate under this Act shall, before entering upon the duties of his Office, make and subscribe an oath or declaration in writing to the same effect as the oath prescribed by law for Assistant Collectors and Assistant Magistrates respectively.

III. A Deputy Collector appointed under this Act may, within the District to which he is appointed, perform such of the duties and exercise such of the powers of a Collector as shall be assigned to him from time to time by the Collector of such District, and shall be subject to the same control and authority in all respects as a Covenanted Assistant Collector is subject to.

IV. A Deputy Magistrate appointed under this Act may, within the District to which he is appointed, perform such of the duties and exercise such of the powers of a Covenanted Magistrate as shall be assigned to him from time to time by the Magistrate of such District, and the decisions and orders of such Deputy Magistrate shall be subject to the same rules, as respects appeals, as are or may be provided in the case of the orders and decisions of Covenanted Assistant Magistrates.

V. Nothing in this Act contained shall be held to disqualify any Unencumbered Officer appointed under this Act from holding at the same time the Offices of Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate.

VI. A Deputy Collector or Deputy Magistrate appointed under this Act shall not be dismissed from Office without the sanction of the Governor in Council. When over there may be reason to believe that a Deputy Collector or Deputy Magistrate is disqualified by neglect, incapacity, or corruption, for continuance in Office, a report shall be submitted by the Collector or Magistrate through the proper channel for the consideration and orders of the Governor in Council, who shall be competent to suspend such

Deputy Collector or Deputy Magistrate, and order a further enquiry into his conduct, or to direct his immediate dismissal, as may appear just and proper.

W. MORGAN,

Clerk of the Council.

Notifications, Appointments, &c.

No. 1857.

Fort William, Home Department,

The 16th December 1856.

Notification.—Mr. C. S. Hogg, Administrator General in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, resumed charge of his duties on the 11th Instant.

CECIL BEADON,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 6139.

Fort William, Foreign Department,

The 12th December 1856.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of M. A. Otto-Meyer, as Consul at Singapore, for His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin.

No. 6140.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon J. M. Knapp, Civil Surgeon at Mundlaishir, to be Agency Surgeon at Indore, vice Dr. Newenham, promoted to a Surgeoncy.

No. 6141.

Colonel J. T. Boileau, Chief Engineer of the North-Western Provinces, is appointed to be Consulting Engineer for Rajpootana, in addition to his present duties.

No. 6142.

Mr. Assistant Apothecary R^d W. Harrison is appointed to do duty under the orders of the Civil Assistant Surgeon at Mooltan.

No. 6143.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Oudh Commission:—

Mr. W. R. Benson, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to be Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class.

Mr. W. C. Capper and Lieutenant J. Reid, Assistant Commissioners of the 1st Class, to be Deputy Commissioners of the 3rd Class.

No. 6144.

Dr. C. M. Smith, Civil Surgeon of Anarkullee, has obtained one month's indulgence leave, under the Military Rules, from the date in which he may avail himself of it.

No. 6145.

The 16th December 1856.

Mr. Apothecary T. Murray, M. D., in Medical charge of the 7th Regiment of Infantry, Gwalior Contingent, arrived at Agra on the 23rd Ultimo.

No. 6146.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Mr. T. H. Bullock, Deputy Commissioner, Northern Berar, in G. O. dated respectively the 17th August and 21st December 1855, Nos. 3016 and 4478, is cancelled from the 23rd Ultimo, the date on which he arrived at Bombay.

G. F. EDMONSTONE,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 56.

Fort William, Financial Department,

The 15th December 1856.

Notifications.—Notice is hereby given, that the Salaries, Pay, Batta and Allowances of the Civil, Military and Marine Departments, for the month of December 1856, will be payable as under:—

Military and Marine Departments, on Saturday, the 10th Proximo.

Civil Department, on Thursday, the 15th Proximo.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council,

C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The 16th December 1856.

The following Statement of Cash Balance in the Government Treasuries throughout India, at the expiration of the Second Quarter of 1856-57, is published for general information:—

Date	Amount of Balance.
31st October 1856,.....	Co.'s Rs. 10,37,49,194.

C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 198.

Fort William, Public Works Department,

PUBLIC.

The 16th December 1856.

Appointment.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain W. D. A. R. Short, of Engineers, Executive Engineer Midnapore Division of Embankments, to officiate as Superintendent of Embankments during the absence, on furlough, of Captain J. P. Beadle.

W. E. BAKER, Lieut.-Col.,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 3140.

Orders by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Appointments.—*The 11th December 1856.*—Moulavy Inamoolah, to officiate as Sudder Ameen of Purneah and Moonsiff of the Sudder Station of that District.

The 12th December 1856.—Mr. E. Jenkins, to officiate as Additional Judge of Tebnot and Sarun.

Mr. E. B. Cowell, to be Professor of History and Political Economy in the Presidency College.

The 13th December 1856.—Mr. C. K. Hudson, to be Marriage Registrar at Chupraonjse.

Moulavy Anwar Ally, to be Sudder Ameen of Noutolly and Moonsiff of the Sudder Station of that District.

Moulavy Ullee Hyder, to be Sudder Ameen of Dinagepore and Moonsiff of the Sudder Station of that District, but to officiate as Sudder Ameen of West-Burdwan and Moonsiff of the Sudder Station of that District.

Leave of Absence.—*The 11th December 1856.*—Dr. M. O'Sullivan, in Medical charge of the district of Mounbhoon, for one week, under Section VI. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, making over charge of the Medical duties of the Station to the Native Doctor.

Moulavy Gurneebool Allum, Sudder Ameen and Sudder Moonsiff of Purneah, for two months, on Medical Certificate, under Clause 2, Section V. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, in addition to the late vacation.

W. GREY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Orders by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces.

No. 1794 A. of 1856.

General Department,

Head Quarters, the 8th December 1856.

Appointments.—Sub-Assistant Surgeon Gopal Kiste Goopt, at present attached to the Shajehanpoor Dispensary, to have Medical charge of Goorgaon.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Bany Madhub Tagore, to have charge of the Dispensary at Shajehanpoor.

No. 2213 A. of 1856.

Judicial Department.

Notifications.—In continuation of Notification No. 2 B., of the 11th Ultimo, the under-mentioned Officers in the Saugor Commission are vested with the special powers of Covenanted Assistants, described in Clause 3, Section II., Regulation III., of 1821, and in Section XXI., Regulation VIII., of 1831:—

Moonshee Sheopurshad.

Zyn Oollahdeen Khan.

Mr. MacGeorge.

Mr. S. Thornton.

Gopal Rao.

Mr. W. R. James.

Moonshee Azeezooddeen is invested with the full powers of a Joint Magistrate, which were held by him, subject to the result of the recent examination.

No. 2221 A. of 1856.

In continuation of the Notification of the 12th Ultimo, and with reference to the length of time for which they have exercised special powers, the following Officers are vested with the powers of Joint

Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in any of the Districts of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, in which they may be employed :—

Lieut. W. C. Hamilton.
" W. B. Thomson.
" C. Baldwin.

No. 2224 A. of 1856.

Appointments.—Mr. F. B. Hall is appointed to be an Assistant in the Agra Division, and is posted to the Etah District, with the special powers described in Clause 3, Section II, Regulation III. of 1821, and in Section XXI, Regulation VIII. of 1831.

No. 2233 A. of 1856.

The 9th December 1856.

The services of Mr. H. Stewart, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Azimgurh, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 2236 A. of 1856.

Notification.—Mr. Richard Henry Clifford, appointed to the Cawnpore District, in Orders dated 27th November 1856, will exercise the powers of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, with which he was vested in Notification dated 6th May 1856.

No. 1808 A. of 1856.

General Department,

The 10th December 1856.

Appointments.—Mr. W. H. Lowe, to be a Member of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Agra.

No. 1809 A. of 1856.

Major W. C. Western and the Reverend J. F. A. Gavin, B. A., to be Members of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Saugor.

No. 2249 A. of 1856.

Judicial Department.

Assistant Surgeon J. A. C. Hutchinson, M. D., to be Civil Assistant Surgeon of Suharunpoor.

No. 1824 A. of 1856.

Public Works Department.

The 11th December 1856.

Leave of Absence.—Colonel J. T. Balleau, Chief Engineer N. W. P., for two months, from the date after the 1st February next, on which he may avail himself of it, to proceed to the Presidency, preparatory to resigning his appointment.

No. 2259 A. of 1856.

Judicial Department.

Notification.—The Officers in charge of the Jaloun, Jhansi, and Chundeyree Districts, will hereafter be designated Deputy Commissioners instead of Deputy Superintendents.

No. 2262 A. of 1856.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. Robert Manderson, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Goozon, for fifteen months, on Medical Certificate, under Section VI of the new Rules, to enable him to proceed to Europe, and three months preparatory leave to the port of embarkation, under Clause IV. of the same Section, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 2265 A. of 1856.

Appointment.—Lieutenant W. G. B. Tyler, 42nd Regiment Native Infantry, to officiate as an Extra Assistant to the Commissioner of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories until further orders.

O. B. THORNEHILL,

Offg. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.

No. 5759 of 1856.

Public Works Department,

Agra, the 8th December 1856.

Leave of Absence.—The unexpired portion of the leave of absence, for one month, granted to Lieutenant B. J. C. Prior, Officiating Executive Officer, Saugor, in Orders of 20th October last, is cancelled from the 9th Idem, the date on which he resumed charge of his duties.

No. 6173 of 1856.

Revenue Department.

Notification.—Mr. R. Andrews, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833, in Zillah Jhansi, is placed in charge of the Treasury of that District.

No. 6209 of 1856.

Judicial Department,

The 9th December 1856.

Leave of Absence.—Syud Tussuddook Hosein Khan, Principal Sudder Ameen of Banda, for one month and seven days, from 31st October last, under Section VII. of the Uncovenanted Leave Rules.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces,

R. C. OLDFIELD,

Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.

General Orders by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

Fort William, 16th December 1856.

No 1541 of 1856.—The following Notification, from the Foreign Department, is published in General Orders:—

No 6087, dated 11th December 1856.—Brevet Captain W. Metcalf, of the 35th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Cantonment Joint Magistrate of Wuzoorabad, *vice* Captain Carnegie, proceeded on general leave.

No. 1542 of 1856.—The following Notifications, from the Public Works Department, are published in General Orders:—

No. 195, dated 12th December 1856.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant H. T. Forbes, of Artillery, Superintendent of the Ganges Works, to be Superintendent of Nudda Rivers, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel J. Lang, who is permitted to resign the appointment.

No. 196, dated 12th December 1856.—Major R. Strachey, of Engineers, having left Nainoa Tal on the 13th October last, en route for Roorkee on public business, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel the remainder of the leave of absence extending to the 1st November 1856, granted to that Officer in Notification No. 149, dated the 22nd August last.

No. 197, dated 12th December 1856.—The following transfers, authorized by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, are confirmed:—

Captain A. C. Robertson, Deputy Superintendent, from the Western Jumna to the Northern Division Ganges Canal.

Lieutenant C. S. Thomason, Deputy Superintendent, from the Northern Division Ganges Canal to the Western Jumna Canal.

No. 1543 of 1856.—The following Notifications, issued by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, are published in General Orders:—

Appointment.—9th December 1856.—Assistant Surgeon F. J. Earle, to be Civil Assistant Surgeon of Purneah.

Leave of Absence.—8th December 1856.—Lieutenant B. W. D. Morton, Junior Assistant to the Commissioner of Assam, in charge of the Durrung Division, for one month, on Medical Certificate.

No. 1544 of 1856.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

PUNJAB IRREGULAR FORCE.

2nd Infantry.

Lieutenant F. J. Craigie, of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, to do duty, *vice* Lieutenant Lewis, 17th Regiment Native Infantry, appointed to another situation.

No. 1545 of 1856.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave of absence, on Sick Certificate to:—

Brevet Major Henry Augustus Morrison, of the 63rd Regiment Native Infantry, ... } For three years, under the old Regulations.

No. 1546 of 1856.—Private T. Kelly, of Her Majesty's 70th Regiment, who in Government General Order No 1410, of the 13th November 1856, was allowed to reside in India as an Out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, is now permitted, at his own request, to proceed to England with the Invalids of the Season.

No. 1547 of 1856.—The services of Assistant Surgeon A. G. Duff are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

No. 1548 of 1856.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following promotion:—

42nd Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign Edmund Fisher Litchfield, to be Lieutenant, from the 8th of December 1856, *vice* Lieutenant David Henderson Pollock, deceased.

No. 1549 of 1856.—Lieutenant W. Hichens, of Engineers, Executive Engineer, Delhi Division Public Works, is allowed leave of absence from the 2nd June to the 2nd November 1856, to visit the Hills North of Deyrah, on Medical Certificate, under the new Regulations.

No. 1550 of 1856.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave of absence, on Sick Certificate:—

Lieutenant William Hichens, of Engineers, Executive Engineer, Delhi Division of Public Works,	} For eighteen months, under the new Regulations.
Surgeon John Rees Withecombe, M. D., of the Medical Department,	
Assistant Surgeon George Corjat Leathes, of the Medical Department,	} For three years, under the old Regulations.
Veterinary Surgeon William Johnson, of the 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry,	
	} For eighteen months, under the new Regulations.

No. 1551 of 1856.—The services of the under-mentioned Officers are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department:—

Captain G. Gaynor, of the 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers, Pay-master in Pegu.

Captain E. M. Ryan, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.—(Continued.)														
Date of Deposit.	On whom account.	Rank.	Corps.	General Number.	Date of Debit.	Totals or Intestate.	Amount of money received from the adjustment of Debit.	Amounts of Location Debit due to Debitors.	Total unpaid Amount deposited.	Amounts paid in India.	Amounts retained in the Co.	In Company's Equivalent in Sterling.	Rate of Exchange.	Remarks.
1st Thomas Marling.	Private.	Ditto.	3rd Bn. Regiment.	1027	4th July 1854.	Intestate.	28 8 8		30 6 8					Private, John Marling, Glasgow, Lanark, Scotland.
" Patrick Shaw.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	546	10th August 1854.	Ditto.	8 2 10		8 2 10					Private, Mary Shaw, Wall Kennedy Co., Ireland.
" John Mathews.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	658	20th August 1854.	Ditto.	28 7 3		28 7 3					Private, John Mathews, Tamesworth, Yorkshire, West-riding.
" Charles Ashburner.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	661	17th August 1854.	Ditto.	6 3 2		6 3 2					Private, John Ashburner, Loughborough, Leicestershire.
" George Austin.	Quarter Master Sergeant.	Ditto.	4th N. I.	3207	30th August 1854.	Ditto.	60 0 7		60 0 7					Private, John Austin, Green, County Kerry, Ireland.
10th George Barnett Wright.	Private.	Ditto.	1st Bn. Bengal Fusiliers.	3299	22nd July 1854.	Ditto.	11 0 7		11 0 7					Private, J. M. Collins, 40, Pall Mall, London.
11th James Scott.	Private.	Ditto.	Ditto.	None.	5th July 1854.	Will.	135 1 3		135 1 3					Private, James Scott, Harrogate, Yorkshire.
11th Samuel Cook.	Private.	Ditto.	1st Bn. Bengal Fusiliers.	3610	10th August 1854.	Intestate.	23 6 9		23 6 9					Private, James Scott, Harrogate, Yorkshire.
" Patrick Connor.	Quartermaster.	Ditto.	2nd Co. 5th Bn. Arty.	7179	10th July 1854.	Tomb.	71 0 11		71 0 11					Private, James Scott, Harrogate, Yorkshire.
10th William Ransom.	Ditto.	Ditto.	1st Tp. 2nd Bn. Arty.	3945	31st July 1854.	Intestate.	28 4 4		28 4 4					Private, James Scott, Harrogate, Yorkshire.
Adam Graham.	Ditto.	Ditto.	2nd Co. 4th Bn. Arty.	7132	11th July 1854.	Ditto.	23 6 6		23 6 6					Private, James Scott, Harrogate, Yorkshire.
" John Quinlan.	Bombardier.	Ditto.	1st Tp. 1st Bn. Arty.	3207	2nd August 1854.	Will.	109 12 7		109 12 7					Private, James Scott, Harrogate, Yorkshire.
" George Haslam.	Drill Corporal.	Ditto.	2nd Bn. 4th Bn. Arty.	4348	8th August 1854.	Intestate.	83 6 3		83 6 3					Private, James Scott, Harrogate, Yorkshire.
" Thomas McMahon.	Quartermaster.	Ditto.	4th Co. 4th Bn. Arty.	4798	20th August 1854.	Will.	79 12 9		79 12 9					Private, James Scott, Harrogate, Yorkshire.
" James O'Flaherty.	Ditto.	Ditto.	2nd Tp. 2nd Bn. Arty.	3240	7th August 1854.	Intestate.	9 19 0		9 19 0					Private, James Scott, Harrogate, Yorkshire.
" Robert Fetherston.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	3798	9th August 1854.	Ditto.	10 0 0		10 0 0					Private, James Scott, Harrogate, Yorkshire.
" Edmund Phillips.	Quartermaster.	Ditto.	2nd Bn. 4th Bn. Arty.	3240	9th August 1854.	Ditto.	13 14 3		13 14 3					Private, James Scott, Harrogate, Yorkshire.
" Henry Jamieson.	Private.	Ditto.	Ditto.	3240	10th August 1854.	Ditto.	22 0 11		22 0 11					Private, James Scott, Harrogate, Yorkshire.
" Thomas Millar.	Quartermaster.	Ditto.	4th Co. 5th Bn. Arty.	3240	17th September 1854.	Ditto.	27 8 10		27 8 10					Private, James Scott, Harrogate, Yorkshire.
" James Smith.	Private Major.	Ditto.	2nd Bn. 4th Bn. Arty.	3277	7th June 1854.	Ditto.	34 7 4		34 7 4					Private, James Scott, Harrogate, Yorkshire.
" James MacKintosh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	4311	9th August 1854.	Ditto.	44 13 11		44 13 11					Private, James Scott, Harrogate, Yorkshire.
" James MacKintosh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	4311	10th August 1854.	Ditto.	23 11 4		23 11 4					Private, James Scott, Harrogate, Yorkshire.
" James Walker.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	4311	11th August 1854.	Ditto.	23 11 4		23 11 4					Private, James Scott, Harrogate, Yorkshire.
" Patrick Keating.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	4311	12th August 1854.	Ditto.	23 11 4		23 11 4					Private, James Scott, Harrogate, Yorkshire.
" Dennis MacKintosh.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	4311	13th August 1854.	Ditto.	23 11 4		23 11 4					Private, James Scott, Harrogate, Yorkshire.
" John Flinn.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	4311	14th August 1854.	Ditto.	23 11 4		23 11 4					Private, James Scott, Harrogate, Yorkshire.
" Patrick Lynch.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	4311	15th August 1854.	Ditto.	23 11 4		23 11 4					Private, James Scott, Harrogate, Yorkshire.
" Richard Ransom.	Private.	Ditto.	1st Bn. Bengal Fusiliers.	3240	16th August 1854.	Ditto.	23 11 4		23 11 4					Private, James Scott, Harrogate, Yorkshire.
" Michael Connolly.	Quartermaster.	Ditto.	4th Co. 4th Bn. Arty.	4311	17th August 1854.	Ditto.	23 11 4		23 11 4					Private, James Scott, Harrogate, Yorkshire.

[illegible]

of Cox's Bazar, and to exercise the powers of a Covenantant Assistant under Regulations XIII. of 1797 and IX. of 1807, also the powers of Section I. Act X. of 1854 in the District of Chittagong, and to officiate also as a Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833 in that District. *Said Tyannood Ali* is also vested with the powers of a Moon-off wit in the Sub Division.

Mr. W. White to officiate as Master Attendant and Marine Assistant to the Salt Agent of Balasore.

Leave of Absence.—The 8th December 1856.—Lieutenant H. W. D. Merton, Junior Assistant to the Commissioner of Assam, in charge of the Itanagar Division, for one month, on Medical certificate.

Mowayy Salamat Oollah Khan, Deputy Collector of Belur, for two months, on Medical certificate, under Clause 2 Section V of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 21st ultimo.

The 10th December 1856.—*Mr. A. E. Russell*, Magistrate and Collector of Braugulpore, for one month, preparatory to proceeding on furlough.

Baboo G. Luck Chunder Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Cox's Bazar, for four months, under Section VII. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

Mr. A. Bond, Master Attendant and Marine Assistant to the Salt Agent of Balasore, for one year, on Medical certificate, under Clause 2 Section V of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

The 11th December 1856.—*Mr. H. T. Prinsep*, Assistant to the Magistrate and the Collector of Midnapore, for one week, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 24th ultimo.

W. GREY,

Sery. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Orders by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces.

No. 2205 A. of 1856.

Judicial Department,

Head Quarters, the 6th December 1856.

Appointments.—*Mr. Charles Raikes* to officiate as an Extra Judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, N. W. P., until further orders, from the date on which *Mr. H. B. Harrington* rejoined the Court, on the expiration of his leave of absence.

Mr. Robert Brooke Morgan to officiate as an Extra Judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, N. W. P., until further orders.

Mr. Charles Theodore Lobas to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Delhi, during the absence of *Mr. R. B. Morgan*, or till further orders.

C. B. THORNHILL,

Offg. Secy. to Govt. N. W. P.

General Orders by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

Fort William, 11th December 1856.

No. 1530 of 1856.—The following Notifications, from the Foreign Department, are published in General Orders:—

No. 6046, dated 5th December 1856.—Assistant Surgeon R. H. Bartrum, of the 3rd Regiment Oude Irregular Infantry, is appointed to the Medical charge of the Civil Station of Gondia

in addition to his present duties, *vice* Assistant Surgeon J. Wood, who has left the Station with his Regiment.

No. 6048, dated 5th December 1856.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon F. S. Silbani, doing duty with the 2nd European Regiment, to officiate in Medical charge of the 10th Regiment of Infantry, Cavalry Contingent, *vice* Assistant Surgeon P. O'Brien.

No. 6052, dated 5th December 1856.—Captain G. H. Thompson, Revenue Surveyor, Bareilly, has obtained leave of absence, under the Military Rules, for six weeks, from the 15th January next, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it, to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to applying for sick leave to Europe.

Captain Sir E. Campbell, Bart., Assistant Revenue Surveyor, Bareilly, is appointed to the charge of that Survey, during the absence, on leave, of Captain Thompson.

Lieutenant F. C. Anderson, Assistant Revenue Surveyor, Satal Surgor Doh, is appointed to the charge of that Survey, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Shortrede.

No. 6054, dated 9th December 1856.—The services of Assistant Surgeon J. C. Bow, in Medical charge of the Maywar Bheel Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, from the 17th ultimo, the date on which he left Bombay for Europe.

With reference to the above, the services of Assistant Surgeon Bow are placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

Assistant Surgeon E. R. Butler, M. D., of the Bombay Medical Establishment, is appointed to officiate in Medical charge of the Maywar Bheel Corps, *vice* Dr. Bow.

No. 1531 of 1856.—The following Notifications, issued by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, are published in General Orders:—

No. 2166 A., dated 4th December 1856.—Major G. W. Williams, Cantonment Joint Magistrate of Agra, is vested with the powers of Joint Magistrate in the Divisions of Delhi, Meerut, Agra, and Allahabad, and is appointed to continue the investigations which have been commenced by *Mr. J. T. Forbes* into the robberies on the Grand Trunk Road.

Major Watson will continue to act as Cantonment Joint Magistrate of Agra until further orders.

No. 2176 A., dated 4th December 1856.—Lieutenant W. C. Hamilton to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Seonee, during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant Fenton.

Lieutenants C. Baldwin and J. H. Fitzgerald, Extra Assistants in the Sangor and Nerbudda Territories, to officiate as Assistants, until further orders.

No. 1767 A., dated 5th December 1856.—Assistant Surgeon C. C. W. Wilson, in Medical charge of the Station of Roorkee, is temporarily appointed to perform the Medical duties at Saharunpore.

No. 1532 of 1856.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:

Pegu Light Infantry Battalion.

Lieutenant G. W. Sanders, of the 9th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Hildebrand, appointed to another situation.

ORDE IRREGULAR FORCE.**Artillery.**

Lieutenant J. B. Khan, of Artillery, to do duty with No. 1 Horse Light Field Battery.

No. 1532 of 1856.—The under-mentioned Officers reported their departure on the dates specified opposite to their respective names:—

Captain H. Yale, of the Corps of Engineers, Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, on Furlough for one year—Government General Order No. 1391, dated 8th November 1856, ...

Captain E. W. Hicks, of the 67th Regiment Native Infantry, on leave for three years—Government General Order No. 1420, dated 14th November 1856, ...

Lieutenant E. B. Wake, of the 5th Regiment Light Cavalry, on leave for two years—Government General Order No. 1406, dated 11th November 1856, ...

Assistant Surgeon E. James, Medical Department, on leave for fifteen months—Government General Order No. 1406, dated 11th November 1856, ...

Apothecary M. R. Crawford, of the Subordinate Medical Department, in charge of the Gurrinhusta Dispensary, Presidency, on Furlough for eighteen months—Government General Order No. 1439, dated 20th November 1856, ...

Bengal,
24th Nov.
1856.

Sir Robert
Seppings,
27th Nov.
1856.

Fort William, 12th December 1856.

No. 1534 of 1856.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on Sick certificate:—

Brevet Colonel William Swatman, of the 3rd European Regiment, ... } For three years, under the old Regulations.

No. 1535 of 1856.—Captain and Brevet Major Richard Horsenden Baldwin, of the Regiment of Artillery, is permitted to retire from the Service of the East India Company on the pension of a Major, from the 1st February 1857.

No. 1536 of 1856.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Artillery and Infantry are promoted to the rank of Captain, by Brevet, from the date expressed opposite to their names:—

Regiment of Artillery.—First Lieutenant George Holland, ...

Regiment of Artillery.—First Lieutenant Henry John Bannatyne Macleod, ...

Regiment of Artillery.—First Lieutenant Samuel Stoddard, ...

3rd Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant William Lowry Reynolds, ...

64th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant John Seymour Dunbar, ...

11th December 1856.

No. 1537 of 1856.—The Right Honble the Governor General of India in Council directs, that the following paragraph of a Military letter, from the Honble the Court of Directors to the Government of India, No. 179, dated 12th October 1856, be published in General Orders:—

Para. 4.—We concur with our Government and the Commander-in-Chief in considering that the services of Deputy Assistant Commissary Sheels give him a valid claim to the honn sollicité. We accordingly authorize you to confer upon him a Commission as Lieutenant on the Veteran Establishment, from the date of your receipt of this Despatch.

The Honble Court's letter having been received on the 2nd December 1856, the Commission of Lieutenant on the Veteran Establishment conferred on Deputy Assistant Commissary M. Sheels, and the allowance to be drawn by him, will have effect from that date.

No. 1538 of 1856.—Jemadars Gyaaden Dicht and Pancham Sing, of the 10th Regiment Orde Irregular Infantry, are permitted to resign the Service of the East India Company, from the date of publication of this Order at the Head Quarters of the Corps.

No. 1539 of 1856.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on Sick certificate:—

Captain George Craster Lamb, } For three years, under the old Bengal Regulations.

No. 1540 of 1856.—The under-mentioned men of H. M.'s Service are permitted to reside and draw pay in India, as Out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, according to the 28th Clause of the Royal Warrant of the 24th May 1847, pending a reference to the Horse Guards as to the amount of their pension:—

H. M.'s 53rd Foot, { Private James Munroth.
 { Private Thomas Troy.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,

in the Adly. Dept.

Ecclesiastical.**CONFIRMATION.**

THE Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta will, on Wednesday next, the 17th Instant, proceed to hold a Confirmation, in the Cathedral Church of Saint Paul, for European Christians, and on the Friday following, for Native Christians, as already notified. Divine Service will, on both occasions, commence at 10 o'clock.

By desire of the Lord Bishop, dated at Calcutta, this 11th day of December 1856,

WM. HY. AMBOTT,

Registrar and Secretary.

Notification.

Fort William, the 27th November 1856.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the 12th January 1857, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, will be put up to Sale at the Exchange Room at Calcutta, and sold by Public Auction, for exportation by Sea, the under-mentioned quantity of Opium, the provision of 1855-56, subject to the following Conditions, viz:—

Produce of Behar Agency Chests ... 2340
Ditto of Bonares ditto ditto ... 1315

Total Chests ... 3,655

Conditions of Sale.

1. The Opium will be sold for exportation by Sea only, and no Certificate will be granted except to cover such export.

2. The Opium will be ordinarily offered for Sale at an upset price of Rupees 400 per Chest, and sold to the highest bidder above that price, except under the circumstances for which provision is made by Clause 12 of the Conditions of Sale.

3. The Sale shall commence at the hour of 11 A. M., and shall not be continued after the hour of 5 P. M., but if at that hour any of the lots advertised for Sale shall remain unsold, the Sale may, at the discretion of the Board of Revenue, be resumed on the next day following (not being Sunday or a public Holiday) at the hour of 11 A. M. and so on, until the whole of the remaining lots are disposed of, or if the quantity of 3,655 Chests shall not be sold on the day advertised, the Board may dispose of the lots which remain on hand at a future Sale.

4. Each lot to contain five chests.

5. A deposit in a Promissory Note, either for 25 per cent. even money of the amount for which each lot is knocked down or for Rupees 1,000 at the discretion of the Officer superintending the Sale, shall be made by the purchaser in the Sale Room; and before the lot is registered in the Sale Book, and all such Promissory Notes shall be redeemed on the part of the purchasers at this Office by Sub-Treasurer's receipts, or by substitution of other public Securities of the Bengal Government on or before 4 o'clock of the afternoon of Saturday, the 17th January, or, on the other hand, failing such redemption by the time aforesaid, then the lot or lots for which no Sub-Treasurer's receipts or deposit of other public Securities as aforesaid shall have been delivered in, shall be resold at such time or times and under such conditions of re-sale as the Board of Revenue shall see fit; and all losses and expenses whatsoever attending such re-sale shall be borne and paid by the defaulters, whilst any profit accruing from such re-sale shall be forfeited to Government.

6. The Promissory Notes taken on the day of Sale under the first mentioned Condition, if remaining unredeemed on the said 17th January, will be placed in the hands of the Attorney to the Hon'ble Company for realization in such manner as to him shall seem fit.

7. No tender of money, Sub-Treasurer's receipts or public Securities on account of Opium upon which the prescribed deposit may not have been made before 4 o'clock of the 17th January will be afterwards accepted.

8. The Opium now advertised for Sale shall be paid for within 15 clear days from the day of Sale, that is to say, no Treasury receipt will be accept-

ed in payment after 4 P. M. of Tuesday, the 27th January 1857, and in case any lots of such Opium shall not be so paid for and adjusted, then the cash deposit of 25 per cent. even money of the amount for which each lot is knocked down, or Rupees 1,000 for each lot, or any public Securities that may have been deposited on account of such lots or chests, shall be forfeited, and the Opium be disposed of on account of Government at such time and in such manner as the Board of Revenue shall think fit, and the first purchaser shall further be required to make good any loss or difference of price between that obtained at the re-sale and the amount at which the Opium was first purchased, forfeiting all advantages that may arise from such re-sale.

9. Purchasers taking out Certificates or Orders for the delivery of Opium after making full payment as above prescribed, shall have the option of naming the number of lots of their purchase which they may desire to be included in each Certificate or Order, and it is to be clearly understood that the Certificates or Orders so taken out shall be considered final and not afterwards changeable for other Certificates or Orders authorizing the delivery of single lots or of a different number of lots or chests whether more or less than the number of lots or chests originally required to be included in each Certificate or Order.

10. No Sub-Treasurer's receipts or deposit of public Securities under the fifth of the present Conditions will be received in this Office except from the party recorded as the purchaser in the Sale Book or his authorized Agent. The receipt for deposit of public Securities will be granted only in the name of such purchaser, and the securities so deposited will be returned when payment in full has been made by the said purchaser or his order.

11. The Officer superintending the Sale on the part of the Board of Revenue is empowered to reject at his discretion the bid of any individual unless such individual shall, on demand, tender at the time a deposit either in Bank of Bengal Notes, Sub-Treasurer's receipts or other Government Securities equal to 25 per cent. even money of the amount so bid, or Rupees 1,000 for each lot.

12. With a view to prevent fictitious biddings designed to obstruct the Sale, it is hereby notified, that the Officer of Government superintending the Sale shall be competent at any time during the Sale to withdraw any unsold lot and immediately to put it up again for Sale at a maximum upset price, diminishing the same gradually until a bid is obtained; and the first bona fide bidder for a lot after it has been offered for sale in the mode here described, shall be held and declared to be the purchaser of the said lot; and the Officer of Government superintending the Sale shall also be competent to dispose in the same manner of as many of the subsequent lots as he may think proper, provided always, that no lots shall be sold below the minimum price of 400 Rupees specified in the 2nd Clause of these Conditions.

13. The purchaser of any lot shall have the option of naming and purchasing in immediate succession, any number of lots of the same Agency Opium to the extent of twenty-five lots and for the lots so purchased, the purchaser shall deposit for each lot 25 per cent. even money of the amount bid by him for the first lot, or Rupees 1,000 for each lot, and pay the same price per chest as that for which he purchased his first lot, provided, always, that there remain a sufficient

number of lots of that Opium to complete the said twenty-five, but not otherwise.

14. In the event of any dispute or difference touching or concerning any matter or question arising out of the Sale of the Opium included in this Notification, or adjustment of the account thereof, the same shall and may be tried and decided in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, and all and every Plea and Pleas to the jurisdiction of the said Supreme Court shall be waived.

15. The following papers together with samples of the Opium for sale will be exhibited for inspection on the day of Sale, or may be seen previously to that date by application at the Office of the Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue:—

No. 1—Certificate of the Opium now advertised for Sale.

No. 2—Report of the Examination of such Opium.

16. The public are hereby informed, that in providing the investment of the Behar and Benares Opium for the year 1855-56, the same precautions have been taken as those which have been observed during past years, to have the drug procured and sent down in a pure state, to have only the prescribed quantity of leaves used in forming the Cakes, and to have the due proportion of Opium put into each Cake. An Account of the weight of the drug when packed at Behar and Benares, and a Statement of the average weight of the Chests indiscriminately taken for the purpose of comparison, from the despatches on arrival at Calcutta, may be seen on application at the Office of the Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue; and further that four chests of Behar and Benares Opium which have been reserved from the provision of the two preceding years, will be also shown to the purchasers at the Exchange Rooms on the day of Sale, to enable them to judge of the state of preservation in which the drug has kept.

17. Any further information respecting weight or quality of the Opium advertised for Sale that may be desired by parties connected with the Trade will, as heretofore, be furnished to them on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue, but in accordance with established usage; under no circumstances will the Board entertain or recognize any claim to compensation for loss from any alleged deficiency of weight, abstraction of Opium, or adulteration of the drug which may be preferred on reference to Chests after the Sale and delivery of the Opium for shipment.

18. The public are hereby informed that in addition to the quantity above-mentioned, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1855-56, will be brought to Sale in the year 1857, on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

	Behar about Chests	Benares about Chests	Total about Chests
On or about Tuesday, 10th February 1857.	2540	1113	3653
On or about Friday, 10th March "	2540	1113	3653
On or about Monday, 10th April "	2540	1113	3653
On or about Monday, 10th May "	2540	1113	3653
On or about Wednesday, 10th June "	2540	1113	3653
On or about Friday, 10th July "	2540	1113	3653
On or about Monday, 10th August "	2540	1113	3653
On or about Friday, 10th September "	2540	1113	3653
On or about Monday, 10th October "	2540	1113	3653
On or about Thursday, 10th November "	2540	1113	3653
On or about Friday, 10th December "	2540	1113	3653
	25400	11130	36530

19. It is hereby further notified, that under the 6th Article of the Convention between Great Britain and France, dated the 7th March 1815, quoted below, the Agents in India of the French Government or persons duly appointed by them are entitled to demand that out of the quantities of Behar and Benares Opium declared as above for Sale at the Twelve Sales in the months of January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December 1857, there shall be delivered to them, at the average of the particular Sale or Sales to which the Opium so applied for may belong, a quantity not exceeding in the aggregate 300 Chests, and the Agents of the French Government must make requisitions for the whole of the Opium required by them during the year within 30 days after the publication of this advertisement, specifying the particular Sale or Sales from which the quantity of Opium is intended to be taken. If the Agents of the French Government shall not make the requisition for Opium within the time above-mentioned, the entire quantity of about 43,905 Chests of Behar and Benares, as above estimated, will be brought to Sale in the usual manner; and if they shall make application for a quantity of Opium to be delivered to them out of the quantity advertised for Sale at each or any of the Twelve Sales above mentioned, but shall not pay for it within the prescribed period of payment, the Government of Bengal reserves to itself the right of disposing of the Opium which the French Authorities may so fail to pay for, either by increasing the quantity reserved at the Sale next ensuing the date of payment, or by selling it at a Sale to be held expressly for the purpose.

Article 6th.—"With regard to the trade in Opium, it is agreed between the high contracting parties that at each of the periodical Sales of that article, there shall be reserved for the French Government, and delivered upon requisition duly made by the Agents of His Most Christian Majesty, or by the persons duly appointed by them, the number of Chests so applied for, provided that such supply shall not exceed Three hundred Chests in each year, and the price for the same shall be determined by the average rate at which Opium shall have been sold at every such periodical Sale, it being understood that if the quantity of Opium applied for at any one time shall not be taken on account of the French Government by the Agents of His Most Christian Majesty within the usual period of delivery, the quantity so applied for shall nevertheless be considered as so much on reduction of the Three hundred Chests herein before mentioned. The requisitions for Opium as aforesaid are to be addressed to the Governor General at Calcutta, within thirty days after Notice of the intended Sales shall have been published in the *Government Gazette*."

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

C. S. BELL,

Offg Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 27th November 1856.

Notification.

It is hereby notified by the Municipal Commissioner, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that the parts of the Town of Calcutta applicable to the word "Street," under Section II. Act XIV. of 1856, shall be the limits of Calcutta, as declared by the Proclamation of the Governor-General in Council on the 10th September 1794, with this exception, that is to say, exclusive of the River Hooghly, from low-water mark on the Eastern Bank, and the Esplanade, or the area bounded on the North by the South side of Esplanade Row, commencing from Chandpaul Ghaut, running in a direct line Eastward to Chowringhee Road, and on the East, by the Western side of Chowringhee Road from Esplanade Row to the Circular Road.

By order,

W. CLARK,

Secretary to the Commrs.

The 10th December 1856.

Calcutta Collectorate Notification.

WITH reference to the Notice published by the Director General of Post Offices, in the Gazette of the 10th Instant, the public is hereby informed, that adhesive envelopes, stamped with the value of one anna, are for sale at this Office, at the fixed price of Rs 1-2 per packet, containing 16 envelopes. Discount will be allowed on the actual value of the Stamp, at half anna per Rupee. No sale will be made for less than four and a half Rupees, for which 64 envelopes will be given.

KYLAS CHUNDER DUTT,

Deputy Collector.

CALCUTTA COLLECTORATE;

No. 2, Church Lane,
11th December 1856.

Notice.

SEALED TENDERS, from Professional Builders only, will be received by the Civil Architect, in his Office in Calcutta, up to 4 P. M., on Monday, 22nd December 1856.

For white-washing, sand rubbing, painting, and repairing Bethune's Female School and Mistresses' dwelling-house with Out-offices, &c., Calcutta, near Hado, at Simlah.

Time for Execution, Two (2) Months.

Specification, Forms of Tender, and further information to be obtained from the Civil Architect's Office in Calcutta.

A Deposit in Cash of One Hundred (100) Rupees is required with each Tender, subject to forfeiture, if the Tenders be withdrawn.

Tenders not prepared in strict accordance with the "Contract Rules," dated Military Board Office, 28th March 1853, will be returned.

By order of the Chief Engineer, Lower Provinces,

C. B. YOUNG, Captain,
Civil Architect.

Notification.

No. 24.

MR W. S. HUBBARD, Unconvenanted Deputy Collector, received charge of the Kanarup Treasury on the 1st Instant.

ANDREW JENNIN, Unconvenanted Deputy Collector, received charge of the Furresdpore Treasury on the 2nd Instant.

G. G. MACKINTOSH,

Accountant to the Govt. of Bengal.

FORT WILLIAM;

Office of Acct. to the
Govt. of Bengal,

The 12th December 1856.

Madras Exhibition of 1857.**NOTIFICATION.**

THE Right Honorable the President and Members of the Committee for the Madras Exhibition of 1857 have the honor to announce, that Articles from all Countries will be admitted to the Madras Exhibition, to be held in the beginning of 1857, and be allowed to compete for Prizes; but, with a view to promote the good of this Country, it is hereby notified that Money Prizes, Medals, &c. will only be given for Articles capable of being applied in the Arts and Manufactures of India, or calculated to be of use to its people.

It will be necessary that each Local Committee attend to the following points:—Each Article sent for Exhibition must be (1) distinctly labelled, and the label must (2) set forth the district or locality from which the Article is sent; (3) the name of the Exhibitor; and (4) the price of the Article. Each Local Committee will also state in their Invoice List, how each article they send is to be disposed of at the close of the Exhibition, in the event of its not having been sold for the price put upon it by the Exhibitor.

The several Local Committees will consider themselves at liberty to add to their numbers such influential Natives of their District as they may consider likely to aid them in promoting the objects in view.

It would greatly facilitate the accurate performance of the duties of the General Committee if the Local Committees and the Exhibitors when addressing communications on the subject of the Exhibition would adhere to the official form of communication; or, in case of the non-official or private form being adopted, if they would so mark the letter, or such portions of it, in case of the letter being of a mixed nature, as may be intended to be private or non-official.

EDWARD BALFOUR,

Secretary, Madras Exhibition.

Banqueting Hall.

7th February 1856.

With reference to the foregoing Notification, which the undersigned has been requested to publish in the *Calcutta Gazette*, he begs to state that he has been also requested to receive from the Bengal Presidency all Packages containing Contributions for the Madras Exhibition of 1857.

J. H. BELL,

Officiating Mint Master.

Notification.

Persons desirous of working the valuable Diamond Mines of the Maha Nublee are hereby informed, that after the 1st of January 1857, the privilege will be leased to any one who shall be considered to have made the most eligible offer for the same.

2nd. Besides Precious Stones, Gold is to be met with in considerable quantities and the party who may rent the privilege of working the Diamond Mines will be entitled to appropriate all Diamonds, Precious Stones and Gold that he may find in the bed of that river within the limits of the Sumbulpore Division during the period of his lease.

3rd. Unless a proportional inducement be offered, a lease will not be granted for a period of more than three years, but applicants are requested to state at what rate per annum they are agreeable to rent the Mines, and how many years lease they are desirous of obtaining, with particulars of all modifications they may wish made in the conditions now set forth.

4th. Parties proposing to rent the Mines must be prepared to lodge in the Treasury at Sumbulpore one year's rent in advance as security for the fulfilment of the terms of the lease taken up by them, and the rent will be demanded in three instalments yearly. If at any time during the lease, the period of one year, calculated from the date of payment of the last instalment, be allowed to elapse without the payment of an instalment, the security money shall be forfeited and the lease considered to have expired.

5th. Further particulars may be learnt on applying to the Officiating Senior Assistant Commissioner at Sumbulpore.

B. C. BIRCH, Lieut.,

Offg. Sen. Asst. Commr.

Sen. Asst. Commr.'s Office;
Sumbulpore,
The 7th May 1856.

MEMO.

THE following revised Directions for approaching the Sandheads are published for general information.

By order of the Offg. Supdt. of Marine,

H. HOWE,

FORT WILLIAM,
The 15th September 1856.

Secretary.

DIRECTIONS

FOR

APPROACHING THE SANDHEADS IN BOTH MONSOONS.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON

THE South-West Monsoon may be considered to commence on the 15th March, on which date the Pilot Vessels take up their station near the Buoy on the Pilot's Ridge as described below. The South-West Monsoon is over by the end of September.

2nd. False Point Light House is in latitude $20^{\circ} 19\frac{1}{2}'$ North and longitude $86^{\circ} 47'$ East, and a Buoy is placed in 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms on the Pilot's

Ridge, in latitude $20^{\circ} 49\frac{1}{2}'$ North and longitude $87^{\circ} 42'$ East, the Buoy therefore bears from False Point Light House North $59^{\circ} 13'$ East, true, and distant 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

3rd. A Vessel, therefore, after making the Light House at False Point (in passing which she ought not to go intireless than 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms), should bring it to bear about West South West 10 or 15 miles distant, when she will be in 11 or 12 fathoms; then steer East North Eastward when the soundings will gradually increase to 23 fathoms on the Eastern edge of the Pilot's Ridge; she should then regulate her course so as to keep between the Ridge and 27 fathoms, when, by attention to the lead and nature of the soundings, course and distance run from the Light House, it is almost impossible to avoid making the Pilot Vessels, as their cruising ground is immediately to the North East of the Light Vessel stationed during the South-West Monsoon in close proximity to the Buoy on the Ridge.

4th. The soundings to seaward of the Pilot's Ridge are, in general, a greenish or olive-colored mud, with occasionally a few bits of broken shells mixed with it; whilst those on the Ridge are of a shelly sand, or minute gravel, of a reddish or rusty brown color.

5th. Vessels approaching the Station are earnestly warned to be careful in avoiding collision when communicating with either the Light, or supplying Pilot Vessels; and, on making the former at night, they are strongly recommended to heave to, at a proper distance, till day-light, by which measure they will avoid the probability of passing the supplying Pilot Vessels in the darkness of the night.

6th. The Eastern Channel Light Vessel is in latitude $21^{\circ} 04'$ North and longitude $88\frac{1}{2}^{\circ} 14'$ East, and therefore bears from the Buoy on the Pilot's Ridge, North $63^{\circ} 26'$ East, true; and distant 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The Eastern Channel Light Vessel, from the 15th March to the 15th September, burns a blue light every half hour and a maroon every quarter hour during the night, commencing at 7 P. M.; and her standing light is a plain light.

7th. The Pilot's Ridge Light Vessel shows from the 15th March to the 15th of September a plain standing light, and burns a blue light every hour and a maroon at the intermediate half hour.

8th. It is important to observe the difference as to the blue lights and maroons shown by the Eastern Channel and the Ridge Light respectively, as, if this is attended to, a Vessel, out in her reckoning, or uncertain of her position, cannot possibly mistake one for the other.

THE NORTH-EAST MONSOON.

9th. This Monsoon, which constitutes the fine season in the Head of the Bay of Bengal, is considered to commence in October and end in the beginning of March. During this season the Pilot Station is about the outer Floating Light situated in the Eastern Channel as above, and Vessels coming in should make directly for that mark. The Pilot Vessels cruise in the day time spreading East and West of, sometimes a little to the Southward of the Light Vessel, and at night anchor in positions not far from her. At this season she shows a maroon or torch-light every half hour and a blue light every hour.

DIVIE ROBERTSON,

FORT WILLIAM,
The 1st March 1856.

Master Attendant.

Notice.

To be sold on Saturday the Twentieth day of December next, at the hour of twelve o'clock at noon, with the approbation of William Macpherson, Esquire, the Master of the Supreme Court, at his Office, in the Court House, in the Town of Calcutta, pursuant to a Decreeal Order of the Supreme Court, bearing date the Twenty-ninth day of November, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, made in a certain cause wherein Aushootash Day, Sree Mutty Neevemaney Dass, and Sree Mutty Satomannoy Dass, Executor and Executrices of the last Will and Testament of Premothonath Day, who was the sole Executor of the last Will and Testament of Kistomundo Biswas, deceased, are Complainants, and Sree Mutty Ranjoomannoy Dass, and Sree Mutty Bannasoudery Damer, widows, heiresses and legal representatives of the said Kistomundo Biswas and Dwarkanath Ghose, a Creditor of the said Kistomundo Biswas, are Defendants the right, title, and interest of the said Kistomundo Biswas, deceased, of and in the following properties, viz:—

No. 1.—A tenanted piece of land at Durmahattah in Calcutta.

No. 2.—An upper-roomed house at Durmahattah in Calcutta.

No. 3.—A lower-roomed house at Durmahattah in Calcutta.

No. 4.—A garden at Ghosry, in the District of Howrah, with the buildings, tanks, and trees thereon, and now in the occupation of Messieurs Rathgate & Co.

No. 5.—A garden called Kistobagan, with buildings, &c., thereon at Khurdah, in the Twenty-four Pergunnahs.

No. 6.—A garden called Moonsheebagan at the same place.

No. 7.—A garden called Majorebagan at the same place.

No. 8.—A garden at the same place called Buralagan.

No. 9.—Talook Chorebattah, in Chittagong, the Government Revenue whereof is Company's Rupees 1,489-12-6.

No. 10.—Talook Tagharreeh No. 1078 in the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, the Government Revenue whereof is Company's Rupees 194-14-1.

No. 11.—All that the right, title, and interest of the said Kistomundo Biswas, deceased, of and in all that lease hold Mehal No. 1072 called Chandu Barry, in the Twenty-four Pergunnahs aforesaid, with the Katcharry, banties, haunts, bazars &c., to the said Mehal belonging, the Government Revenue whereof is Company's Rupees 68-14-3.

No. 12.—Pergunnah Balia No. 351 in Zillah Twenty-four Pergunnahs, consisting of nine Mouzahs, viz., Neijpoorooye, Basdehpore, Dukhin Beulah, Sookdehpore, Russpoonye, Ramnagore, Pawally, Ohukdeh, and Sunkerpore, the Government Revenue whereof is Company's Rupees 8,644-9-0-7.

No. 13.—All that the right, title, and interest of the said Kistomundo Biswas, deceased, of and in all that permanently-settled Mehal No. 1 in Sanhabad Banzogeeha, Turruff Patta, in the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, in the District of the Magistrate, of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, with all bazars, garden, &c., to the said Mehal belonging.

No. 14.—Also all that Zemindary No. 169 called Hantiarah and situate in the Twenty-four Pergunnahs within the District of the Magistrate of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, comprising the following Turrufts, Mouzahs, and Kismuts, that is to say, Turrufts Neez Hantiarah, Maishattan, and Kho-rumla and Mouzahs Corombarree, Charrishur, Bykeel, Khamar, Calikapore, Mach Bhangah, Kindumpoorah, Borakollah, Anbarampore, Cantee, Arbola, Bolve, Meshomuda Bureesoodhagatty, Bygatchee, &c., and Kismuts Santgatchee, Donoroty, and Chapna, with all the Katcharry banties, haunts, bazars, &c., to the said Turrufts, Mouzahs, and Kismuts belonging, the Government Revenue whereof is Company's Rupees 3,516-11-1.

No. 15.—Also that the eight annas share of the said Kistomundo Biswas, deceased, of and in that Zemindary No. 147 called Bawotah, known by the name of Sree Bantee, and situate in Pergunnah Calcutta, in the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, within the District of the Magistrate of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, comprising the following Turrufts, Mouzahs, and Kismuts, that is to say, Turrufts Berampore, Mowool, and Bogoonauthpore and Mouzah Doogabatty and Kismut Khordah, with all the Katcharry banties, haunts, bazars, &c. (as last one) which said moiety is subject to a Government Revenue of Company's Rupees 1,831-4-1.

No. 16.—All that the eight annas share of the said Kistomundo Biswas, deceased, of and in all that Mehal called Madrasa, being No. 145, situate in the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, within the District of the Magistrate of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, comprising the following Turrufts, Mouzahs, and Kismuts, that is to say, Turrufts Jangra, Panchooria, Haltoo, Kolha, and Hantgatcha Mouzah Bone Hooghly and Kismut Khordah, with all the Katcharry banties, haunts, bazars, ghauts, tanks, gardens, shops, factories, and all other profits and appurtenances to the said eight annas share of the said Turrufts, Mouzahs, and Kismuts belonging, which said moiety is subject to a Government Revenue of Company's Rupees 11,130-11-8.

No. 17.—All that the right, title, and interest of the said Kistomundo Biswas, deceased, of and in one-fifth of a one anna and nine pie share of the Zemindary No. 217 called Kismut Khordah, lately belonging to Goomal Chunder Gassain with all the Katcharry banties, haunts, bazars, &c., to the said one-fifth part or share belonging.

No. 18.—All that Indigo Factory called Mud-doo Morary Factory, situate in Pergunnah Anbarpore aforesaid, with the tank attached to it.

No. 19.—Also all that Deotra resumed permanently-settled Mehal called Kismut Madutpore, being No. 1178, situate in the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, within the district of the Joint Magistrate of Baraset, together with all the Katcharry banties, haunts, bazars, ghauts, tanks, gardens, shops, factories, and all other profits and appurtenances to the said Mehal belonging, which said Mehal is subject to Government Revenue of Company's Rupees 517-14-4.

No. 20.—All that the eight annas share of the said Kistonundo Biswas, deceased, of and in all that Pergunnah called Annarpore, being No. 146, and situate in the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, within the district of the Joint Magistrate of Baraset, and comprising the following Dhces and Mouzahs, that is to say, Dhee Baloree, Dhee Koutulsah, Dhee Kistopore, Dhee Kallikapore, Dhee Baranlo, Dhee Basdehpore, Dhee Bule, Dhee Charekharah, Dhee Baroo, and Dhee Saharah, and Mouzahs: Tot Dharba, Panyharrah, Bayharrah, and Bonoundhyppore, with all the Katchery hanties, hantahazars, ghanta, tanks, gardens, shous, fact ries, "Save Mosdoo Morary Factory" and all other profits and appurtenances to the said eight annas share of the said Dhces and Mouzahs belonging, which said moiety is subject to a Government Revenue of Company's Rupees 26,528-8-3.

No. 21.—A house at Khordah in Twenty-four Pergunnahs.

No. 22.—An upper-roomed house at Simlah.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had at the Master's Office, Supreme Court, or of Messrs. DENMAN, HATCH and DAVIS, 11, Old Post Office Street.

W. MACPHERSON,
Master.

DENMAN, HATCH AND DAVIS,

Attorneys for Dwarkanauth Ghose.

CALCUTTA :
Supreme Court, Master's Office, }
The 6th day of December 1856. }

To BE peremptorily sold, pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, bearing date the 8th day of February 1855, made in a certain Cause, wherein Aushootosh Day and the said Aushootosh Day and Sreemutty Nemoymonee Dossee and Sreemutty Sautomoney Dossee, Executor and Executrices of the last Will and Testament of Promothounath Day, deceased, are Complainants and Baumanjoss Mookerjee, Dwarkanauth Mullick, Rakhaljoss Mullick, and Woomeschunder Paul Chowdry are Defendants, with the approbation of the Master of the said Court, at his Office in the Court House, on the 5th day of January next, at 12 o'clock in the noon, the following property, that is to say:—

Lot No. 1.—All that zemindary or talook called Chuklah Dhoolahpore and Dhee Kistopore, situate, lying, and being in the zillah of Nuddea, in the province of Bengal, the annual Government Revenue or sudder jumma whereof is Company's Rupees six thousand seven hundred and sixty-one, fifteen annas and one pie.

Lot No. 2.—All those three several messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses and several godowns and the piece or parcel of land whereon the same are erected and built, containing by estimation one biggah fourteen cottahs and nine chittacks, be the same a little more or less, situate, lying, and being in Clive Street, in the town of Calcutta, and butted and bounded as follows, (that is to say), on the East by the house and premises of Mr. Sarkies, on the West by the public road called Clive Street, on the South by the land and premises of Rammohun Mullick, and on the North by the house and premises of Arratoon Callia.

Lot No. 3.—All that messuages, tenement, or dwelling-house and the piece or parcel of land thereunto belonging, containing two cottahs and two chittacks, be the same a little more or less, situate, lying, and being in Haulkibolah, in Calcutta aforesaid, and butted and bounded in manner following, (that is to say,) on the East by the house and premises of Perassore Numa, on the West by the temple of Sree Sree Sedgery Tharoorany, belonging to Rajah Sukasto Behadur, on the South by a lane leading to the Naik's Bazaar, and on the North by the house and premises of Kanchund Day.

Lot No. 4.—All that zemindary or talook called Turroff Moonsapore situate, lying, and being in the zillah of Nuddea aforesaid, the annual Revenue or sudder jumma whereof payable to Government is Company's Rupees six thousand two hundred and sixty-four.

Lot No. 5.—All that zemindary or talook called Dhee Rajahpore, situate in the said zillah of Nuddea, the annual Government Revenue or sudder jumma whereof is Company's Rupees three thousand seven hundred and thirty-three, four annas and three pie.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be had at the Master's Office, Supreme Court, or of Mr. Swinboe, Attorney for the Complainants.

W. MACPHERSON,
Master.

PAUL, Attorney.

CALCUTTA: SUPREME COURT,
Master's Office, }
The 5th day of December 1856. }

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Donald William Dundas, late a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 35th Regiment of Foot, residing in Fort William in Bengal, an Insolvent. Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic. cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 12th day of December Instant, and by an order of the same date, the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent are vested in the Official Assignee.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Donald William Dundas, late a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 35th Regiment of Foot, residing in Fort William in Bengal, an Insolvent. Notice, that an application for an ad interim protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Friday, the 19th day of December Instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

"Any Creditor of the said Insolvent, desirous of opposing such application, must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid."

Insolvent in person

In the matter of John Henry Norman, an Insolvent. On Saturday, the 6th day of December Instant, an account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 14th day of March 1857 to the 5th day of December, 1856, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered, that Saturday, the 10th day of January next, should be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, for the purpose of making a Dividend.

NOTICE. Any Creditor, or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the Estate of the said Insolvent, may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.

J. Cochrane, Official Assignee.

In the matter of John Avetmull, of Masheeparah, in Calcutta, formerly a Preventive Officer in the Service of the East India Company, but latterly following the occupation or calling of Stowing Cargo of Ships or Vessels lying on the River Hooghly, an Insolvent. On Saturday, the 6th day of December Instant, it was ordered that the hearing in this matter should stand adjourned until Saturday, the 7th day of February next, and that the order made in this matter, for the *ad interim* protection of the said Insolvent from arrest, should be enlarged to the said 7th day of February next, and that the said Insolvent should then attend to be examined by the said Court.

Owen, Attorney.

In the matter of Thomas Menzies, late of Mirzapore, carrying on business there and at Calcutta, as a Merchant and Agent, under the style and firm of T. Menzies and T. Menzies and Co., and afterwards in partnership with Bernhard Howard, of Mirzapore, at present residing in Calcutta, under the style and firm of T. Menzies and Co., an Insolvent. On Saturday, the 6th day of December Instant, it was ordered that the hearing in this matter should stand adjourned until Saturday, the 10th day of January next, and that the order made in this matter, for the *ad interim* protection of the said Insolvent from arrest, should be enlarged to the said 10th day of January next, and that the said Insolvent should then attend to be examined by the said Court.

Paul and Carruthers, Attorneys.

In the matter of Ezra Joseph, of Pollock Street, in Calcutta, Merchant, an Insolvent. On Saturday, the 6th day of December Instant, it was ordered that the hearing in this matter should stand adjourned until Saturday, the 10th day of January next, and that the order made in this matter, for the *ad interim* protection of the said Insolvent from arrest, should be enlarged to the said 10th day of January next, and that the said Insolvent should then attend to be examined by the said Court.

Templeton and Carrapiet, Attorneys.

In the matter of the Asiatic Marine Insurance Office, an Insolvent. On Saturday, the 6th day of December Instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Co.'s Rs. 41,509-4, to and

amongst all the Creditors upon the Estate of the said Insolvent, as a Dividend, at the rate of Co.'s Rs. 15 per cent. upon each of the debts admitted in the Schedule of the said Insolvent, and claims proved as hereinafter duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts and upon the other debts admitted in the Schedule, when and so soon as such debts, or any of them, shall be duly substantiated upon Affidavit filed in this Court, with liberty to the said Assignee to apply to the Court, from time to time, for directions respecting any debts, or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

J. Cochrane, Official Assignee.

In the matter of Shaik Parnell Cowrie, formerly of Turretta Bazar, in Calcutta, and afterwards of Dhurrumtolah, in Calcutta, Butcher, and at present of Enamabaug Lane, in Calcutta, an Insolvent. On Saturday, the 6th day of December Instant, it was ordered that the hearing in this matter should stand adjourned until Saturday, the 10th day of January next, and that the said Insolvent should then attend to be examined by the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Arra-thoon Hyapiet Arra-thoon, an Insolvent. On Saturday, the 6th day of December Instant, it was ordered that Saturday, the 10th day of January next, should be appointed for the further hearing in this matter, for the purpose of making a Dividend.

NOTICE. Any Creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the Estate of the said Insolvent, may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.

Paul, Attorney.

In the matter of Donald William Dundas, late a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 35th Regiment of Foot, residing in Fort William in Bengal, an Insolvent. On Friday, the 12th day of December Instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent should be heard on Saturday, the 7th day of February next, and that the said Insolvent should then attend to be examined by the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

Chief Clerk's Office, 12th December 1856.

In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Singapore.

In the matter of Shaick Maudarsah, of No. 39, Kling Street, Singapore, a Trader, an Insolvent. Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic. cap. XXI, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 8th day of September last, and by an order made on the 16th day of September, the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

In the matter of Mahanash and Mustan, of Smith Street, Singapore, Traders, Insolvents. Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvents, seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic. cap. XXI, was filed in the Office of the Chief

Clerk on the 12th day of September last, and by an order made on the 16th day of September, the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

In the matter of Quay Tye Choh late of Singapore, Trader, now a prisoner for debt in H. M.'s Gaol, an Insolvent. Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic. cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 13th day of September last, and by an order made on the 24th day of September, the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

In the matter of Isupjee Ebrahim Patell, late of Singapore, Trader, now a prisoner for debt in H. M.'s Gaol, an Insolvent. Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic. cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 16th day of September last, and by an order made on the 24th day of September, the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

In the matter of Shaick Maudarah, of No. 39, Kling Street, Singapore, Trader, an Insolvent.

In the matter of Madrasah and Mustan, of Smith Street, Singapore, Traders, Insolvents.

In the matter of Quay Tye Choh, late of Singapore, Trader, now a prisoner for debt in H. M.'s Gaol, an Insolvent.

In the matter of Isupjee Ebrahim Patell, late of Singapore, Trader, now a prisoner for debt in H. M.'s Gaol, an Insolvent.

In the matter of Nrametolah, of Telluk Ayer Street, Singapore, an Insolvent. Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic. cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 13th day of October last, and by an order made on the 14th day of October, the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

In the matter of Nrametolah, of Telluk Ayer Street, Singapore, an Insolvent. On Tuesday, the 14th day of October last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent should be heard on Saturday, the 10th day of January 1857, and that the said Insolvent should then attend to be examined by the said Court.

In the matter of Moodeeram, of No. 13, Penang Lane, late owner of Registered Palanquin Carriages, formerly a Peon in the Sheriff's Department at Singapore, an Insolvent. Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic. cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 7th day of November Instant, and by an order of the same date, the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

In the matter of Moodeeram, of No. 13, Penang Lane, late an owner of Registered Palanquin Carriages, formerly a Peon in the Sheriff's Department at Singapore, an Insolvent. On Friday, the 7th day of November Instant, it was ordered, that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent should be heard on Saturday, the 10th day of January 1857, and that the said Insolvent should then attend to be examined by the said Court.

In the matter of Ar-nashollun, of No. 177, North Bridge Road, late an owner of Registered Palanquin Carriages, an Insolvent. Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic. cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 10th day of November Instant, and by an order of the same date, the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

In the matter of Ar-nashollun, of No. 177, North Bridge Road, late an owner of Registered Palanquin Carriages, an Insolvent. On Monday, the 10th day of November Instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent should be heard on Saturday, the 10th day of January 1857, and that the said Insolvent should then attend to be examined by the said Court.

In the matter of Syed, of No. 70, Telluk Ayer Street, a Bumboat Hawker and Cloth-seller, late a Carpenter Maistry, an Insolvent. Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic. cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 12th day of November Instant, and by an order of the same date, the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

In the matter of Syed, of No. 70, Telluk Ayer Street, a Bumboat Hawker and Cloth-seller, late a Carpenter Maistry, an Insolvent. On Wednesday, the 12th day of November Instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent should be heard on Saturday, the 10th day of January 1857, and that the said Insolvent should then attend to be examined by the said Court.

In the matter of Hugh Porter, of Singapore, Master Mariner, a prisoner for debt in H. M.'s Gaol, an Insolvent. Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic. cap. XXI., was filed in the

[1917]

Post Office Notifications.

No. 1566.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, *via* Marseilles and Southampton, and the intermediate Ports, (Madras, Ceylon, Aden, Penang, Singapore, and Hong-kong,) per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Alma*, will be closed at this Office on Monday, the 22nd Instant.

1st. Pre-payment on Letters for the United Kingdom, directed *via* Marseilles and Southampton, is optional.

2nd. Steam Postage on Letters addressed *via* Southampton to France, or to any place in Foreign Europe, or through Great Britain to any Colony, cannot be pre-paid in India.

3rd. Steam Postage on all Letters for Foreign Europe *via* Marseilles or *via* Trieste, and for the United Kingdom *via* Trieste, as well as for places in the Mediterranean and in Egypt, must be pre-paid.

4th. Letters for the United Kingdom directed *via* Trieste, if posted unpaid, (or insufficiently paid by Stamp,) will be forwarded to London *via* Marseilles. Those Letters unpaid, or insufficiently stamped for Foreign Europe, will be sent to London *via* Southampton, bearing the full amount of Postage due thereon, and Letters for places in Egypt and the Mediterranean will be treated as Unclaimed Letters.

5th. Letters for Madras, Ceylon, Bombay, Aden, Malacca, Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Kong, are chargeable with Steam Postage, the pre-payment being optional.

6th. Letters for the Mauritius, Australian Colonies, China (except Hong-Kong,) Manilla, Batavia, Java, Bourbon, or any place not a British Possession, must be pre-paid.

7th. No money will be received in payment of Postage on Letters, which must be paid by Stamp.

8th. With regard to Newspapers and Prices Current, the following Rules are applicable:—

9th. Newspapers or Prices Current posted in India for Great Britain and France are not subject in India to any charge for Steam Postage, but Newspapers, &c., posted in India, addressed to any British Colony or Possession, or any Foreign Port, or any Port in India, are, if sent by Her Majesty's Mail Steamers, or *via* Southampton through England, liable to a Steam Postage Charge of One Penny (Nine Pie,) which must be pre-paid in Cash. Newspapers sent through Great Britain *via* Marseilles are liable to a Postage Charge of Three Pence, and if addressed to British North America *via* the United States, a Charge of One Penny must be levied on account of the United States, in addition to all other Postage.

10th. Newspapers, &c., brought to India by Her Majesty's Packets from a Foreign Port, without having passed through Great Britain, are chargeable with British Postage of One Penny (Nine Pie) on delivery.

11th. Newspapers sent or received through Great Britain, to or from Peru, Chilli, Bolivia, Ecuador, the Sandwich Islands, California, or any Colony addressed *via* Panama, are subject to a Steam Transit Charge of One Anna and Six Pie, which must be paid on despatch or delivery, in addition to any Indian Postage.

12th. Only one paper can be sent in one cover.

FORT WILLIAM;
General Post Office.
The 10th December 1856.

C. K. DOVE,
Deputy Post-master General.

No. 2620.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Mails for Madras, Ceylon, Mauritius, Cape, St. Helena, and London, for transmission per Steamer *England*, will be closed at this Office on Saturday, the 13th proximo.

The Public are particularly requested to observe, that the Steamer *England* leaves this Port as a private vessel, and the Indian rate of postage on letters, &c., to Ceylon, Mauritius, Cape, and St. Helena, and London, must be pre-paid at the following rates:—

1	Tolah	...	0	0	6
1	"	...	0	1	0
1	"	...	0	2	0
1½	"	...	0	3	0
2	"	...	0	4	0

and for every tolah or fraction of a tolah above two tolahs, two additional Annas.

Postage to Madras is optional.

C. K. DOVE,
Deputy Post-master General.

CALCUTTA GENERAL POST OFFICE,
The 28th November 1856.

N. B.—No more than one paper can be sent under one cover, and must be pre-paid at the following rate:—

4	Tolahs	...	0	1	0
6	"	...	0	2	0

and so on, adding one Anna for every three tolahs or fraction thereof.

C. K. DOVE,
Deputy Post-master General.

[1917]

Post Office Notifications.

No. 1566.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, *via* Marseilles and Southampton, and the intermediate Ports (Madras, Ceylon, Aden, Penang, Singapore, and Hong-kong,) per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Albat*, will be closed at this Office on Monday, the 22nd Instant.

1st. Pre-payment on Letters for the United Kingdom directed *via* Marseilles and Southampton, is optional.

2nd. Steam Postage on Letters addressed *via* Southampton to France, or to any place in Foreign Europe, or through Great Britain to any Colony, cannot be pre-paid in India.

3rd. Steam Postage on all Letters for Foreign Europe *via* Marseilles or *via* Trieste, and for the United Kingdom *via* Trieste, as well as for places in the Mediterranean and in Egypt, must be pre-paid.

4th. Letters for the United Kingdom directed *via* Trieste, if posted unpaid, (or insufficiently paid by Stamps,) will be forwarded to London *via* Marseilles. Those Letters unpaid, or insufficiently stamped for Foreign Europe, will be sent to London *via* Southampton, bearing the full amount of Postage due thereon, and Letters for places in Egypt and the Mediterranean will be treated as Unclaimed Letters.

5th. Letters for Madras, Ceylon, Bombay, Aden, Malacca, Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Kong, are chargeable with Steam Postage, the pre-payment being optional.

6th. Letters for the Mauritius, Australian Colonies, China (except Hong-Kong), Manila, Batavia, Java, Bourbon, or any place not a British Possession, must be pre-paid.

7th. No money will be received in payment of Postage on Letters, which must be paid by Stamps.

8th. With regard to Newspapers and Prices Current, the following Rules are applicable:—

9th. Newspapers or Prices Current posted in India for Great Britain and France are not subject in India to any charge for Steam Postage, but Newspapers, &c., posted in India, addressed to any British Colony or Possession, or any Foreign Port or any Port in India, are, if sent by Her Majesty's Mail Steamers, or *via* Southampton through England, liable to a Steam Postage Charge of One Penny Nine Pie, which must be pre-paid in Cash. Newspapers sent through Great Britain *via* Marseilles are liable to a Postage Charge of Three Pence, and if addressed to British North America *via* the United States, a Charge of One Penny must be levied on account of the United States, in addition to all other Postage.

10th. Newspapers, &c., brought to India by Her Majesty's Packets from a Foreign Port, without having passed through Great Britain, are chargeable with British Postage of One Penny (Nine Pie) on delivery.

11th. Newspapers sent or received through Great Britain, to or from Peru, Chili, Bolivia, Ecuador, the Sandwich Islands, California, or any Colony addressed *via* Panama, are subject to a Steam Transit Charge of One Anna and Six Pie, which must be paid on despatch or delivery, in addition to any Indian Postage.

12th. Only one paper can be sent in one cover.

FORT WILLIAM ;
General Post Office,
The 10th December 1856. }

C. K. DOVE,
Deputy Post-master General.

No. 2620.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Mails for Madras, Ceylon, Mauritius, Cape, St. Helena, and London, for transmission per Steamer *England*, will be closed at this Office on Saturday, the 13th proximo.

The Public are particularly requested to observe, that the Steamer *England* leaves this Port as a private vessel, and the Indian rate of postage on letters, &c., to Ceylon, Mauritius, Cape, and St. Helena, and London, must be pre-paid at the following rates:—

1	Tolah	...	0	0	6
1	"	...	0	1	0
1	"	...	0	2	0
1 1/2	"	...	0	3	0
2	"	...	0	4	0

and for every tolah or fraction of a tolah above two tolahs, two additional Annas.

Postage to Madras is optional.

C. K. DOVE,
Deputy Post-master General.

CALCUTTA GENERAL POST OFFICE, }
The 28th November 1856. }

N. B.—No more than one paper can be sent under one cover, and must be pre-paid at the following rate:—

4	Tolahs	...	0	1	0
6	"	...	0	2	0

and so on, adding one Anna for every three tolahs or fraction thereof.

C. K. DOVE,
Deputy Post-master General.

[1918]

No 1592.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Mails for Rangoon, for transmission per P. and O. Co's Steamer *Oriental*, will be closed at this Office on Saturday, the 13th instant.

English Mails

FORT WILLIAM ; }
General Post Office. }
The 12th December 1856. }

C. K. DOVE,
Deputy Post-master General.

Notice.

THE Officers in charge of Treasuries and Depôts for the custody and sale of Postage Stamps are informed that adhesive Envelopes stamped with the value of one anna, have been received from England, and, being now in charge of the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta, are now available on indent.

2. These Envelopes are in packets of 16, and each packet is enclosed in a wrapper, on which is marked the price—Rupees 1-2.

3. The Rules for the sale of Postage Stamps are applicable to the sale of the Stamped Envelope ; but discount is allowed on the actual value of the latter, and not on the extra charge of 2 annas on every 16 Envelopes, which is added to cover the cost of the paper and manufacture.

4. The Superintendent of Stamps will not supply the stamped Envelopes in a smaller quantity than one ream at a time, which consists of 30 packets and is of the value of Rupees 3-12-0 including the extra charge of 2 annas on each packet.

G. PATON,

Offg. Director General of the Post Office in India.

CALCUTTA, }
The 29th November 1856. }

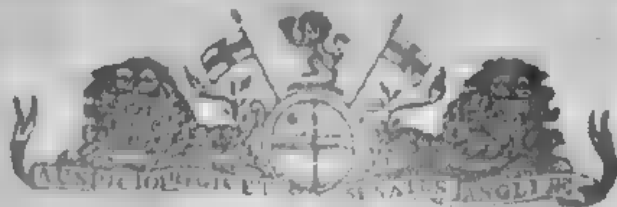
Notice.

IN consequence of a number of Packages for Stations in the North-West having accumulated in the Godowns of the Allahabad Government Steam Agency, the Agent has been instructed not to receive Goods for the Westward, until the present accumulation has been dispatched, of which due notice will be given.

S. CLARK,

Offg. Post-master General, N. W. P.

AGRA, }
The 29th November 1856. }



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1856.

Land-Sale Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that under Section V., Act I. of 1845, the under-mentioned Estates in Zillah Rungpore will be put up to public and unreserved Sale at the Collector's Office of that District on Wednesday, the 31st December 1856, or 18th Pous 1263 B. S., for demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as Arrears of Revenue :—

Class VI.—To be sold for realization of quota of Butwarah expenses.

No. 40.—The rights and interests of Shuddesuree and Narsuny Choudrain and Kalee Mohun Chowdry, in Mouzah Burabaree, 3 gundahs 2 courses share and in Mouzah Rajib, 1 gundah and 2 courses share, both appertaining to Mouzah Nijparah, &c., in Chuckla Carzeohant; sudder jumma, Rupees 2,011-7-8.

No. 197.—Eight annas share, the right and interest of Shyamkishore Roy, and one anna share the right and interest of Shyamasoudery Dassee, heir of the late Bydnath Bose, in Pergunnah Wareegatcha; sudder jumma, Rupees 3,242-5-10.

A. G. MACDONALD,
Collector.

RUNPORE;
Collector's Office,
The 3rd December 1856.

1877

Notification.

No. 33.

BAROO SURENATH GHOSH, Uncovenanted Deputy Collector, received charge of the Balasore Treasury on the 4th instant.

G. G. MACKINTOSH,

Accountant to the Govt. of Bengal.

FORT WILLIAM;
Office of Acctt. to the
Govt. of Bengal,
The 9th December 1856. }

Notification.

PARSONS desirous of working the valuable Diamond Mines of the Maha Nuddee are hereby informed, that after the 1st of January 1857, the privilege will be leased to any one who shall be considered to have made the most eligible offer for the same.

2nd. Besides Precious Stones, Gold is to be met with in considerable quantities and the party who may rent the privilege of working the Diamond Mines will be entitled to appropriate all Diamonds, Precious Stones and Gold that he may find in the bed of that river within the limits of the Sumbulpore Division during the period of his lease.

3rd. Unless a proportional inducement be offered, a lease will not be granted for a period of more than three years, but applicants are requested to state at what rate per annum they are agreeable to rent the Mines, and how many years' lease they are desirous of obtaining, with particulars of all modifications they may wish made in the conditions now set forth.

4th. Parties proposing to rent the Mines must be prepared to lodge in the Treasury at Sumbulpore one year's rent in advance as security for the fulfilment of the terms of the lease taken up by them, and the rent will be demanded in three instalments yearly. If at any time during the lease, the period of one year, calculated from the date of payment of the last instalment, be allowed to elapse without the payment of an instalment, the security money shall be forfeited and the lease considered to have expired.

5th. Further particulars may be learnt on applying to the Officiating Senior Assistant Commissioner at Sumbulpore.

R. C. BRUCH, Lieut.,

Offg. Sen. Asst. Commr.

Sen. Asst. Commr.'s Office;
Sumbulpore,
The 7th May 1856. }

Madras Exhibition of 1857.

NOTIFICATION.

THE Right Honorable the President and Members of the Committee for the Madras Exhibition of 1857 have the honor to announce, that Articles from all Countries will be admitted to the Madras Exhibition, to be held in the beginning of 1857, and be allowed to compete for Prizes; but, with a view to promote the good of this Country, it is hereby notified, that Money Prizes, Medals, &c. will only be given for Articles capable of being applied in the Arts and Manufactures of India, or calculated to be of use to its people.

It will be necessary that each Local Committee attend to the following points:—Each Article sent for Exhibition must be (1) distinctly labelled, and the label must (2) set forth the district or locality from which the Article is sent; (3) the name of the Exhibitor; and (4) the price of the Article. Each Local Committee will also state in their Invoice List, how each article they send is to be disposed of at the close of the Exhibition, in the event of its not having been sold for the price put upon it by the Exhibitor.

The several Local Committees will consider themselves at liberty to add to their numbers such influential Natives of their District as they may consider likely to aid them in promoting the objects in view.

It would greatly facilitate the accurate performance of the duties of the General Committee if the Local Committees and the Exhibitors when addressing communications on the subject of the Exhibition would adhere to the official form of communication; or, in case of the non-official or private form being adopted, if they would so mark the letter, or such portions of it, in case of the letter being of a mixed nature, as may be intended to be private or non-official.

EDWARD BALFOUR,

Secretary, Madras Exhibition.

Banqueting Hall,
7th February 1856. }

With reference to the foregoing Notification, which the undersigned has been requested to publish in the *Calcutta Gazette*, he begs to state that he has been also requested to receive from the Bengal Presidency all Packages containing Contributions for the Madras Exhibition of 1857.

J. H. BELL,

Officiating Mint Master.

MEMO.

THE following revised Directions for approaching the Sandheads are published for general information.

By order of the Offg. Supdt. of Marine,

H. HOWE,

Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 15th September 1856. }

DIRECTIONS

FOR

APPROACHING THE SANDHEADS IN BOTH
MONSOONS.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

The South-West Monsoon may be considered to commence on the 15th March, on which date the Pilot Vessels take up their station near the Buoy on the Pilot's Ridge as described below. The South-West Monsoon is over by the end of September.

2nd. False Point Light House is in latitude $20^{\circ} 19'$ North and longitude $86^{\circ} 47'$ East, and a Buoy is placed in $21\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms on the Pilot's Ridge, in latitude $20^{\circ} 49\frac{1}{2}'$ North and longitude $87^{\circ} 42'$ East, the Buoy therefore bears from False Point Light House North $59^{\circ} 49'$ East, true, and distant $59\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

3rd. A Vessel, therefore, after making the Light House at False Point (in passing which she ought not to go into less than 10 fathoms), should bring it to bear about West-South-West 10 or 15 miles distant, when she will be in 11 or 12 fathoms; then steer East-North-Eastward when the soundings will gradually increase to 23 fathoms on the Eastern edge of the Pilot's Ridge; she should then regulate her course so as to keep between the Ridge and 27 fathoms, when, by attention to the lead and nature of the soundings, course and distance run from the Light House, it is almost impossible to avoid making the Pilot Vessels, as their cruising ground is immediately to the North-East of the Light Vessel stationed during the South-West Monsoon in close proximity to the Buoy on the Ridge.

4th. The soundings to seaward of the Pilot's Ridge are, in general, a greenish or olive-colored mud, with occasionally a few bits of broken shells mixed with it; whilst those on the Ridge are of a shelly sand, or minute gravel, of a reddish or rusty brown color.

5th. Vessels approaching the Station are earnestly warned to be careful in avoiding collision when communicating with either the Light, or supplying Pilot Vessels; and, on making the former at night, they are strongly recommended to heave to, at a proper distance, till day-light, by which measure they will avoid the probability of passing the supplying Pilot Vessels in the darkness of the night.

6th. The Eastern Channel Light Vessel is in latitude $21^{\circ} 04'$ North and longitude $88\frac{1}{2}^{\circ} 14'$ East, and therefore bears from the Buoy on the Pilot's Ridge, North $63^{\circ} 26'$ East, true; and distant 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The Eastern Channel Light Vessel, from the 15th March to the 15th September, burns a blue light every half hour and a maroon every quarter hour during the night, commencing at 7 P. M.; and her standing light is a plain light.

7th. The Pilot's Ridge Light Vessel shows from the 15th March to the 15th of September a plain standing light, and burns a blue light every hour and a maroon at the intermediate half hours.

8th. It is important to observe the difference as to the blue lights and maroons shown by the Eastern Channel and the Ridge Light respectively, as, if this is attended to, a Vessel, out in her reckoning, or uncertain of her position, cannot possibly mistake one for the other.

THE NORTH-EAST MONSOON.

9th. This Monsoon, which constitutes the fine season in the Head of the Bay of Bengal, is considered to commence in October and end in the

beginning of March. During this season the Pilot Station is about the outer Floating Light situated in the Eastern Channel as above, and Vessels coming in should make directly for that mark. The Pilot Vessels cruise in the day time spreading East and West of, sometimes a little to the Southward of the Light Vessel, and at night anchor in positions not far from her. At this season she shows a maroon or torch-light every half hour and a blue light every hour.

DIXIE ROBERTSON,

FORT WILLIAM, }
The 1st March 1856. } Master Attendant.

Marine Department.

SAILING DIRECTIONS FOR ENTERING
THE HARBOUR OF DALHOUSIE.

Latitude..... $16^{\circ} 7' 00''$ N.
Longitude..... $94^{\circ} 27' 00''$ E.

1st.—Vessels, of 14 feet draft and upwards, should, on no account, attempt the passage to the Westward of Negrais Island.

2nd.—Vessels coming from the Southward should bring Diamond Island to bear North-West then steer for it until the Fairway Buoy is visible, which is situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile North-East of the Island. Steer North North-East from this Buoy until Black Buoy bears East, then North-East by North.

3rd.—Vessels entering from the Westward, in Latitude North of Diamond Island, should bring it to bear South-East, steer in for it until the Fairway Buoy is made, then proceed, as above directed for vessels entering from the Southward. This passage, however, should be attempted by sailing vessels only in the North-East Monsoon.

4th.—Vessels unable from stress of weather to distinguish the different marks, should anchor under Diamond Island where good anchorage and smooth water is to be found.

Lieutenant Ward's Chart of the Bassin River is an excellent guide, and vessels provided with them scarcely need Pilots.

The following Buoys are now laid for the guidance of Commanders and Masters:—

A first class Red Buoy marks the extreme South end of the Orestes Shoal.

A first class Red Buoy marks the Eastern limit of the Orestes Shoal.

A first class Black Buoy marks the extreme edge of the Shoal extending from Porian shore.

A first class Red Buoy, marked Fairway, in white letters, is placed $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile North-East of Diamond Island.

N. B.—The Shoal extending South of Negrais Island is now called the Orestes Shoal, and that extending from the Porian shore Westward the Porian.

(Signed) T. W. AYLESBURY, *Lieut., I. N.*,
Master Attendant.

DALHOUSIE;
Master Attendant's Office, }
The 27th September 1856. }

MEMO.

No. 6057.

Published for general information.

By order of the Offg. Supdt. of Marine,

FORT WILLIAM, }
The 17th October 1856. } H. Howa,
Secretary.

Notices.

To be sold, on Saturday, the Twentieth day of December next, at the hour of twelve o'clock at noon, with the approbation of William Macpherson, Esquire, the Master of the Supreme Court, at his Office, in the Court House, in the Town of Calcutta, pursuant to a Decretal Order of the Supreme Court, bearing date the Twenty-ninth day of November, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, made in a certain cause wherein Aushootunk Day, Sree Mutty Neemymoney Dossie, and Sree Mutty Satoomoney Dossie, Executor and Executrices of the last Will and Testament of Promothonauth Day, who was the sole Executor of the last Will and Testament of Kistounudo Biswas, deceased, are Complainants, and Sree Mutty Raj-commarree Dossie and Sree Mutty Bamascondery Dossie, widows, heirs and legal representatives of the said Kistounudo Biswas and Dwarkanauth Ghose, a Creditor of the said Kistounudo Biswas, are Defendants, the right, title, and interest of the said Kistounudo Biswas, deceased, of and in the following properties, viz:—

No. 1.—A tenanted piece of land at Durmahattah in Calcutta.

No. 2.—An upper-roomed house at Durmahattah in Calcutta.

No. 3.—A lower-roomed house at Durmahattah in Calcutta.

No. 4.—A garden at Ohoory, in the District of Howrah, with the buildings, tanks, and trees thereon, and now in the occupation of Messieurs Bathgate & Co.

No. 5.—A garden called Kistobagan, with buildings, &c., thereon at Khurdah, in the Twenty-four Pergunnahs.

No. 6.—A garden called Moonshieebagan at the same place.

No. 7.—A garden called Majorebagan at the same place.

No. 8.—A garden at the same place called Burrabagan.

No. 9.—Talook Choresbattah, in Chittagong, the Government Revenue whereof is Company's Rupees 1,489-12-6.

No. 10.—Talook Tagharreeh No. 1078 in the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, the Government Revenue whereof is Company's Rupees 194-14-1.

No. 11.—All that the right, title, and interest of the said Kistounudo Biswas, deceased, of and in all that lease hold Mehal No. 1072 called Chandu Barry, in the Twenty-four Pergunnahs aforesaid, with the Katcharry, banties, hauts, bazars &c., to the said Mehal belonging, the Government Revenue whereof is Company's Rupees 68-14-3.

No. 12.—Pergunnah Balia No. 351 in Zillah Twenty-four Pergunnahs, consisting of nine Mouzahs, viz., Neijporee, Baidabpore, Dukhin Bealah, Soekdabpore, Buarpoonje, Ramnagore, Pawally, Chukdoh, and Sunkerpore, the Government Revenue whereof is Company's Rupees 8,644-9-0-7.

No. 13.—All that the right, title, and interest of the said Kistounudo Biswas, deceased, of and in all that permanently-settled Mehal No. 1 in Sawhabad Bangoechia, Turruff Fulta, in the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, in the District of the Magistrate of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, with all bazars, gardens, &c., to the said Mehal belonging.

No. 14.—Also all that Zemindary No. 169 called Hantiarah and situate in the Twenty-four Pergunnahs within the District of the Magistrate of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, comprising the following Turruffs, Mouzahs, and Kismuts, that is to say, Turruffs Neez Hantiarah, Maishattan, and Khorumba, and Mouzahs Corombarree, Charrishur, Bykeel, Khamar, Calikapore, Mach Bhangah, Kintumpoorah, Borakollah, Auharampore, Canteo, Arhola, Bolye, Moshoundo, Bareenoscondugatty, Bygatchee, &c., and Kismuts Santgatchee, Donoroty, and Chapna, with all the Katcharry banties, hauts, bazars, &c., to the said Turruffs, Mouzahs, and Kismuts belonging, the Government Revenue whereof is Company's Rupees 3,516-11-1.

No. 15.—Also that the eight annas share of the said Kistounudo Biswas, deceased, of and in that Zemindary No. 147 called Bawetah, known by the name of Sree Bantee, and situate in Pergunnah Calcutta, in the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, within the District of the Magistrate of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, comprising the following Turruffs, Mouzahs, and Kismuts, that is to say, Turruffs Byrampore, Mowool, and Rogoonauthpore and Mouzah Doogabatty and Kismut Khordah, with all the Katcharry banties, hauts, bazars, &c., (as last one) which said moiety is subject to a Government Revenue of Company's Rupees 1,851-4-1.

No. 16.—All that the eight annas share of the said Kistounudo Biswas, deceased, of and in all that Mehal called Madrasa, being No. 145, situate in the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, within the District of the Magistrate of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, comprising the following Turruffs, Mouzahs, and Kismuts, that is to say, Turruffs Jangra, Panchooria, Halton, Kodha, and Hautgatcha Mouzah Bone Hooghly and Kismut Khordah, with all the Katcharry banties, hauts, bazars, ghauts, tanks, gardens, shops, factories, and all other profits and appurtenances to the said eight annas share of the said Turruffs, Mouzahs, and Kismuts belonging, which said moiety is subject to a Government Revenue of Company's Rupees 11,130-11-8.

No. 17.—All that the right, title and interest of the said Kistounudo Biswas, deceased, of and in one-fifth of a one anna and nine pie share of the Zemindary No. 217 called Kismut Khordah, lately belonging to Gocool Chunder Gossain with all the Katcharry banties, hauts, bazars, &c., to the said one-fifth part or share belonging.

No. 18.—All that Indigo Factory called Mud-doo Morary Factory, situate in Pergunnah Annarpore aforesaid, with the tank attached to it.

No. 19.—Also all that Deotra resumed permanently-settled Mehal called Kismut Madulpore, being No. 1178, situate in the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, within the district of the Joint Magistrate of Baraset, together with all the Katcharry banties, hauts, bazars, ghauts, tanks, gardens, shops, factories, and all other profits and appurtenances to the said Mehal belonging, which said Mehal is subject to Government Revenue of Company's Rupees 317-14-4.

No. 20.—All that the eight annas share of the said Kistomudo Biswas, deceased, of and in all that Pergunnah called Annarpurg, being No. 146, and situate in the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, within the district of the Joint Magistrate of Baraset, and comprising the following Dhoss and Mouzahs, that is to say, Dhoe Taloozer, Dhoe Kootulsah, Dhoe Kistupore, Dhoe Kalkapure, Dhoe Baxondo, Dhoe Basdehpore, Dhoe Bodye, Dhoe Churekharah, Dhoe Barnoa, and Dhoe Saharah, and Mouzahs Tol Dhachea, Panyberrah, Bayharry, and Bonomal-lypore, with all the Katcharry, banties, bants, bazars, ghauts, tanks, gardens, shops, factories, (save Mo-doo Morary Factory) and all other profits and appurtenances to the said eight annas share of the said Dhoss and Mouzahs belonging, which said moiety is subject to a Government Revenue of Company's Rupees 25,528-8-3.

No. 21.—A house at Khordah in Twenty-four Pergunnahs.

No. 22.—An upper-roomed house at Senlah.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had at the Master's Office, Supreme Court, or of Messrs. Denman, Hatch and Davis, 11, Old Post Office Street.

W. MACPHERSON,

Master.

DENMAN, HATCH AND DAVIS,

Attorneys for Dwarkanauth Ghose.

CALCUTTA;
Supreme Court, Master's Office.
The 6th day of December 1856.

*Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at
Calcutta.*

In the matter of Nun-
dololl Sein, of Champa-
tollah, in Calcutta; Sur-
roopchunder Seal, of
Malungah, in Calcutta;
and Junadun Day, of
Bow Bazar, in Calcutta,
carrying on trade and
business as money-lend-
ers in Meredith's Lane,
in Calcutta, under the
name, style, and firm of
the Anglo-Indian Loan
Office, and Hotel-keep-
ers and Confectioners
in Hare Street, in Cal-
cutta, under the name,
style, and firm of Juna-
dun Day, Maugey and
Co., Insolvents.

Homfray, Attorney.

On Thursday, the 4th
day of December in-
stant, it was ordered
that the matters of the
petition of the said In-
solvents should be heard
on Saturday, the 7th
day of February next,
and that the said Insol-
vents should then re-
spectively attend to be
examined by the said
Court.

In the matter of Henry
Campbell Derossaire, of
Goeromah Thaurah, in
Calcutta, a Section Wri-
ter in the Home Depart-
ment, an Insolvent.

Insolvent in person.

Chief Clerk's Office, 5th December 1856.

In the matter of the
petition of Francis Kier-
nan, of No. 44 Lower
Circular Road, in the
Town of Calcutta, late
an Assistant to Messrs.
Bischoff Beer and Co.,
of Calcutta, Merchants
and Agents, and also car-
ried on business of ma-
nufacturing Linseed Oil
in Copartnership with
Captain E. Onslow un-
der the style and firm
of Onslow and Kiernan,
and now in no occupa-
tion.

Insolvent in person.

On Thursday, the 4th
day of December in-
stant, it was ordered that
the matters of the peti-
tion of the said Insol-
vent should be heard on
Saturday, the 7th day of
February next, and that
the said Insolvent should
then attend to be exa-
mined by the said Court.

On Saturday, the sixth
day of December next,
it was ordered that the
hearing of this matter
should stand adjourn-
ed until Saturday the
thirteenth day of De-
cember instant, and that
the said Insolvent should
then attend to be exa-
mined by the said
Court.

Notice.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM
VENABLES, in the Business formerly carried on by
as Merchants and Agents, under the style of
VENABLES & Co., ceased on the 31st December
1852.

G. F. VENABLES.

W. VENABLES.

*Dohree Ghât,
The 16th November 1856.*

Bengal Coal Company.

REGISTERED UNDER ACT NO. XLIII. OF 1850.

THE Half-yearly General Meeting of Sharehol-
ders will be held at the Office of the Secretaries,
on Saturday, the 20th instant, at 1 o'clock noon.

By order of the Directors,

GORDON, STUART & Co.,

Secretaries.

Calcutta, 3rd December 1856.

Report showing the smallest Depth of Water in the
Bhaugiruttie, Jellinghar, and Matabangah Rivers,
on the 30th November 1856.

Names of Rivers.	Smallest Depth of Water.		Where Shallowest.
	F.	I.	
Bhaugiruttie River.*			
At its entrance, ...	20	0	
Below the entrance, ...	12	9	
From thence to	2	9	At Calloopore.
Jungypore, ...	3	0	" Sinsapore.
From Jungypore to	2	9	" Sahajulpore.
Sadduckbaugh, ...	2	9	" Rajampore.
From Sadduck-	2	6	" Ahmanegunga.
baugh to Ber-	4	6	" Berhampore.
hampore, ...	2	9	" Khedderpore.
From Berhampore	3	9	" Seedkhallee.
to Cutwa, ...	2	9	Below Ditto.
	2	0	At Beedoparrah.
And from Cutwa to	2	9	" Beneeshparah.
Nudda, ...	3	3	" Jawdangah.
	3	0	" Belpooheriah.
Jellinghar River.			
At its entrance, ...	2	6	
From thence to	1	9	At old Entrance.
Baummarree, ...	1	9	" Royparrah.
From Baummarree	1	9	Below Baummarree.
to Teeahkattah, ...	2	0	At Radhanuggur.
From Teeahkattah	2	0	" Sonatullah.
to Sonatullah, ...	2	6	
And from Sonatul-			
lah to Moingunga, ...			
Matabangah River†			
At its entrance, ...	9	0	
From thence to	4	6	Below Poalberriah.
Haut Bolah, ...	9	■	At Bolah Entrance.
From Haut Bo-	3	4	Above Moorhangah.
lah to Katchi-	3	4	" Bhangberriah.
kattah, ...	5	■	At Asmanoolly.
From Katchikattah	6	6	" Neemtullah.
to Kishengunga, ...	4	6	" Ranaghaut.
And from Kishen-			
gunga to Seebpore, ...			

Height of water on Gango at Berhampore, on the
30th November 1856, + 4 Feet 9 Inches.

J. LANE,
Supt., Nudda Rivers.

On the Bhaugiruttie River, }
8th December 1856. }

* Since last report the Channel of this River at Seedkhallee
has been deepened by the construction of Bandahs from 2
feet to 3 feet 9 inches.

† Since last report, the Channel of this River at Asmanoolly
has been deepened by the construction of Bandahs from 2 feet
2 inches to 4 feet.

Oriental Bank Corporation.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

WITH reference to Government Notification No.
5, Fort William, Financial Department, 26th Ja-
nuary 1855, notifying the intention of Govern-
ment to dissolve its connexion with the Go-
vernment Agency—

The Oriental Bank Corporation undertake the
safe custody of Government Paper, Shares in the
Capital Stock of the Bank of Bengal, and other
local Stocks, free of all charge.

Will draw Interest and Dividends on the same
as they fall due, and remit at the current rates of
exchange, or pay the same according to instruc-
tions.

If to be remitted through the Cor-
poration, ... Without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commis-
sion will be charged of ... 1-4th per Cent.

On returning Government Paper
or Share Certificates out of safe
custody, ... 1-4th per Cent.

On the purchase of Government
or other Securities, ... 1-4th per Cent.

On the sale of Government Paper
or other Stock, the proceeds
of which are to be remitted
through the Corporation, ... Without charge.

WM. ANDERSON,
Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION ; }
Calcutta, 29th January 1855. }

Agra and United Service Bank.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA having, by Notifica-
tion of 25th January 1855, signified its intention
to dissolve its existing connexion with the Govern-
ment Agency, the AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK
will, on being furnished with the necessary powers
receive charge of Government Paper and Bank
Shares from the Agent, and realize the Interest
when due and Dividends when declared. The
Bank will also sell or invest in these Securities
for Constituents.

Forms of Letters and Powers of Attorney may be
obtained on application to the Bank at Calcutta,
or its Branches at Agra and Lahore.

When the proceeds of Government Paper or
Shares sold, or of Interest and Dividends realized
are remitted by the Bank's Drafts on England, or
on its Indian Branches, no Commission will be
charged.

If otherwise paid, or when the Paper or Shares
are delivered over, the charge for Commission will
be $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

HOURS OF BUSINESS.

From and after Wednesday, the 1st August,
from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., except on Saturday, when
the Bank will be closed at 3 P. M.

FRANCIS R. NEILSON,
Secretary.

No. 2, Council House Street, }
Calcutta, 30th January 1855. }

LOST.—The Government Promissory Notes, No. 4167, of the 5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, dated the 12th day of March 1855, for Company's Rupees 5,000, originally standing in the name of the Oriental Bank Corporation, and No. 1560 of 20206, of the 6th 4 per Cent. Loan, dated 30th June 1854, for Company's Rupees 1,000, originally standing in the name of Gungagobind Shaha, both of which Notes were lost, endorsed by the proprietor, Captain R. D. C. Bruce, now of Her Majesty's 82nd Regiment of Foot, to J. J. Bailey, Esquire, Ensign in Her Majesty's 29th Regiment of Foot, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes, and of interest thereupon, has been stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of Duplicate Notes in favor of the proprietor.

PAUL & CARRUTHERS,
Solicitors for Captain Bruce.

CALCUTTA:
8, Hastings' Street,
The 24th November 1856. }

LOST.—The following Company's Papers, payment of which has been stopped, viz. :—

No. 4167, dated 12th March 1855—5 per Cent Loan, for Company's Rupees 5,000.

No. 1560, of 20206, dated 30th June 1854—4 per Cent., for Company's Rupees 1,000.

The above were posted to the address of Ensign J. J. Bailey, 29th Regiment, Pegue, on the 1th0 January last, and specially endorsed to him by Captain R. D. C. Bruce, then of H. M.'s 29th Regiment of Foot, but now of H. M.'s 82nd Regiment of Foot, together with two Drafts, one for Company's Rupees 700, on Messieurs Thacker, Spink and Company, of Calcutta, and the other on Messieurs Price and Bonsted 34, Craven Street London, for £65 Sterling. Payment of the same, respectively, has been stopped.

The Public are hereby cautioned against receiving, or negotiating, the above enumerated Company's Papers or Drafts, respectively.

PAUL & CARRUTHERS,
Solicitors for Captain Bruce.

CALCUTTA:
8, Hastings' Street,
The 24th November 1856. }

LOST.—First-half of a Bank of Bengal Note, No. 02311, for Co's Ra. 50, payment of which has been stopped at the Bank.

LOST.—Second-halves of Bank of Bengal Notes, No. 24124 and No. 11160 for Rupees 20, and No. 09260 for Rupees 15, payment of which has been stopped at the Bank

Early in January 1857

WILL BE PUBLISHED

**THE BENGAL DIRECTORY, ALMANAC, &c.
FOR 1857.**

**FOR THE TOWN OF CALCUTTA, BENGAL,
THE NOR-WEST, PUNJAB, ARRACAN,
ASSAM, PEGUE, AND TENASSERIM PRO-
VINCES.**

In one Thick Octavo Volume.

*To be forwarded to Mofussil Subscribers in One
Volume, strongly bound in Cloth Covers.*

**PRICE TO SUBSCRIBERS—10 RUPEES
„ NON-SUBSCRIBERS—12 „**

TOGETHER WITH

A complete PORTAL, TELEGRAPH, and RAILWAY MAP OF INDIA, showing all the DAWK and BANGHY ROUTES, the LINES of the ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH, and all the LINES of RAILWAY Open in progress, or Projected.

THE BENGAL DIRECTORY for the ensuing Year will be amplified and corrected up to the latest date, and MESSRS. SAMUEL SMITH & Co. have resolved upon the production of a Work which, for comprehensiveness, convenience, and elegance, will considerably surpass its predecessor of the current year, or indeed any previous Publication of its class in India.

They have secured the services of a Compiler, whose local knowledge and experience, together with an efficient Establishment, ensure a complete and accurate Directory.

Intending Subscribers are requested to send in their names as early as possible.

The BENGAL DIRECTORY FOR 1857 will comprise Ten complete Parts, viz. :

- PART I.—ALMANAC.
- II.—MILITARY DIRECTORY & ARMY LIST
- III.—CIVIL DIRECTORY.
- IV.—MARINE DIRECTORY.
- V.—LAW DIRECTORY.
- VI.—ECCLESIASTICAL DIRECTORY.
- VII.—COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY.
- VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS DIRECTORY.
- IX.—MOFUSSIL DIRECTORY.
- X.—STREET DIRECTORY AND ALPHABETICAL LIST OF INHABITANTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the following Rates,
viz. :

Full Page.....	6
Half Page.....	4
Quarter ditto.....	2

SAMUEL SMITH & CO.

November 6, 1856.

[1868]

Post Office Notifications.

No. 2620.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Mails for Madras, Ceylon, Mauritius, Cape, St. Helena, and London, for transmission per Steamer *England*, will be closed at this Office on Saturday, the 13th proximo.

The Public are particularly requested to observe, that the Steamer *England* leaves this Port as a private vessel, and the Indian rate of postage on letters, &c., to Ceylon, Mauritius, Cape, and St. Helena, and London, must be pre-paid at the following rates:—

1	Tolah	...	0	0	6
1	"	...	0	1	0
1	"	...	0	2	0
1½	"	...	0	3	0
2	"	...	0	4	0

and for every tolah or fraction of a tolah above two tolahs, two additional Annas.

Postage to Madras is optional.

CALCUTTA GENERAL POST OFFICE, }
The 28th November 1856.

C. K. DOVE,
Deputy Post Master General.

N. B.—No more than one paper can be sent under one cover, and must be pre-paid at the following rate:—

4	Tolahs	...	0	1	0
6	"	...	0	2	0

and on, adding one Anna for every three tolahs or fraction thereof.

C. K. DOVE,
Deputy Post Master General.

Notice.

THE Officers in charge of Treasuries and Depôts for the custody and sale of Postage Stamps are informed that adhesive Envelopes stamped with the value of one anna, have been received from England, and, being now in charge of the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta, are now available on indent.

2. These Envelopes are in packets of 16, and each packet is enclosed in a wrapper, on which is marked the price—Rupees 1-2.

3. The Rules for the sale of Postage Stamps are applicable to the sale of the Stamped Envelope; but discount is allowed on the actual value of the latter, and not on the extra charge of 2 annas on every 16 Envelopes, which is added to cover the cost of the paper and manufacture.

4. The Superintendent of Stamps will not supply the stamped Envelopes in a smaller quantity than one ream at a time, which consists of 30 packets and is of the value of Rupees 33-12-0 including the extra charge of 2 annas on each packet.

G. PATON,
Offg. Director General of the Post Office in India.

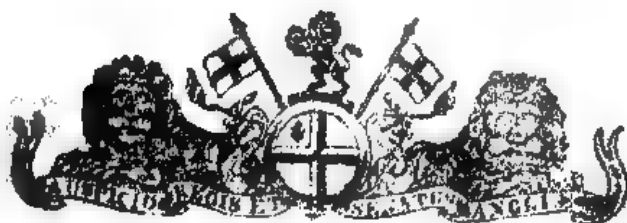
CALCUTTA, }
The 29th November 1856. }

It is hereby notified, that unless marked for particular Ships, all Letters received at the General Post Office, between Monday, the 1st December 1856, and Sunday, the 7th December 1856, both dates inclusive, were despatched by the under-mentioned Vessels, which sailed from Calcutta on dates specified:—

Letters received on dates, from and to	By what Ship des- patched.	Bound to	Remarks.
1st to 7th Dec. 1856, ..	Assrao,	Sydney.....	Will sail on the 10th Dec. 1856.
1st to 7th ditto, ..	Steamer England, ..	Cape, London, &c.....	Ditto on the 15th ditto.
1st to 8th ditto, ..	Steamer Fire Queen, ..	Rangoon and Moulmein....	Ditto on the 6th ditto.
1st to 4th ditto, ..	Isabella Blyth	Mauritius,	Ditto on the 5th ditto.

CALCUTTA ; }
General Post Office, }
The 9th December 1856. }

C. K. DOVE,
Deputy Post-master General.



The Calcutta Gazette.

Published by Authority.

Notifications.

THE 16TH MAY 1856.—The Government of Bengal having entered into a Contract with Messrs. Samuel Smith and Co., for the execution of the Government Printing Work, from the 1st July next, Public Officers employed under this Government are hereby directed not to employ any other Printing Establishment for the execution of the Government Work from and after that date.

C. W. K. K. K. K.
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

THE 2ND FEBRUARY 1856.—The Government of Bengal having entered into a Contract with Messrs. Samuel Smith and Co., for the execution of the Government Printing Work, all Public Officers under the Government of India at the Presidency are hereby directed not to employ any other Printing Establishment for the execution of Government Work.

C. W. K. K. K.
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1856.

Legislative Council.

The 13th December 1856.

THE following Act, passed by the Legislative Council, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor General on the 22nd November 1856, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

Act No. XXI of 1856.

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Abkaree Revenue in the Presidency of Port William in Bengal.

WHEREAS it is expedient that the laws relating to the manufacture of spirits and the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors and intoxicating drugs, and the collection of the revenue derived therefrom, should be consolidated and amended: It is enacted as follows:—

I. Regulation II. 1802; Regulation X. 1813; Regulation XVII. 1814; Section XLI and the following Sections of Regulation XIII. 1816; Regulation XI. 1818; Regulation VII. 1824, except the first five Clauses of Section XVIII and Sections XXIII and XXIV, and Regulation VIII 1826, of the Bengal Code; and Act XXV of 1840, Act IX of 1841, and Act XXIII of 1848, are hereby repealed, except so far as they repeal the whole or part of any other Regulation or Act, and except as to acts done, offences committed, and liabilities incurred, before the passing of this Act.

II. The collection of the revenue arising from the manufacture of spirits, and the sale of spirits and spirituous and fermented liquors and intoxicating drugs, shall be collected under the charge of the Collectors of

Land Revenue, who shall perform the duties connected therewith under the control and direction of the Commissioners of Revenue, and of the Board of Revenue. But the Government may appoint any other person to be Superintendent of Abkaree Revenue in any district or place; and any person so appointed shall exercise in such district or place all the powers and authority vested by this Act or by Act XI of 1849 in the Collector of Land Revenue; and such powers and authority shall cease to be exercised in such district or place by the Collector of Land Revenue during the continuance of such appointment.

III. The Government may also appoint a Commissioner or Commissioners for the control and direction of the Officers having charge of the Abkaree Revenue in any district or districts; and when such appointment is made, the Commissioner of Abkaree shall exercise within such district or districts the powers and authority vested by this Act or by Act III of 1836 in Commissioners of Revenue; and the Revenue Commissioner shall cease to exercise such powers and authority in the said district or districts during the continuance of such appointment.

IV. Collectors may appoint darogahs, jemadars, peons, surveyors, gaugers, and other officers, for the collection of the Abkaree revenue and for the prevention of smuggling; and the officers so appointed shall, in addition to their ordinary designations, be styled Abkaree officers. In districts where there are tahseeldars and other local officers for the collection of the Land Revenue, the office of Abkaree darogah may be united with that of tahseeldar, naib tahseeldar, or peshkar; and in such cases the tahseeldar, naib tahseeldar, or peshkar, and the officers subordinate to him, shall be held and deemed to be Abkaree officers within the meaning of this Act.

V. It shall not be lawful for any person to construct or work a distillery after the manner in which distilleries are constructed and worked in England, without a license under the signature of the Collector of the district in which such distillery is situated, or in case the distillery is within twenty miles of Calcutta, or such other distance less than twenty miles as may from time to time be prescribed by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, under the signature of the Collector of Calcutta.

VI. The Board of Revenue, with the sanction of Government, may prescribe such rules relative to the granting of licenses under the preceding Section, to the notices to be given by the proprietor of a licensed distillery when he commences and discontinues work, to the size and description of the stills, to the passing and storing of the spirits, to the inspection and examination of the distillery and warehouses, and of the spirits manufactured and stored therein, and to the furnishing of statements and lists of such spirits, and of the stills, coppers, casks, and other utensils used in the distillery, as may from time to time be judged expedient.

VII. A duty shall be levied on spirits manufactured at distilleries worked according to the English method at the rate of one rupee the imperial gallon of the strength of London-proof, to be augmented or reduced in proportion to the strength of the spirit. No spirit shall be removed from any such distillery, or the warehouses connected therewith, upon which the aforesaid duty has not been paid, or for the duty chargeable on which a bond has not been executed as hereinafter provided; and for all spirits removed upon payment of duty or under bond passes shall be issued by the Collector, which shall specify the quantity and strength of the spirit, the place of its destination, the person to whom it is consigned, and whether the duty has been paid or secured by bond.

VIII. A drawback of the duty paid as above on spirits manufactured after the English method, and exported by sea, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, to any port not subject to the Government of the East India Company, or to any port in the Settlement of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca, or to the Port of Aden, shall be allowed by the Collector of Customs at the port of exportation. Provided always, that the exportation shall be made within one year from the date of the payment of duty under this Act, and that the spirits, when brought to the Custom House, shall be accompanied by the pass in which such payment is certified.

IX. Spirits may be removed from any licensed distillery for exportation as aforesaid without payment of duty, under such rules and restrictions as may be from time to time prescribed by the Board of Revenue, on the person removing them executing a bond, with one or more sureties, to the East India Company in the form hereunto annexed, for the payment of the prescribed duty upon such portion of the said spirits as may not be exported within four months from the date of the bond. Provided,

however, that it shall be lawful for the Collector, with the sanction of the Commissioner, on sufficient cause shewn, to extend the period allowed for the exportation of the spirits for a further term of four months.

X. Spirits brought to the Custom House for exportation by sea, shall, previous to shipment, be gauged and proved by an officer of the Customs. The amount of drawback to be allowed upon spirits for which duty has been paid shall be regulated according to the strength and quantity of the said spirits as ascertained by such proof and gauge; and the quantity of spirits, for which credit is to be given in the settlement of any bond, shall be determined in the same manner. Spirits under bond shall be taken from the distillery direct to the Custom House, under passes to be granted for that purpose by the Collector.

XI. When spirits are passed from a distillery under bond, duty shall be recoverable upon any difference between the quantity of spirits so passed from the distillery and the quantity ascertained by gauge and proof at the Custom House, less such allowance for ullage and leakage as may be prescribed by the Board of Revenue.

XII. Spirits brought to the Custom House under bond for exportation, may nevertheless be removed for local consumption under passes to be granted for that purpose by the Collector of Revenue, upon payment of the prescribed duty on the quantity so removed; and credit for such payment shall be given on the settlement of the bond.

XIII. Any sum which may remain due to Government upon the settlement of a bond executed according to the provisions of this Act, may be recovered by any process which is or may be in force for the recovery of arrears of revenue due from farmers of land or their sureties, or by suit on the bond in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

XIV. No drawback shall be allowed on any duty-paid spirits, nor shall the duty due on any spirits under bond be remitted, unless the spirits shall be shipped from the Custom House, and upon a vessel to which a Custom House Officer has been appointed to superintend the receipt of export cargo. Spirits shipped for exportation shall not be re-landed without a special pass from the Collector of Revenue in addition to the usual order of the Collector of Customs.

XV. No drawback shall be allowed on spirits exported to any port subject to the Government of the East India Company, other than the ports mentioned in Section VIII of this Act, or on spirits shipped as stores; nor shall spirits under bond be so exported or shipped without payment of the duty prescribed by this Act.

XVI. Rum, shrub, cordials, and other liquors,

Rum, shrub, &c. how to be charged with duty—may be exported under the same rules as spirits.

prepared in a licensed distillery under the supervision of the surveyor or officer in charge of the distillery, shall be charged with duty according to the quantity of spirit used in the preparation; and all the provisions contained in this Act respecting spirits manufactured after the English method, except such as relate to gauge and proof, shall be applicable to such liquors. When any such liquors are removed for exportation without payment of duty, the bonds to be executed by the persons removing them shall be in the annexed form.

XVII. All licensed distilleries constructed and worked after the English method, and situated within twenty miles of Calcutta or such other distance less than twenty miles as may from time to time

be prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, shall be under the superintendence and control of the Collector of Calcutta, who shall exercise, with respect to such distilleries and to the spirits manufactured therein, all the powers vested in Collectors by this Act; and the Collectors of districts in which any such distilleries are situated shall have no jurisdiction with respect to such distilleries.

XVIII. Every person who shall construct or work a distillery after the English method, without a license from the Collector, shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding one thousand Rupees; and all spirits manufactured at any such distillery, and all materials and implements collected for the purpose of such manufacture, shall be liable to confiscation.

XIX. Every proprietor or manager of a licensed distillery, constructed and worked after the English method, who shall omit to furnish any notice or any statement or list required by the rules prescribed by the Board of Revenue under Section VI of this Act, or shall wilfully do any thing in contravention of the said rules, shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding two hundred Rupees; and if any such offence be committed a second time with respect to the same distillery, the license granted for the working of such distillery may be withdrawn by the Collector.

XX. Every person who shall remove or attempt to remove from any licensed distillery constructed and worked after the English method, any spirituous liquors upon which the duty has not been paid, or for the duty on which a bond has not been executed, or any spirituous liquors for which a pass has not been issued by the Collector, shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding one thousand Rupees; and the liquors, together with the vessels containing the same and the animals and conveyances used in carrying them, shall be liable to confiscation. If it shall appear to the Collector that the offence was committed with the consent or knowledge of the proprietor or manager, the license granted for the construction and working of the distillery from which such liquors have been removed or attempted to be removed, may be withdrawn.

XXI. Every person who shall re-land, or attempt to re-land, any spirituous liquors shipped for exportation, without a special pass from the Collector of Revenue at the place of exportation, shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding five hundred Rupees; and the liquors, together with the casks and vessels containing the same, and the carts, boats, and animals employed in carrying them, shall be liable to confiscation.

XXII. Spirituous liquors manufactured at the foreign settlement of Chandernagore, or at any other place in India beyond the limits of the Company's territories, shall, on passing the limits of the Company's territories subject to this Act, be charged with the duty prescribed for proof spirits in Section VII of this Act; and any person who may be found in possession of any such liquors, without a pass from the Collector certifying the payment of such duty, shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding two hundred Rupees; and the liquors, together with the vessels containing the same, and the animals and conveyances used in carrying them, shall be liable to confiscation.

XXIII. It shall not be lawful for any person to construct or work a brewery, or to manufacture any description of malt liquor, without a license from the Collector of the District. The Board of Revenue, with the sanction of Government, may prescribe such rules relative to the granting of licenses for constructing and working breweries as may from time to time be judged expedient.

XXIV. Every person who shall construct or work a brewery, or manufacture malt liquor, without a license, shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

XXV. Spirituous liquors passed from distilleries worked according to the English method, fermented liquors manufactured at a licensed brewery, and spirituous and fermented liquors imported either by land or by sea, shall not be sold except under license from the Collector.

XXVI. Persons taking out licenses for the whole-sale vend of spirituous and fermented liquors as aforesaid, shall pay for every such license the sum of sixteen Rupees. The license shall be current only during the official year and in the district in which it is granted. But travelling merchants may obtain a general license, authorizing them to sell by whole-sale in any district which they may visit in the course of their travel, without taking out a fresh license for that district, under such rules and restrictions as may be from time to time prescribed by the Board of Revenue.

XXVII. Persons taking out licenses for the retail sale of spirituous and fermented liquors as aforesaid, shall pay for every such license such fee or tax as may be fixed by the Board of Revenue; and such fee or tax shall be payable at such periods as the said Board may direct. Provided that such fee or tax shall be at such rate for each license as shall not exceed the total sum

of one hundred Rupees for the whole year. Any sale of spirituous or fermented liquors as aforesaid, in less quantity than two imperial gallons or one dozen of quart bottles, shall be held to be a retail sale.

XXVIII. It shall not be lawful for any person to manufacture spirits after the native process, nor to sell such spirits, or larso or puchwe or ganjah, bhing, churru, opium, or any preparation or admixture of the same, except under license from the Collector.

XXIX. All the provisions relating to the sale or possession of fermented liquors contained in the following Sections of this Act shall be held applicable to the sale or possession of tarso, whether in a fermented state or otherwise; and all tarso, both fresh and fermented, shall be held to be included in the expression "fermented liquors" as used in the following Sections of this Act.

XXX. Provided, however, that it shall be lawful for Government, on the request of the Board of Revenue, to pass an order suspending the operation of all the provisions relating to tarso contained in this Act, with respect to any district in which the consumption of tarso in a fermented state is inconsiderable; and after the passing of any such order, it shall be lawful for tarso to be possessed and sold without license in any such district, notwithstanding any thing contained in this Act.

XXXI. The Collector, with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, may establish, at any place within his jurisdiction, a distillery in which spirits may be manufactured after the native process; and may from time to time fix limits within which no country spirits, except such as are manufactured at the said distillery, shall be introduced or sold without a special pass from the Collector, and within which no stills shall be constructed or worked, or spirits manufactured, except at the said distillery. He may also, with the like sanction, discontinue any distillery so established, whenever its discontinuance may appear to be expedient.

XXXII. The Board of Revenue may prescribe such rules relative to the management of distilleries established under the last preceding Section, to the conditions on which spirits may be manufactured in the said distilleries, and to the passes to be issued for the conveyance of such spirits to the shops of the vendors, as may from time to time be judged expedient.

XXXIII. The Board of Revenue may regulate the mode in which tarso shall be supplied to licensed vendors of the same; and may frame rules for the grant of licenses or passes to persons purchasing, transporting, or storing ganjah, bhing, or churru for the supply of the licensed vendors of those drugs. They may also place the cultivation, preparation, and store of the intoxicating drugs above-mentioned under such supervision as may be deemed necessary to secure the duty leviable thereon.

XXXIV. Opium shall be supplied to licensed vendors from the Government stores in such manner and at such prices as the Board of Revenue may direct; and no other description of opium shall be sold by any vendors. Provided that the Government may, by an Order of Government, exempt any district or districts from the operation of this Section.

XXXV. Except for the supply of licensed vendors, country spirits, tarso, and puchwe, and intoxicating drugs, shall not be sold in larger quantities than are hereunder specified—namely, country spirits one seer; tarso or puchwe four seers; ganjah or bhing, or any preparation or admixture of the same, one quarter of a seer; churru or opium, or any preparation or admixture of the same, five tola weight; and the sale of any such quantity as is hereinafter specified shall be deemed to be a retail sale within the meaning of this Act.

XXXVI. Whenever a license for the retail sale of country spirits, tarso, or puchwe, or intoxicating drugs, shall be granted under this Act, the Collector shall be authorized to demand, in consideration of the privilege granted, such tax or duty, or a tax or duty adjusted on such principles, as may from time to time be fixed with the sanction of the Board of Revenue; and such tax or duty shall be specified in the license, and shall be payable at such periods as the said Board may direct. The Collector may grant special licenses for the sale of unfermented tarso only, at those periods of the year when the fresh juice is in request; fees may be demanded for such special licenses at a rate not exceeding one Rupee for each license; and the vendors shall not be subject to any other tax or duty in respect of such sale.

XXXVII. Every person taking out a license for the manufacture of country spirits, or for the retail sale of spirituous or fermented liquors, or intoxicating drugs, shall execute a counterpart engagement in conformity with the tenor of the license, and shall give such security for the performance of his engagement, or make such deposit in lieu of security, as the Collector may require.

XXXVIII. Unless otherwise specially authorized by the Board of Revenue, licenses for retail sale shall be granted for the term of one year, and, if continued to the holders thereof, shall be formally renewed from year to year. But it shall be incumbent on every person holding a license, who may intend not to renew it, to give notice of his intention to the Collector fifteen days previously to the expiration of the year; and if such notice be not given, and the license be not recalled by the Collector, the license held, and engagement entered into by every such person, shall remain in force as if the said license and engagement had been formally renewed.

XXXIX. The Board of Revenue shall have authority to regulate the form and conditions of all licenses granted under this Act.

Notification.*Port William, the 27th November 1856.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday, the 12th January 1857, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, will be put up to Sale at the Exchange Rooms at Calcutta, and sold by Public Auction, for exportation by Sea, the undermentioned quantity of Opium, the provision of 1857-56, subject to the following Conditions, viz:—

Produce of Behar Agency Chests 2,540
Ditto of Benares ditto ditto 1,115

Total Chests ... 3,655

Conditions of Sale.

1. The Opium will be sold for exportation by Sea only, and no Certificate will be granted except to cover such export.
2. The Opium will be ordinarily offered for Sale at an upset price of Rupees 400 per Chest, and sold to the highest bidder above that price, except under the circumstances for which provision is made by Clause 12 of the Conditions of Sale.
3. The Sale shall commence at the hour of 11 A. M. and shall not be continued after the hour of 5 P. M., but if at that hour any of the lots advertised for Sale shall remain unsold, the Sale may, at the discretion of the Board of Revenue, be resumed on the next day following (not being Sunday or a public Holiday) at the hour of 11 A. M. and so on, until the whole of the remaining lots are disposed of, or if the quantity of 3,655 Chests shall not be sold on the day advertised, the Board may dispose of the lots which remain on hand at a future Sale.
4. Each lot to contain five chests.
5. A deposit in a Promissory Note, either for 25 per cent. even money of the amount for which each lot is knocked down or for Rupees 1,000 at the discretion of the Officer superintending the Sale, shall be made by the purchaser in the Sale Room; and before the lot is registered in the Sale Book, and all such Promissory Notes shall be retained on the part of the purchasers at this Office by Sub-Treasurer's receipts or by substitution of other public Securities of the Bengal Government on or before 4 o'clock of the afternoon of Saturday, the 17th January, or, on the other hand, failing such redemption by the time aforesaid, then the lot or lots for which no Sub-Treasurer's receipts or deposit of other public Securities as aforesaid shall have been delivered in, shall be re-sold at such time or times and under such conditions of re-sale as the Board of Revenue shall see fit; and all losses and expenses whatsoever attending such re-sale shall be borne and paid by the defaulters, whilst any profit accruing from such re-sale shall be forfeited to Government.
6. The Promissory Notes taken on the day of Sale, under the last mentioned Condition, if remaining unredeemed on the said 17th January, will be placed in the hands of the Attorney to the Hon'ble Company for realization in such manner as to him shall seem fit.
7. No tender of money, Sub-Treasurer's receipts or public Securities on account of Opium upon which the prescribed deposit may not have been made before 4 o'clock of the 17th January will be afterwards accepted.
8. The Opium now advertised for Sale shall be paid for within 15 clear days from the day of Sale, that is to say, no Treasury receipt will be accept-

ed in payment after 4 P. M. of Tuesday, the 27th January 1857, and in case any lots of such Opium shall not be so paid for and adjusted, then the cash deposit of 25 per cent. even money of the amount for which each lot is knocked down, or Rupees 1,000, for each lot, or any public Securities that may have been deposited on account of such lots or chests, shall be forfeited, and the Opium be disposed of on account of Government at such time and in such manner as the Board of Revenue shall think fit, and the first purchaser shall further be required to make good any loss or difference of price between that obtained at the re-sale and the amount at which the Opium was first purchased, forfeiting all advantages that may arise from such re-sale.

9. Purchasers taking out Certificates or Orders for the delivery of Opium after making full payment as above prescribed, shall have the option of naming the number of lots of their purchase which they may desire to be included in each Certificate or Order, and it is to be clearly understood, that the Certificates or Orders so taken out shall be considered final, and not afterwards changeable for other Certificates or Orders authorizing the delivery of single lots or of a different number of lots or chests whether more or less, than the number of lots or chests originally required to be included in each Certificate or Order.

10. No Sub-Treasurer's receipts or deposit of public Securities under the fifth of the present Conditions will be received in this Office except from the party recorded as the purchaser in the Sale Book or his authorized Agent. The receipt for deposit of public Securities will be granted only in the name of such purchaser, and the securities so deposited will be returned when payment in full has been made by the said purchaser or his order.

11. The Officer superintending the Sale on the part of the Board of Revenue is empowered to reject at his discretion the bid of any individual unless such individual shall, on demand, tender at the time a deposit either in Bank of Bengal Notes, Sub-Treasurer's receipts or other Government Securities equal to 25 per cent. even money of the amount so bid, or Rupees 1,000 for each lot.

12. With a view to prevent fictitious biddings designed to obstruct the Sale, it is hereby notified, that the Officer of Government superintending the Sale shall be competent at any time during the Sale to withdraw any unsold lot and immediately to put it up again for Sale at a maximum upset price, diminishing the same gradually until a bid is obtained; and the first bona fide bidder for a lot after it has been offered for sale in the mode here described, shall be held and declared to be the purchaser of the said lot; and the Officer of Government superintending the Sale shall also be competent to dispose in the same manner of as many of the subsequent lots as he may think proper, provided, always, that no lots shall be sold below the minimum price of 400 Rupees specified in the 2nd Clause of these Conditions.

13. The purchaser of any lot shall have the option of naming and purchasing in immediate succession any number of lots of the same Agency. Opium to the extent of twenty-five lots and for the lots so purchased, the purchaser shall deposit for each lot 25 per cent. even money of the amount bid by him for the first lot, or Rupees 1,000 for each lot, and pay the same price per chest as that for which he purchased his first lot provided, always, that there remain a sufficient

number of lots of that Opium to complete the said twenty-five, but not otherwise.

14. In the event of any dispute or difference touching or concerning any matter or question arising out of the Sale of the Opium included in this Notification, or adjustment of the account thereof, the same shall and may be tried and decided in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, and all and every Plea and Pleas to the jurisdiction of the said Supreme Court shall be waived.

15. The following papers together with samples of the Opium for sale will be exhibited for inspection on the day of Sale, or may be seen previously to that date by application at the Office of the Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue:—

(No. 1—Certificate of the Opium now advertised for Sale.

No. 2—Report of the Examination of such Opium.

16. The public are hereby informed, that in providing the investment of the Behar and Benares Opium for the year 1855-56, the same precautions have been taken as those which have been observed during past years, to have the drug procured and sent down in a pure state, to have only the prescribed quantity of leaves used in forming the Cakes, and to have the due proportion of Opium put into each Cake. An Account of the weight of the drug when packed at Behar and Benares, and a Statement of the average weight of the Chests indiscriminately taken for the purpose of comparison, from the despatches on arrival at Calcutta, may be seen on application at the Office of the Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue; and further that four chests of Behar and Benares Opium which have been reserved from the provision of the two preceding years, will be also shown to the purchasers at the Exchange Rooms on the day of Sale, to enable them to judge of the state of preservation in which the drug has kept.

17. Any further information respecting weight or quality of the Opium advertised for Sale that may be desired by parties connected with the Trade will, as heretofore, be furnished to them on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue, but in accordance with established usage; under no circumstances will the Board entertain or recognize any claim to compensation for loss from any alleged deficiency of weight, abstraction of Opium, or adulteration of the drug which may be preferred on reference to Chests after the Sale and delivery of the Opium for shipment.

18. The public are hereby informed that in addition to the quantity above-mentioned, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1855-56, will be brought to Sale in the year 1857, on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

	Behar about Chests	Benares about Chests	Total about Chests
On or about Tuesday, 10th February 1857,	2540	1116	3656
On or about Friday, 13th March ..	2540	1111	3651
On or about Monday, 15th April ..	2519	1116	3635
On or about Monday, 11th May ..	2540	1115	3655
On or about Wednesday, 10th June ..	2540	1116	3656
On or about Friday, 10th July ..	2540	1115	3655
On or about Monday, 18th August ..	2540	1116	3656
On or about Friday, 15th September ..	2540	1115	3655
On or about Monday, 17th October ..	2540	1115	3655
On or about Thursday, 17th November ..	2540	1115	3655
On or about Friday, 6th December ..	2540	1111	3651
	27050	12301	39351

19. It is hereby further notified, that under the 6th Article of the Convention between Great Britain and France, dated the 7th March 1816, quoted below, the Agents in India of the French Government or persons duly appointed by them are entitled to demand that out of the quantities of Behar and Benares Opium declared as above for Sale at the Twelve Sales in the months of January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December 1857, there shall be delivered to them, at the average of the particular Sale or Sales to which the Opium so applied for may belong, a quantity not exceeding in the aggregate 300 Chests, and the Agents of the French Government must make requisitions for the whole of the Opium required by them during the year within 30 days after the publication of this advertisement, specifying the particular Sale or Sales from which the quantity of Opium is intended to be taken. If the Agents of the French Government shall not make the requisition for Opium within the time above-mentioned, the entire quantity of about 43,905 Chests of Behar and Benares, as above estimated, will be brought to Sale in the usual manner; and if they shall make application for a quantity of Opium to be delivered to them out of the quantity advertised for Sale at each or any of the Twelve Sales above mentioned, but shall not pay for it within the prescribed period of payment, the Government of Bengal reserves to itself the right of disposing of the Opium which the French Authorities may so fail to pay for, either by increasing the quantity reserved at the Sale next ensuing the date of payment, or by selling it at a Sale to be held expressly for the purpose.

Article 6th.—" With regard to the trade in Opium, it is agreed between the high contracting parties that at each of the periodical Sales of that article, there shall be reserved for the French Government, and delivered upon requisition duly made by the Agents of His Most Christian Majesty, or by the persons duly appointed by them, the number of Chests so applied for, provided that such supply shall not exceed Three hundred Chests in each year, and the price for the same shall be determined by the average rate at which Opium shall have been sold at every such periodical Sale, it being understood that if the quantity of Opium applied for at any one time shall not be taken on account of the French Government by the Agents of His Most Christian Majesty within the usual period of delivery, the quantity so applied for shall nevertheless be considered as so much on reduction of the Three hundred Chests herein before mentioned. The requisitions for Opium as aforesaid are to be addressed to the Governor General at Calcutta, within thirty days after Notice of the intended Sales shall have been published in the Government Gazette."

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

C. S. BELL,

Off. Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 27th November 1856.

Notice.

To be sold, on Saturday, the Twentieth day of December next, at the hour of twelve o'clock at noon, with the sanction of William Macpherson, Esquire, the Master of the Supreme Court, at his Office, in the Court House, in the Town of Calcutta, pursuant to a Decreeal Order of the Supreme Court, bearing date the Twenty-ninth day of November, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, made in a certain cause wherein Anshooch Day, Sree Mutty Nanyinooy Dossie and Sree Mutty Satomony Dossie, Executor and Ex-ecutrices of the last Will and Testament of Pro-mothoonth Day, who was the sole Executor of the last Will and Testament of Kistoonudo Biswas, deceased, are Complainers, and Sree Mutty Ranj-comarras Dossie and Sree Mutty Banassondory Dossie, widows, heiresses and legal representatives of the said Kistoonudo Biswas and Dwarkamuth Ghose, a Creditor of the said Kistoonudo Biswas, are Defendants the right, title, and interest of the said Kistoonudo Biswas, deceased, of and in the following properties, viz:—

No. 1.—A tenanted piece of land at Durmahattah in Calcutta.

No. 2.—An upper-roomed house at Durmahattah in Calcutta.

No. 3.—A lower-roomed house at Durmahattah in Calcutta.

No. 4.—A garden at Ghosory, in the District of Howrah, with the buildings, tanks, and trees thereon, and now in the occupation of Messieurs Bathgate & Co.

No. 5.—A garden called Kistobagan, with buildings, &c., thereon at Khurdah, in the Twenty-four Pergunnahs.

No. 6.—A garden called Moonshobagan at the same place.

No. 7.—A garden called Majorebagan at the same place.

No. 8.—A garden at the same place called Burnabagan.

No. 9.—Talook Chorbhattah, in Chittagong, the Government Revenue whereof is Company's Rupees 1,489-12-6.

No. 10.—Talook Tagharrenab No. 1078 in the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, the Government Revenue whereof is Company's Rupees 194-14-1.

No. 11.—All that the right, title, and interest of the said Kistoonudo Biswas, deceased, of and in all that lease hold Mehal No. 1072 called Chandu Barry, in the Twenty-four Pergunnahs aforesaid, with the Katcharry, banties, hauts, bazars &c., to the said Mehal belonging, the Government Revenue whereof is Company's Rupees 68-14-3.

No. 12.—Pergunnah Balia No. 351 in Zillah Twenty-four Pergunnahs, consisting of nine Mouzabs, viz., Neijpooroye, Basdehpore, Dukhin Beulah, Sookdehpore, Rusepoorja, Ramangore, Fawally, Chukdeh, and Sunkerpore, the Government Revenue whereof is Company's Rupees 8,644-9-0-7.

No. 13.—All that the right, title, and interest of the said Kistoonudo Biswas, deceased, of and in all that permanently-settled Mehal No. 1 in Sawhabad Bangoocha, Turruff Fulta, in the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, in the District of the Magistrate of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs with all bazars, garden, &c., to the said Mehal belonging.

No. 14.—Also all that Zemindary No. 169 called Hantiarah and situate in the Twenty-four Pergunnahs within the District of the Magistrate of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, comprising the following Turruffs, Mouzabs, and Kismuts, that is to say, Turruffs Norz Hantiarah, Maishattan, and Khorumba, and Mouzabs Corobabarree, Charrishur, Bykeel, Khamar, Calikapore, Mach Bhangah, Kindumpoorah, Borakollah, Auharampore, Cante, Arhola, Balje, Moshoundo, Bareenosondusgatty, Hyrathee, &c., and Kismuts Santgatchee, Donoroty, and Chapma, with all the Katcharry banties, hauts, bazars, &c., to the said Turruffs, Mouzabs, and Kismuts belonging, the Government Revenue whereof is Company's Rupees 3,516-11-1.

No. 15.—Also that the eight annas share of the said Kistoonudo Biswas, deceased, of and in that Zemindary No. 147 called Bawotah, known by the name of Sree Bantee, and situate in Pergunnah Calcutta, in the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, within the District of the Magistrate of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, comprising the following Turruffs, Mouzabs, and Kismuts, that is to say, Turruffs Byrampore, Mowsool, and Rogoonauthpore and Mouzab Doogabatty and Kismut Khordah, with all the Katcharry banties, hauts, bazars, &c., (as last one) which said moiety is subject to a Government Revenue of Company's Rupees 1,851-4-1.

No. 16.—All that the eight annas share of the said Kistoonudo Biswas, deceased, of and in all that Mehal called Madrasa, being No. 145, situate in the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, within the District of the Magistrate of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, comprising the following Turruffs, Mouzabs, and Kismuts, that is to say, Turruffs Jangra, Panchooria, Halton, Kodha, and Hautgatcha Mouzab Bone Hooghly and Kismut Khordah, with all the Katcharry banties, hauts, bazars, ghauts, tanks, gardens, shops, factories, and all other profits and appurtenances to the said eight annas share of the said Turruffs, Mouzabs, and Kismuts belonging, which said moiety is subject to a Government Revenue of Company's Rupees 11,130-11-8.

No. 17.—All that the right, title and interest of the said Kistoonudo Biswas, deceased, of and in one-fifth of a one anna and nine pie share of the Zemindary No. 217 called Kismut Khordah, lately belonging to Gooool Chunder Gossain with all the Katcharry banties, hauts, bazars, &c., to the said one-fifth part or share belonging.

No. 18.—All that Indigo Factory called Mud-doo Morary Factory, situate in Pergunnah Annarpore aforesaid, with the tank attached to it.

No. 19.—Also all that Debotra resumed permanently-settled Mehal called Kismut Madabpore, being No. 1178, situate in the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, within the district of the Joint Magistrate of Baraset, together with all the Katcharry banties, hauts, bazars, ghauts, tanks, gardens, shops, factories, and all other profits and appurtenances to the said Mehal belonging, which said Mehal is subject to Government Revenue of Company's Rupees 517-14-4.

No. 20.—All that the eight annas share of the said Kistomundo Biswas, deceased, of and in all that Pergunnah called Aunerpore, being No. 146, and situate in the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, within the district of the Joint Magistrate of Baraset and comprising the following Dhces and Mouzahs, that is to say, Dhce Baloree, Dhce Koutulchhe, Dhce Kistopore, Dhce Kallikapore, Dhce Bacoona, Dhce Baschepore, Dhce Bodye, Dhce Chopekharah, Dhce Bacoona, and Dhce Saharah, and Mouzahs Tol Diathren, Panybarrah, Bayharry, and Bannalypore, with all the Katcharry banties, haunts, bazzars, ghauts, tanks, gardens, shops, fact ries, (save Modoo Motary Factory) and all other profits and appurtenances to the said eight annas share of the said Dhces and Mouzahs belonging, which said moiety is subject to a Government Revenue of Company's Rupees 26,528-8-5.

No. 21.—A house at Khonlah in Twenty-four Pergunnahs.

No. 22.—An upper-roomed house at Simlah.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had at the Master's Office, Supreme Court, or at Messrs Denman, Hatch and Davis, 11, Old Post Office Street.

W. MACPHERSON,

Master.

DENMAN, HATCH AND DAVIS,

Attorneys for Dwarkanauth Ghose.

CALCUTTA;
Supreme Court, Master's Office.
The 6th day of December 1856.

To BE peremptorily sold, pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, bearing date the 8th day of February 1855, made in a certain Cause, wherein Aushootosh Day and the said Aushootosh Day and Sreemutty Nemoynonce Dossee and Sreemutty Snotomoney Dossee, Executor and Executrices of the last Will and Testament of Pronothanauth Day, deceased, are Complainants, and Rannondoss Mookerjee, Dwarkanauth Mullick, Bakhaldoss Mullick, and Wooneschunder Paul Chowdry are Defendants, with the approbation of the Master of the said Court, at his Office in the Court House, on the 5th day of January next, at 12 o'clock in the noon, the following property, that is to say:—

Lot No. 1.—All that zemindary or talook called Chuklah Dhoolahpore and Dhce Kistopore, situate, lying, and being in the zillah of Nuddea, in the province of Bengal, the annual Government Revenue or sudder jumma whereof is Company's Rupees six thousand seven hundred and sixty-one, fifteen annas and one pie.

Lot No. 2.—All those three several mes-uages, tenements, or dwelling-houses and several godowns and the piece or parcel of land whereon the same are erected and built, containing by estimation one biggah fourteen cottahs and nine chittacks, be the same a little more or less, situate, lying, and being in Olive Street, in the town of Calcutta, and butted and bounded as follows, (that is to say), on the East by the house and premises of Mr. Sarkies, on the West by the public road called Clive Street, on the South by the land and premises of Rannomohun Mullick, and on the North by the house and premises of Arratoon Callis.

Lot No. 3.—All that mes-uage, tenement, or dwelling-house and the piece or parcel of land thereunto belonging, containing two cottahs and two chittacks, be the same a little more or less, situate, lying, and being in Han Kholah in Calcutta, aforesaid, and butted and bounded in manner following, (that is to say), on the East by the house and premises of Perassore Nungy, on the West by the temple of Sree Sree Srd Gory Thacoorany, belonging to Rajah Sikristo Behadoor, on the South by a lane leading to the Nauth's Bagann, and on the North by the house and premises of Ramehond Day.

Lot No. 4.—All that zemindary or talook called Turraff Moonsoffore, situate, lying, and being in the zillah of Nuddea aforesaid, the annual Revenue or sudder jumma whereof payable to Government is Company's Rupees six thousand two hundred and sixty-four.

Lot No. 5.—All that zemindary or talook called Dhce Rajahpore, situate in the said zillah of Nuddea, the annual Government Revenue or sudder jumma whereof is Company's Rupees three thousand seven hundred and thirty-three, four annas and three pie.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be had at the Master's Office, Supreme Court, or of Mr. Swinhee, Attorney for the Complainants.

W. MACPHERSON,

Master.

PAUL, Attorney.

CALCUTTA: SUPREME COURT,
Master's Office,
The 5th day of December 1856.

Madras Exhibition of 1857.

NOTIFICATION.

THE Right Honorable the President and Members of the Committee for the Madras Exhibition of 1857 have the honor to announce, that Articles from all Countries will be admitted to the Madras Exhibition, to be held in the beginning of 1857, and be allowed to compete for Prizes; but, with a view to promote the good of this Country, it is hereby notified, that Money Prizes, Medals, &c. will only be given for Articles capable of being applied in the Arts and Manufactures of India, or calculated to be of use to its people.

It will be necessary that each Local Committee attend to the following points:—Each Article sent for Exhibition must be (1) distinctly labelled, and the label must (2) set forth the district or locality from which the Article is sent, (3) the name of the Exhibitor; and (4) the price of the Article. Each Local Committee will also state in their Invoice List, how each article they send is to be disposed of at the close of the Exhibition, in the event of its not having been sold for the price put upon it by the Exhibitor.

The several Local Committees will consider themselves at liberty to add to their numbers such influential Natives of their District as they may consider likely to aid them in promoting the objects in view.

It would greatly facilitate the accurate performance of the duties of the General Committee if the Local Committees and the Exhibitors when addressing communications on the subject of the Exhibition would adhere to the official form of communication; or, in case of the non-official or

private form being adopted, if they would so mark the letter, or such portions of it, in case of the letter being of a mixed nature, as may be intended to be private or non-official.

EDWARD BALFOUR,

Secretary, Madras Exhibition.

Banqueting Hall,

7th February 1856.

With reference to the foregoing Notification, which the undersigned has been requested to publish in the *Calcutta Gazette*, he begs to state that he has been also requested to receive from the Bengal Presidency all Packages containing Contributions for the Madras Exhibition of 1857.

J. H. BELL,

Officiating Mint Master.

Notice.

SEALED TENDERS, from Professional Builders only, will be received by the Civil Architect, in his Office in Calcutta, up to 4 P. M., on Monday, 22nd December 1856.

For white-washing, sand rubbing, painting, and repairing Bethune's Female School and Mistress's dwelling house with Out-offices, &c., Calcutta, near Hado, at Simlah.

Time for Execution, Two (2) Months.

Specification, Forms of Tender, and further information to be obtained from the Civil Architect's Office in Calcutta.

A Deposit in Cash of One Hundred (100) Rupees is required with each Tender, subject to forfeiture, if the Tenders be withdrawn.

Tenders not prepared in strict accordance with the "Contract Rules," dated Military Board Office, 28th March 1853, will be returned.

By order of the Chief Engineer, Lower Provinces,

C. B. YOUNG, Captain,

Civil Architect.

SEALED TENDERS from Professional Builders only, will be received by the Civil Architect, in his Office in Calcutta, up to 4 P. M., on Wednesday, 24th December 1856—

"For white-washing, sand-rubbing, painting, and repairing the late Calcutta Collector's Office, at present occupied by the Controller of Government Salt Chowkey Office at Calcutta."

Time for Execution (1) One Month.

Specification, Forms of Tender, and further information to be obtained from the Civil Architect's Office in Calcutta.

A deposit in Cash of One hundred (100) Rupees is required with each Tender, subject to forfeiture if the Tenders be withdrawn.

Tenders not prepared in strict accordance with the "Contract Rules," dated Military Board Office, 28th March 1853, will be returned.

By order of the Chief Engineer, Lower Provinces,

C. B. YOUNG, Captain,

Civil Architect.

Marine Department.

SAILING DIRECTIONS FOR ENTERING THE HARBOUR OF DALHOUSIE.

Latitude..... 16° 7' 00" N.

Longitude..... 94° 27' 00" E.

1st.—Vessels, of 14 feet draft and upwards should, on no account attempt the passage to the Westward of Negrais Island.

2nd.—Vessels coming from the Southward should bring Diamond Island to bear North-West then steer for it until the Fairway Buoy is visible, which is situated 1½ mile North-East of the Island. Steer North North-East from this Buoy until Black Buoy bears East, then North-East by North.

3rd.—Vessels entering from the Westward, in Latitude North of Diamond Island, should bring it to bear South-East, steer in for it until the Fairway Buoy is made, then proceed as above directed for vessels entering from the Southward. This passage, however, should be attempted by sailing vessels only in the North-East Monsoon.

4th.—Vessels unable from stress of weather to distinguish the different marks, should anchor under Diamond Island where good anchorage and smooth water is to be found.

Lieutenant Ward's Chart of the Bassin River is an excellent guide, and vessels provided with them scarcely need Pilots.

The following Buoys are now laid for the guidance of Commanders and Masters:—

A first class Red Buoy marks the extreme South end of the Orestes Shoal.

A first class Red Buoy marks the Eastern limit of the Orestes Shoal.

A first class Black Buoy marks the extreme edge of the Shoal extending from Porian shore.

A first class Red Buoy, marked Fairway, in white letters, is placed 1½ mile North-East of Diamond Island.

N. B.—The Shoal extending South of Negrais Island is now called the Orestes Shoal, and that extending from the Porian shore Westward the Porian.

(Signed) T. W. AYLESBURY, Lieut., I. N.

Master Attendant.

DALHOUSIE;
Master Attendant's Office,
The 27th September 1856.

MEMO.

No. 6057.

Published for general information.
By order of the Offg. Supdt. of Marine,

H. HOWE,

Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM.
The 17th October 1856.

Notification.

PERSONS desirous of working the valuable Diamond Mines of the Maha Nuddee are hereby informed, that after the 1st of January 1857, the privilege will be leased to any one who shall be considered to have made the most eligible offer for the same.

2nd. Besides Precious Stones, Gold is to be met with in considerable quantities and the party who may rent the privilege of working the Diamond Mines will be entitled to appropriate all Diamonds, Precious Stones and Gold that he may find in the bed of that river within the limits of the Sumbulpore Division during the period of his lease.

3rd. Unless a proportional inducement be offered, a lease will not be granted for a period of more than three years, but applicants are requested to state at what rate per annum they are agreeable to rent the Mines, and how many years' lease they are desirous of obtaining, with particulars of all modifications they may wish made in the conditions now set forth.

4th. Parties proposing to rent the Mines must be prepared to lodge in the Treasury at Sumbulpore one year's rent in advance as security for the fulfilment of the terms of the lease taken up by them, and the rent will be demanded in three instalments yearly. If at any time during the lease, the period of one year, calculated from the date of payment of the last instalment, be allowed to elapse without the payment of an instalment, the security money shall be forfeited and the lease considered to have expired.

5th. Further particulars may be learnt on applying to the Officiating Senior Assistant Commissioner at Sumbulpore.

R. C. BIRCH, *Lieut.*

Offg. Sen. Asst. Commr.

Sen. Asst. Commr.'s Office;
Sumbulpore,
The 7th May 1856.

MEMO.

THE following revised Directions for approaching the Sandheads are published for general information.

By order of the Offg. Supdt. of Marine,

H. HOWE,

FORT WILLIAM,
The 15th September 1856.

Secretary.

DIRECTIONS

FOR

APPROACHING THE SANDHEADS IN BOTH MONSOONS.**THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.**

THE South-West Monsoon may be considered to commence on the 15th March, on which date the Pilot Vessels take up their station near the Buoy on the Pilot's Ridge as described below. The South-West Monsoon is over by the end of September.

2nd. False Point Light House is in latitude $20^{\circ} 19'$ North and longitude $86^{\circ} 47'$ East, and a Buoy is placed in $21\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms on the Pilot's

Ridge, in latitude $20^{\circ} 49\frac{1}{2}'$ North and longitude $87^{\circ} 42'$ East, the Buoy therefore bears from False Point Light House North $38^{\circ} 49'$ East, true, and distant $59\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

3rd. A Vessel, therefore, after making the Light House at False Point (in passing which she ought not to go into less than 10 fathoms), should bring it to bear about West-South-West 10 or 15 miles distant, when she will be in 11 or 12 fathoms; then steer East-North-Eastward when the soundings will gradually increase to 23 fathoms on the Eastern edge of the Pilot's Ridge; she should then regulate her course so as to keep between the Ridge and 27 fathoms when, by attention to the lead and nature of the soundings, course and distance run from the Light House, it is almost impossible to avoid making the Pilot Vessels as their cruising ground is immediately to the North East of the Light Vessel stationed during the South-West Monsoon in close proximity to the Buoy on the Ridge.

4th. The soundings to seaward of the Pilot's Ridge are, in general, a greenish or olive-colored mud, with occasionally a few bits of broken shells mixed with it; whilst those on the Ridge are of a shelly sand, or minute gravel, of a reddish or rusty brown color.

5th. Vessels approaching the Station are earnestly warned to be careful in avoiding collision when communicating with either the Light, or supplying Pilot Vessels; and, on making the former at night, they are strongly recommended to heave to, at a proper distance, till day-light, by which measure they will avoid the probability of passing the supplying Pilot Vessels in the darkness of the night.

6th. The Eastern Channel Light Vessel is in latitude $21^{\circ} 04'$ North and longitude $88\frac{1}{2}^{\circ} 14'$ East, and therefore bears from the Buoy on the Pilot's Ridge, North $63^{\circ} 26'$ East, true; and distant $32\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The Eastern Channel Light Vessel, from the 15th March to the 15th September, burns a blue light every half hour and a maroon every quarter hour during the night, commencing at 7 P. M.; and her standing light is a plain light.

7th. The Pilot's Ridge Light Vessel shows from the 15th March to the 15th of September a plain standing light, and burns a blue light every hour and a maroon at the intermediate half hours.

8th. It is important to observe the difference as to the blue lights and maroons shown by the Eastern Channel and the Ridge Light respectively, as, if this is attended to, a Vessel, out in her reckoning, or uncertain of her position, cannot possibly mistake one for the other.

THE NORTH-EAST MONSOON.

9th. This Monsoon, which constitutes the fine season in the Head of the Bay of Bengal, is considered to commence in October and end in the beginning of March. During this season the Pilot Station is about the outer Floating Light situated in the Eastern Channel as above, and Vessels coming in should make directly for that mark. The Pilot Vessels cruise in the day time spreading East and West of, sometimes a little to the Southward of the Light Vessel, and at night anchor in positions not far from her. At this season she shows a maroon or torch-light every half hour and a blue light every hour.

DIVIE ROBERTSON,

FORT WILLIAM,
The 1st March 1856.

Master Attendant.

Report showing the smallest Depth of Water in the
Bhaugiruttee, Jellinghee, and Matuhangah Rivers,
on the 7th December 1856.

Names of Rivers.	Smallest Depth of Water.		Where Shallowest.
	F.	I.	
Bhaugiruttee River.			
At its entrance, ...	19	6	
Below the entrance, ...	12	0	
From thence to {	2	0	At Futtaypore.
Jungypore, ... {	2	9	" all-oporn.
	3	6	" Laulkhawuddeahr.
From Jungypore to {	2	10	" Salajadpore.
Sadduckbaugh, ... {	2	6	" Samsure.
	2	6	" Dhangurparrah.
From Sadduck- {	2	3	" Ahmanegunge.
baugh to Ber- {	4	0	" Berhanpore.
hampore, ... {	2	6	" Kheederpore.
	3	0	" Mohoolah.
From Berhanpore {	3	6	Below Seedkhallee.
to Cutwa, ... {	3	0	At Beedoparrak.
	2	1	Below Ditto.
	3	5	At Beneeshparrah.
And from Cutwa to {	2	9	" Belpookurreesh.
Nuddea, ... {			
Jellinghee River.			
At its entrance, ...	1	0	
From thence to {	0	8	At Desguleundy.
Bansmarree, ... {	0	8	Above Koobleeah.
From Bansmarree {	0	8	
to Teeahkattah, {	2	0	At Radhanugghur.
From Teeahkattah {	2	0	
to Sonatullah, ... {	2	6	" Sonatullah.
And from Sonatul- {			
lah to Moisgunge, {			
Matuhangah River.			
At its entrance, ...	9	0	
From thence to {	4	6	At Poalberriah.
Haut Boleah, ... {	9	0	" Boleah Entrance.
From Haut Bo- {	3	6	Above Moorhangah.
leah to Katchi- {	3	6	" Bhaugberriah.
kattah, ... {	3	5	At Gyoguttah.
From Katchikattah {	6	3	" Neemtullah.
to Kishengunge, {	3	0	" Ranaghaut.
And from Kishen- {			
gunge to Seebpore, {			

Height of water on Gaugo at Berhanpore, on the
7th December 1856, + 3 Feet 11½ Inches.

J. LANG,

Supdt., Naddea Rivers.

Kishnaghar.
13th December 1856.

* Since last report, the Channel of this River at Laulkhawuddeahr has been deepened by the construction of Bandahls, from 3' to 3' 11", at Bahajadpore, from 2' 3" to 2' 10", below Seedkhallee, from 2' 9" to 3' 6", at Beedoparrak, from 2' to 3", and at Beneeshparrah, from 2' 9" to 2' 5".

+ Since last report, the Channel of this River above Moorhangah has been deepened by the construction of Bandahls, from 3' to 3' 9" and above Bhaugberriah from 3' 4" to 3' 8".

Sheriff's Sale; Calcutta, 16th December 1856.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday, the eighth day of January next, at the hour of 12 o'Clock, the Sheriff of Calcutta will put up to Public Sale, at the Court House, by virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* in his hands against the Effects of Thaknee Sarap:—

The Right, Title and Interest of the said Thaknee Sarap, of, in, and to the following landed property, viz:—

All that 1 anna, 16 gundahs and 2 krantees share out of a 4 annas, 6 gundahs and 2 krantees of zemindaree, Pergunnah Dukin Shabazpore, situate in Zillah of Boolwa, in the Province of Bengal, and within the Jurisdiction of Civil Court of Backergunge, (the Government Malgoozaree are payable to the Collector of the Zillah Boolwa.)

And also 4 annas, and 6 gundahs share of Neer Talook, called Kojah Arratoon Ter Stepanuzz, within the said Pergunnah Dukin Shabazpore.

The Conditions of Sale may be known by applying at the Sheriff's Office.

J. H. FERGUSON,
Sheriff.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at
Calcutta.

In the matter of Donald William Dundas, late a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 35th Regiment of Foot, residing in Fort William in Bengal, an insolvent, On Friday, the 12th day of December Instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent should be heard on Saturday, the 7th day of February next, and that the said Insolvent should then attend to be examined by the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

Chief Clerk's Office, 12th December 1856.

In the matter of the petition of John Walter O'Sullivan, of No. —, Cossitollah, in the Town of Calcutta, late a Reviser and Assistant Sub-Editor, employed in the *Englishman* Office, now in no regular employment, Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of December, at the hour of 10 o'Clock in the forenoon.

"Any Creditor of the said Insolvent, desirous of opposing such application, must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid."

In the matter of Kallee Singhee, of Mirzapore, in the Town of Calcutta, Merchant, Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of December, at the hour of 10 o'Clock in the forenoon.

"Any Creditor of the said Insolvent, desirous of opposing such application, must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid."

Chief Clerk's Office, 16th December 1856.

In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Singapore.

In the matter of Shaick Maudarsah, of No. 39, Kling Street, Singapore, Trader, an Insolvent. Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic. cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 8th day of September last, and by an order made on the 16th day of September, the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

In the matter of Madenasah and Mustan, of Smith Street, Singapore, Traders, Insolvents. Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvents, seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic. cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 12th day of September last, and by an order made on the 16th day of September, the Estates and Effects of the said Insolvents were vested in the Official Assignee.

In the matter of Quay Tye Choh, late of Singapore, Trader, now a prisoner for debt in H. M.'s Gaol, an Insolvent. Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic. cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 13th day of September last, and by an order made on the 24th day of September, the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

In the matter of Issupjee Ebrahim Patell, late of Singapore, Trader, now a prisoner for debt in H. M.'s Gaol, an Insolvent. Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic. cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 16th day of September last, and by an order made on the 24th day of September, the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

In the matter of Shaick Maudarsah, of No. 39, Kling Street, Singapore, Trader, an Insolvent.

In the matter of Madenasah and Mustan, of Smith Street, Singapore, Traders, Insolvents.

In the matter of Quay Tye Choh, late of Singapore, Trader, now a prisoner for debt in H. M.'s Gaol, an Insolvent.

In the matter of Issupjee Ebrahim Patell, late of Singapore, Trader, now a prisoner for debt in H. M.'s Gaol, an Insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 24th day of September last, it was ordered that the matters of the petitions of the said Insolvents should be heard on Saturday, the 10th day of January 1857, and that the said Insolvents should then respectively attend to be examined by the said Court.

In the matter of Nrametolah, of Telluk Ayer Street, Singapore, an Insolvent. Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic. cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 13th day of October last, and by an order made on the 14th day of October, the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

In the matter of Nrametolah, of Telluk Ayer Street, Singapore, an Insolvent. On Tuesday, the 14th day of October last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent should be heard on Saturday, the 10th day of January 1857, and that the said Insolvent should then attend to be examined by the said Court.

In the matter of Moodooram, of No. 13, Penang Lane, late an owner of Registered Palanquin Carriages, formerly a Peon in the Sherri's Department at Singapore, an Insolvent. Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic. cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 7th day of November Instant, and by an order of the same date, the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

In the matter of Moodooram, of No. 13, Penang Lane, late an owner of Registered Palanquin Carriages, formerly a Peon in the Sherri's Department at Singapore, an Insolvent. On Friday, the 7th day of November Instant, it was ordered, that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent should be heard on Saturday, the 10th day of January 1857, and that the said Insolvent should then attend to be examined by the said Court.

In the matter of Arnashellum, of No. 177, North Bridge Road, late an owner of Registered Palanquin Carriages, an Insolvent. Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic. cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 10th day of November Instant, and by an order of the same date, the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

In the matter of Arnashellum, of No. 177, North Bridge Road, late an owner of Registered Palanquin Carriages, an Insolvent. On Monday, the 10th day of November Instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent should be heard on Saturday, the 10th day of January 1857, and that the said Insolvent should then attend to be examined by the said Court.

In the matter of Syed, of No. 70, Telluk Ayer Street, a Bumboat Hawker and Cloth-seller, late a Carpenter Maistry, an Insolvent. Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic. cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk

on the 12th day of November Instant, and by an order of the same date, the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

In the matter of Syed } On Wednesday, the
of No 70, Teluk Ayer } 12th day of November
Street, a Bumboat Hawk- } Instant, it was ordered
er and Cloth seller, late } that the matters of the
a Carpenter Master, an } petition of the said In-
Insolvent. } solvent should be heard
on Saturday, the 10th day of January 1857, and
that the said Insolvent should then attend to be
examined by the said Court.

In the matter of Hugh } Notice, that the pe-
Porter, of Singapore, } tition of the said Insol-
Master Mariner, a pri- } vent, seeking the benefit
soner for debt in H. M.'s } of the Act XI. Vic cap.
Gaol, an Insolvent. } XXI. was filed in the
Office of the Chief Clerk on the 15th day of
November Instant, and by an order of the same
date, the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent
were vested in the Official Assignee.

In the matter of Hugh } On Saturday, the 15th
Porter, of Singapore, } day of November In-
Master Mariner, a pri- } stant, it was ordered that
soner for debt in H. M.'s } the matters of the peti-
Gaol, an Insolvent. } tion of the said Insolvent
should be heard on Saturday, the 10th day of Ja-
nuary 1857, and that the said Insolvent should
then attend to be examined by the said Court.

Geo. W. LeClerc,
Chief Clerk.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE; }
Singapore, }
The 17th November 1856. }

Uncoventanted Service Family Pension Fund.

THE Nineteenth Annual General Meeting of
Subscribers to the above Institution, will be held in
the Fund Office, No. 4, Dacre's Lane, on Thursday,
the 29th January 1857, at 9 A.M. to receive the
Report of the Directors, and to consider such mat-
ters as may then be submitted.

By Order of the Directors,

C. CRICHTON,
Secretary.

UNCOVENTANTED SERVICE FAMILY }
PENSION FUND OFFICE, }
The 15th December 1856. }

Notice.

MR. RICHARD EAMES is admitted a Partner in
our Firm this day.

CHARLES CANTON & Co.

Calcutta, 1st December 1856.

PROCEEDINGS OF AN ADJOURNED GENERAL MEET- ING OF THE PROPRIETORS OF THE BANK OF BENGAL, HELD AT THE BANK, ON WEDNESDAY THE 10TH DECEMBER 1856.

MR. C. HUGH LUSHINGTON in the Chair.

The Chairman read the questions contained
in the Notice addressed to the Directors of the
Bank, dated the 3rd ultimo, signed by certain
shareholders of the Bank, and representatives of
shareholders, and the replies of the Directors
thereto.

The following question was then proposed by
Mr. George Ashburner, and seconded by Baboo
Govind Chunder Dutt :—

That a month's previous notice be required for
the consideration of all propositions to be sub-
mitted to any General Meeting of the Bank, in-
volving an increase of the establishment of the
Bank, or an appropriation of money for any pro-
pose whatever, exceeding 1,500 Rupees per annum,
or an alteration of the Bye-laws made by the pro-
prietors of the Bank; and that the Secretary be
directed to publish, in the *Government Gazette*,
a copy of the propositions to be submitted at such
General Meeting for one month previous to the
Meeting; and that Government be respectfully
applied to, to alter the Charter of the Bank accord-
ing to the terms of this Resolution.

Mr. George Brown moved as an amendment,
that the words "an increase of the establishment
of the Bank, or an appropriation of money for any
purpose whatever, exceeding 1,500 Rupees per
annum, or," and the words "and that Government
be respectfully applied to, to alter the Charter of
the Bank according to the terms of this Resolu-
tion" be omitted from this Resolution: also, that
it be resolved—

That the Directors be allowed a discretionary
power to sanction such contingent charges, and
to appoint such extra establishment over and
above the existing limit of outlay, as may from
time to time appear to them absolutely necessary.
Such increase to continue in force, until approved
or disapproved by the Proprietors at the next
ensuing General Meeting.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. H.
Cowie, and carried.

Mr. Ashburner then proposed the following Re-
solution :—

That the Directors be required to publish half-
yearly a Statement of the position of the Bank,
showing the Profit and Loss, the Office charges in
detail, the amount of each salary above 100 Rupees
paid by the Bank, the bad debts made during
the half-year, the Law Charges, the sums ex-
pended upon buildings and repairs, and a State-
ment of the balancing of the books, together with
any other information regarding the business of the
Bank, which it may be desirable for the Propri-
etors to obtain.